ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, April 10, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern terms the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau des Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAJGENT.—On April 6, 1930, at Manor Farm, East Worldham, Alton, to NORAH, wife of JOHN A. BAJGENT—a daughter.

BLOMFIELD.—On April 8, 1930, at All Hallows Cottage, West Runton, Cromer, to CHRISTINE, wife of C. G. BLOMFIELD, New Delhi—a daughter.

BURGESS.—On April 9, 1930, at 6, Baron's-court, W.14, to MARIELOUISE (née Prendergast), wife of CLARENCE LEO BURGESS—a son.

CHURCHER.—On April 8, 1930, at 2, Grange-gardens, Eastbourne, to NANCY (née Lancaster), wife of D. G. CHURCHER, M.D., F.R.C.S.—a daughter.

ELLIS.—On April 9, 1930, at Glenhurst Cottage, Esher, to KATHLEEN MARY, wife of COMMANDER H. S. H. ELLIS, R.N. (retired)—a son (DAVID BRERELEY).

FREWER.—On April 8, 1930, at 23, Bridge-street, Norton-on-Tees, to BIDDY (née Ford), wife of E. G. FREWER, M.B.—a son.

GARE.—On March 21, 1930, at Edgbaston, to EVELYN (née Russell), wife of ERNEST M. GARE—a daughter.

GRAYLING.—On April 5, 1930, at a nursing home, Preston, to ENID MARY (née Astley-Bell), wife of COLIN E. A. GRAYLING—a son.

HOUSEMAN.—On April 9, 1930, at Elmore, Sudbury, Middlesex, to MARGORIE (née Scott), wife of DAVID son (HOUSEMAN).

JONES.—On April 4, 1930, at 6, Duchy-drive, Bradford, Yorks, to MARGARET STUART (nee Hall), wife of JOHN FLEMING JONES—a son.

LESLIE.—On April 8, 1930, at Burwash, Sussex, MARGARET, wife of STEPHEN LESLIE, of a son.

MILLER.—On March 12, 1930, at Zomba, Nyasaland, to VIOLET AUDREY (née Taylor), wife of W. LINDSAY MILLER—a son.

PEACHEY.—On April 8, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, Marylebone, to BETTY, wife of CHARLES DERRICK PEACHEY—a daughter.

TUCKER.—On April 8, 1930, at Hereford House, Bournemouth, to DOROTHY, wife of P. A. TUCKER—a son.

WALDRON.—On April 8, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, Marylebone, to MAVIS (nee Money-Fisher), wife of JACK WALDRON—a son (Australian papers, please copy.)

WALEY.—On April 9, 1930, at "Glenfeulen," Reigate, Surrey, to the wife of ERIC G. S. WALEY, O.B.E.—a daughter. (Egyptian papers, please copy.)

WOODGATE.—On April 9, 1930, at Surbiton, to AMY (née Whymper) and R. H. S. WOODGATE—a son.

MARRIAGES

BELBEN : ROBERTS.—On March 18, 1930, at Delhi, CAPT. THOMAS ALAN BELBEN, Remount Dept., Indian Army, second son of George Belben, Esq., of Broadstone, Dorset, to MARGARET, only daughter of Lt.-Col. SIR JAMES E. ROBERTS (late I.M.S.), and Lady Roberts, of St. Fillans, Perthshire.

HARDWICK : JAMES.—On April 2, 1930, at St. Mewan Church, Cornwall, by the Vicar, Rev. Limbrick, A. G. P. HARDWICK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.C., of Island House, Newquay, Cornwall, eldest son of the late Arthur Hardwick, M.D., and Mrs. Hardwick, to SUZANNE CLEMENCE JAMES, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. James, Nakalanka, Newquay, Cornwall.

MATTHEWS : THOMSON.—On April 3, 1930, quietly, at St. Michael's, Chester-square, by the Rev. Canon Mitchell, CAPTAIN GEOFFREY LISTER MATTHEWS, 2nd City of London Rest. (R.F.) T.A., eldest son of the late Albert and Mrs. Matthews, of Putney Heath, to ISABEL (known as Bel), second daughter of the Rev. Rodney and Mrs. Thomson, of West Norwood, (Indian and Vancouver, B. Columbia, please copy.)

SPEAR : LLOYD.—On April 3, 1930, at St. John-the-Baptist, Moordown, Hants, by the Rev. Wm. White, Vicar of St. James's, Bath, the REV. NORMAN SPEAR, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Spear, of Bath, to MARY, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, of Moordown.

THORNE : GRANT.—On April 9, 1930, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, by the Rev. H. E. L. Tindal and the Rev. W. G. Perryman, CAPTAIN GORDON CALTHROP THORNE, The Norfolk Regiment, son of Frederick G. Thorne, Esq., of Heacham, Norfolk, and the late Mrs. Thorne, to PAMELA, only child of CAPTAIN S. C. GRANT, O.B.E., T.D., and Mrs. Mashiter Leeds, 21, Melina-place, St. John's Wood.

DEATHS

AITKEN.—On April 8, 1930, in London, FLORENCE EMILY SOPHIA, widow of EDWARD AITKEN, of Mayen, Banffshire, in her 72nd year. Funeral service at St. Marnan's Church, Aberchirder, Banffshire, at 2.30 o'clock to-morrow (Friday), and afterwards at Marnoch Cemetery. It was her hope that, instead of flowers friends would send a subscription to their own particular good cause.

BECHER.—On April 9, 1930, at The Precincts, Rosscarbery, Co. Cork, ZOE LOUISA, widow of the Very REV. HARRY BECHER, Dean of Ross.

BEDDALL.—On April 9, 1930, ELLEN CRAVEN (NELL) BEDDALL, daughter of the late Charles Albert and Ellen Annie Beddall, of Dawstreet, Essex.

CHILDERS.—On April 6, 1930, at 34, Kensington-court, ELEANOR MATILDA, widow of HUGH ROBERT FARDLEY CHILDERS. Funeral service at Holy Trinity, Brompton, to-day (Thursday), at noon. Interment at Brompton Cemetery.

CLARK.—On April 8, 1930, at St. Faith's, Letchworth, CATHERINE CLARK (late of Avienore Cottage, Norwich), aged 74. Funeral at St. Mary's, Letchworth, to-morrow (Friday), 2.30.

COOTE.—On April 7, 1930, at Colchester Hospital, the result of an accident, REBECCA HURRELL COOTE, daughter of the late George and Eliza Coote, of Sweetham Hall, and Chilton Lodge, Sudbury, Suffolk.

COX.—On April 9, 1930, at Foggyley, Dundee, LILIAN MARGARET, beloved wife of ARTHUR J. COX, of Foggyley and Glenmarkie, Angus.

CROWTHER.—On April 7, 1930, at Royds Mount, Huddersfield, MARY JANE, dearly loved wife of JOHN EDWARD CROWTHER. Interment at Edgerton Cemetery, Huddersfield, to-day (Thursday), at 12.30 p.m.

DUGUID.—On April 6, 1930, at 25, Merchiston-park, Edinburgh, JESSIE BOTHWELL FRASER, widow of WILLIAM FRANCIS DUGUID, of Liverpool, in her 90th year.

ELLIS.—On April 8, 1930, at "Ouzelwood," Ewell, Surrey, peacefully, from pneumonia, HERBERT M. ELLIS, M.C., F.P., elder son of the late F. S. Ellis, aged 65. Funeral Ewell Parish Church, at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Friday). No mourning, by his special request. Also of 8, New-court, W.C.

FURNISS.—On April 8, 1930, suddenly, at Cleveland, Meade-drive, West Kirby, Cheshire, JOHN FURNISS, in his 59th year. Interment at Hoylake Parish Church to-day (Thursday), at 2 p.m.

GANE.—On April 8, 1930, at 3, Hillside-villas, Sandgate, FRANCIS AYERS GANE, aged 76.

GWYNNE.—On April 3, 1930, suddenly, at Boscombe, GORDON I. GWYNNE, nephew of the late Miss Eliza Dyer, aged 49.

HOFFNUNG-GOLDSMID.—On April 8, 1930, at the St. James's Club, Piccadilly, of heart failure, SIDNEY FRANCIS, beloved husband of VIOLET BARONESS DE GOLDSMID, aged 67 years. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), 11 a.m., Golders Green Cemetery (intimate friends only at his request). Prayers at 25, Chesham-place, S.W.1, at noon.

HOWARD.—On April 8, 1930, at 52, Mount Park-road, Ealing, W.5, ARTHUR JOHN HOWARD, aged 67 years. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at St. Peter's Church, Ealing, at 2.30 p.m., and afterwards at City of Westminster Cemetery, Hanwell.

HOWITT.—On April 8, 1930, at Hayle, Cornwall, MARGARET HOWITT, daughter of the late William and Mary Howitt, aged 90. Fortified with the Rites of the Church. Requiem Mass at Syon Abbey, R. Brent, Devon, to-morrow (Friday), at 10 a.m., followed by Interment. R.I.P.

HULTON.—On April 8, 1930, suddenly, SAMUEL FLETCHER HULTON, of 10, King's Bench-walk, Temple, son of the late Rev. Campbell Hulton, rector of Emberton, aged 68. Funeral on Saturday, April 12, 2.30, Emberton, Bucks.

HUTTON.—On April 7, 1930, MALCOLM HUTTON, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., late of Shaw, Oldham, and Barrowden, Stamford, aged 49.

LEWIS.—On April 4, 1930, at 78, Via della Croce, Rome, SARAH LEWIS. (New Zealand papers, please copy.)

LEWIS.—On April 7, 1930, at 52, Carson-road, Dulwich, JOHN DAVID BOTERS LEWIS, Solicitor, of Serjeants' Inn, E.C., in his 80th year. Funeral at Nunhead Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m.

LOCKYER.—On April 8, 1930, at Wye Villa, Marine-parade, Clevedon, EDWARD LOCKYER, late Rector of Freshford, Bath. Funeral at Freshford to-morrow (Friday), 3 p.m.

LUFFMAN.—On April 9, 1930, at 46, Albany-mansions, Albert Bridge-road, AMELIA, widow of C. A. LUFFMAN, aged 71. Funeral at Golders Green Cemetery, to-morrow (Friday), at 11.30 a.m.

MacIVER.—On April 9, 1930, at Hova, KATHLEEN WAUCHOPE, dearly loved wife of IAIN MacIVER, daughter of the late Edward Wanchope, and of Mrs. Wanchope, of Goldings, Loughton. Cremation at Golders Green at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Flowers to crematorium.

MARES.—On April 9, 1930, at Manor House, Hasingstoke, JOHN MARES, J.P., dearly loved husband of Emily Morgan Mares, in his 82nd year. Funeral service at London-street Congregational Church, Basingstoke, on Saturday, April 12, at 1.45 p.m.

MERCER.—On April 8, 1930, at Thornhills, Maidstone, ALICE MAUD MERCER, only daughter of the late Charles and Anne Mercer, of Maidstone, aged 82.

MORISON.—On April 9, 1930, at 17, Pembroke-avenue, Hove, ELIZA MARGARET, widow of DR. HENRY BADENHAM MORISON, aged 84 years. New Zealand papers, please copy.

DEATHS (continued)

NEWELL.—On April 9, 1930, at 8, Bathurst-street, Hyde Park, W.2, KATHLEEN MARY NEWELL, beloved wife of Adrian Leonard Newell and only child of the late Arthur L. Dearlove, M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., and of Mrs. Dearlove, St. James's Court, S.W.1. Service Golders Green Crematorium, 11 o'clock to-morrow (Friday). No flowers, by request.

ORANGE-BROMEHEAD.—On April 8, 1930, at Ellesmere, Fareham, ADELE, widow of LT.-COL. G. E. ORANGE-BROMEHEAD. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), 2.30 p.m., Holy Trinity, Fareham. Interment at Titchfield Cemetery.

PENLEY.—On April 8, 1930, at Rockstowes Hill, Uley, Glos, CAROLINE EDITH PENLEY, widow of the Rev. Francis Thorpe Penley, formerly Vicar of Cam, and younger daughter of John Rogers Griffiths, of the 52nd Light Infantry, aged 91. Funeral at Cam Church to-morrow (Friday), at noon. No flowers, by request.

QUILTER.—On April 2, 1930, at the Rectory, Portree, Isle of Skye, the REV. ROWLAND PALMER QUILTER, aged 63.

ROUSE.—On March 31, 1930, at Scarborough, BLANCHE ROUSE, youngest daughter of the late George Lennox, M.P., for York.

SAPTE.—On April 7, 1930, at Vernon House, Ryde, WILLIAM SAPTE, eldest son of the late Captain Sapte, of Rugby, aged 74. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30, Parish Church, Ashford, Middlesex.

SCALES.—On April 6, 1930, at 29, Elsinore-road, Forest Hill, London, S.E., after a long illness, AMY BLANCHE, wife of EDWARD HARBSON SCALES, aged 65. Funeral by-day (Thursday) at Elmers End Cemetery, 2.30 p.m.

SCHOFIELD.—On April 8, 1930, ELLEN, fourth daughter of the late JOHN SCHOFIELD, formerly of Little Heath Wood, Potters Bar, and the Stock Exchange, aged 72. Funeral service at Little Heath Church, on Monday, at 2 o'clock. Interment at North Mymms.

SMITH.—On April 9, 1930, at Altadore, Ascot, THOMAS MATTHEW SMITH, late of Preston. Requiem and funeral at 10 a.m. on Saturday, at St. Anne's Retreat, Sutton, St. Helens. Requiescat in Pace.

TAYLOR.—On April 8, 1930, at a nursing home in London, ALAN GRANT TAYLOR, of Oficina Santa Luisa, Talca, Chile, aged 41 years.

TEMPLETON.—On April 3, 1930, at Seapoint, Cape Town, EMILY KATE, beloved wife of DR. PERCY TEMPLETON, formerly of Beckenham, Kent, and of Pirbright, Surrey.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BOLTON.—In loving memory of EDWARD TREVOR BOLTON, 11th Suffolk Regt., killed in action in Flanders, April 10, 1918.—E. T. B.

CARD.—In dear memory of STORMONT HAYS CARD, 2nd Lt., Somerset L.I., killed in action near Fampoux, April 10, 1917.

CUTBUSH.—In dear memory of CAPT. DOUGLAS CUTBUSH, M.C., Middlesex Regt., killed in action at Monchy, April 10, 1917.

NEEDHAM, LAURIE, Lieut., 1/4th Hampshires.—On this your birthday, my son, and always, my love and thoughts are yours.—MOTHER.

NICHOLLS.—In loving and happy memory of our youngest son, CAPT. DOUGLAS W. J. NICHOLLS, M.C., Suffolk Regt., who was killed at the head of his company, in the Battle of Arras, just as the position was taken, on Easter Tuesday, April 10, 1917, aged 21.

BEECHEY.—In ever-loving memory of MARGARET CHALMERS, the beloved wife of ARTHUR ST. VINCENT BEECHEY, who died in Paris, April 10, 1929.

BRUTON.—In loving memory of JOSEPH BRUTON, late of Bunhill-row and Upper Thames-street, who died at 227, Romford-road, Forest Gate, on April 10, 1919.

CARTER.—On April 10, 1929, ETHELDREDA LILLA CARTER (née Hailstone), widow of Robert Carter, late of Cranbrook, Kent, and Rollington, Sussex.

CORY.—In ever-loving memory of our precious little KATHLEEN, who passed away April 10, 1922. Always in our thoughts.—MOTHER.

GLAZIER.—In loving memory of WALTER HENRY GLAZIER, Grey Downs, Bramber, April 10, 1927.

HUNT.—In loving memory of our Father, JOHN W. HUNT, who died on Palm Sunday, 1927.—His SONS.

ORAM.—In ever-loving memory of EMILY KATE, the devoted wife of ENGINEER VICE-ADMIRAL SIR HENRY ORAM, K.C.B., F.R.S., who died April 10, 1928.

ORAM.—In ever-loving and dear memory of our darling Mother, who left us April 10, 1928.—EDITH, EVELYN, PERCY, and PHYLLIS.

ROLLINSON.—In ever-loving memory of WILLIAM ROLLINSON, who passed to a Higher Life on April 10, 1928. R.I.P.

F. A. B.—April 10, 1912.

In loving and grateful memory of our Nannie.—DOMINI and DOROTHY.

FUNERAL

VANDER BYL.—The interment of PHILIP R. VANDER BYL will take place at Brookwood Cemetery to-morrow (Friday). Special train will leave Waterloo at 11.50 a.m.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORIUM, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Kensington-road, W.8. Pudd. 2365. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

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BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—3, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A., Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

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PERSONAL

CORRIE.—For your own sake and mine come and see me now. I know what has happened and will put everything right.—GORDON.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£6 REWARD.—LOST on 3rd inst., between Albemarle-street and Brompton-road, an EMERALD and DIAMOND HOOP RING.—Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—FOUND during March, RING, Lady's, white metal, set precious stones.—Apply Police Station, Bow-street.

"OLD CONTEMPTIBLE," unemployed since August, 1923, home broken up, little girl in home for destitute children. Will some patriotic employer give this man a chance to rehabilitate himself and family? Genuinely seeking work in any part. Has qualifications suitable as Secretary or Superintendent of small hospital or convalescent home, works welfare, &c.; wide knowledge of medical matters and good administrative ability; excellent testimonials; abstainer. France, 1914-19, mentioned in dispatches, awarded Meritorious Service Medal; ex-warrant officer.—Write Box 8.209. The Times, E.C.4.

HISTORY of the WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT, 1914-18, can be obtained for 25s. from Secretary, War Memorial Committee, Shirehall, Worcester.

THE BOAT RACE.—See it in comfort from the NAVY LEAGUE T.S. STORK, moored at Hammersmith. Tickets from the Navy League, 13, Victoria-street, or the Army and Navy Stores, Theatre Ticket Office. Write, telephone, or call. Tickets 10s. 6d. each, including motor-boat transport and light refreshments.

BOAT RACE.—We cannot listen in until we have a wireless set. Will you old rowing Blues send us one? —WEBBE BOYS' CLUB, 97, Hare-street, E.2.

DARTMOOR.—To be LET for May, June, and July, a charming COTTAGE; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen range, constant hot water, electric light, garage, very beautiful garden; gardener left and daily maid available; 7½gns. a week.—Write Box P.1840, The Times, E.C.4.

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WANTED for London Newspaper, first-class RACING REPORTER.—Write Box N.467, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG AUTHOR, M.A.Cantab., encouraged by first play's reception, seeks any ROUTINE WORK while writing successors.—Write Box A.684, The Times, E.C.3.

£100 A YEAR will prevent closing of CLUB for Factory Girls, Islington. Volunteers have made great effort to keep club going two years, but their resources exhausted. Will anyone help?—WYNDHAM DEEDES, 17, Victoria Park-square, Bethnal Green.

YOUR SON'S CAREER.—For the young man with a capital of £500 Africa offers good opportunities through the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

N.S.P.C.C. Constantly needs Surgical Aid Society's Letters.—Please send to William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

MUNDESLEY, NORFOLK.—FREEHOLD BUNGALOW facing sea for SALE; large sunny living room, three bed rooms, bath room; fitted basins, radiators, gas; main drainage. £1,200.—Write Box 2015, Smith's, 62, Kensington High-street, W.8.

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EAST SUSSEX.—Bargain of year. OLD HOUSE, two miles main line station; high ground; three reception, five bed, bath; company's water; buildings; 10 ACRES. Large rooms. Improvable. £1,650.—Write Box 8.176. The Times, E.C.4.

RYE, SUSSEX.—Charming FURNISHED BUNGALOW in five acres woodland; beautiful views over Channel; seven bed, bath, two large sitting rooms; garage; electric light; May 5th-July 31st, 6½gns.; Sept. 1st-August-September, 10gns.—Major, Farthing Wood, Rye.

DEVON.—Fine old stone HOUSE in 300 Acres, on cliff (400ft.) overlooking Channel and Start Bay; well FURNISHED; to be LET for July-September.—Sitting, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room; telephone; own farm produce; bathing (private coves), tennis, golf, boating, sea-fishing. Rent £5gns. Also charmingly FURNISHED three-room COTTAGE in Combe, mouth of Dart; May 3gns., June-July 4gns. —Owner, Little Dartmouth, Dartmouth.

HERTS.—To be LET FURNISHED, August part September, COTTAGE, 7 bed, 2 reception rooms, three miles from town and station; three sitting, seven bed rooms, bath; garage; most attractive surroundings. —Write Box 8.188, The Times, E.C.4.

HOLIDAY.—Small Bay, beach between Boscombe and Bournemouth. Perfect for two; two rooms, furnished; £100.—Write Box P.4382, The Times, E.C.4.

NOVELIST REQUIRES PUBLICITY AGENT.—Write Box G.1226, The Times, E.C.4.

TROUT FISHING near LONDON.—Small Club with fishing rights for two trout streams has VACANCIES for two rods. Subscription 20gns., entrance 15gns.—Write Box N.486, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Self-Contained Unfurnished two-room flat, bath, lavatory, range and power electricity; phone.—25, Drayton-gardens. No agents.

UNIQUE MAISONNETTE, Gloucester-road; newly decorated, four bed rooms, &c., and includes large old-world lounge; rent £320.—Write Box 8.145, The Times, E.C.4.

WIMBLEDON.—COMFORTABLE QUARTERS for INVALID; small detached house, open sunny aspect. Exclusive attention.—Write Box G.1193, The Times, E.C.4.

BABY LINEN.—Exquisite handwork; low prices; samples sent.—Write Box 8.105, The Times, E.C.4.

HONS. GRADUATE TUTOR, shortly commencing private practice in London, would be glad to hear from parents seeking SERVICES.—Write Box 8.202, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR FLATS, three or four rooms, tennis courts, also single rooms, in Squares.—W. and W.—Write Box N.491, The Times, E.C.4.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP, Limited, 12, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1; the Corps of Retired Officers of all branches of His Majesty's Services.

TWO GUNS WANTED to complete syndicate for good 1 pheasant shoot; district between Gloster and Ross; £125 per gun.—Write Box 8.198, The Times, E.C.4.

ONE or TWO very nice LARGE ROOMS, particularly suitable for Gentlemen, in Georgian mansion facing Mansion Guest House; 12 miles from London; beautiful gardens; surrounded by fields and lovely country.—Write Box 8.196, The Times, E.C.4.

SUFFOLK.—To be LET FURNISHED, from June 1st to five months or longer, small TUDOR HOUSE; period furniture; two reception, three bed-dressing, bath; electric light; double garage; rent 6gns., to include excellent maid and gardener.—Write Box 8.199, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY wishes to DISPOSE of her LEASE of unique old-fashioned TEA ROOMS, beautifully furnished to period, in busy provincial town within 40 miles London; capital required about £1,500.—Write Box 8.201, The Times, E.C.4.

NORFOLK BROADS.—VICARAGE to be LET, August and part September; servants left.—Vicar, Barton Turf, Norfolk.

AMBITIOUS but POSSIBLE.—100,000 old garments received by Empire Day would clear the debt of £500 on our new Chapel and Gymnasium. PLEASE be enthusiastic.—Cheapest parcels to H. W. Kimberley, Dockland 2, Isle of Dogs, E.14.

CLIFTONVILLE.—Good opening for exclusive tea-rooms and home-made cakes; large SHOP and BASEMENT, main shopping thoroughfare; present owner (milliner) retiring.—Apply Milliner, 7, recommend clients. Apply Gilder, 91, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LAWN TENNIS LESSONS, practice; private court.—R. Perkins, 21, Camden-square, N.W. North 2439.

AT "THE TIMES" West End Office, 72, Regent-street, W.1, facilities are provided for those who obtain advice and assistance in drafting advertisements for every requirement.

HANDSOME 5/6, Mahogany BED-ROOM SUITE, cost over £400 with 5ft. bed matching. Box spring and hair mattress; £100.—'Phone Western 4655.

CHARMING FLAT, close Queen's Gate, to be LET. Furnished; four bed rooms.—Western 3629.

MISS PHILIPPA JOYCE is free for TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT; all secretarial and social duties; riding horse; tennis.—Write Box S.133, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, facing North side of Regent's Park, HOUSE and CONTENTS; luxuriously appointed in the best modern style; 32 years' lease; this is an opportunity of walking into a house and living in tasteful comfort without worry of decorating, altering, and furnishing.—Apply Savill, 62, Brook-street, W.1. (Tele., Mayfair 4581.)

UNIQUE FURNISHED NON-BASEMENT COTTAGE on CAMPDEN HILL, with garage, to be LET; two bed rooms, bath room two reception rooms; beautifully fitted. Rent 6 to 7 gns. per week.—Western 1231.

RESIDENT and Non-Resident Students, experienced TUTOR of LANGUAGES (references).—Apply 6, Church-road, Kensington, S.W.10.—Write Box A.146, The Times, E.C.4.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX.—CONSULT Mr. C. G. C. KILNER (late H.M. Inspector of Taxes), 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.—Write or telephone for appointment (Welbeck 2012).

AN enchanting sunny THATCHED COTTAGE among pines, Sunningdale.—See Country Houses, page 29.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linens, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Parcels attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4230.

TWO WEIGHT TWEEDS make a delightful TAILORED ENSEMBLE. Quite a number from which to choose, 6½ yards, 54 ins. May we show you one this morning?—FENWICK of Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

VIOLINS.—W. E. HILL and SONS, of 140, New Bond-street, London, are buyers of violins, violas, and 'cellos by the celebrated Italian makers.

PICARD'S COFFEE and TEA ROOM, much enlarged, is now open at 6, Vigo-street, W.1.

ROLLS-ROYCE.—MANN, EGERTON and COMPANY have for DISPOSAL a Phaeton Coupé, fitted with magnificent Enclosed Limousine de Ville. The car is brand new, unregistered, but slightly shop-soiled. It is lavishly equipped and ready for immediate use. Original cost over £2,900. Any reasonable offer considered.—Reply Secretary, MANN, EGERTON and Co., 158, New Bond-street. Tel. No. Gerrard 0090.

A JOLLY MASTER'S HOLIDAY.—GRAND HOTEL, Lowestoft. Dancing, tennis, golf included, moderate.

BOAT RACE.—C.U.B.C. Enclosure; tickets 10s. 6d., including buffet refreshments and taxi; private car park 5s.; special coach service from 9.45 a.m. Tickets 7s. 6d. Hicks, 31, Gerrard-street, and Cox, 23, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Corr. 2094-5, or Theatre Ticket Agents.

MARY RUSSELL, 7, Henrietta-street, W.1 (Langham 2101), SELLS Society Ladies' GOWNS on Commission.

MARGUERITE'S BARGAIN SHOP, 77, Davies-street, W. 1. OPENS TO-DAY.

TEA CADDIES WANTED in ANTIQUE SILVER. If empty or not; price no object.—Write, call, or 'phone (Regent 5523), Harris and Co., 37, Piccadilly, W.1.

WARDROBE TRUNKS, all makes and sizes; from £3.—General Agency, Ltd., 62, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

PERSONAL (continued)

"BE not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."—Gal. vi. 7.

JENKINS.—Alwyn Jenkins, last known address, 56, Courtfield-gardens.—Please COMMUNICATE J. H. Balder, 148, Holborn, E.C.1.

HUBERT GORE-LLOYD deceased, late of Hampton Court House, Hampton Court.—Will any Solicitor or person having knowledge of any WILL made by the above deceased since 1922 please COMMUNICATE with Gedge, Fake and Co., Solicitors, 10, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C.2?

LAW.—WANTED

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets Interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

EASTER AT SEA BY P. & O.
Visiting Gibraltar (for Southern Spain and Morocco, &c.), Marseilles (for the Riviera, &c.). Fares from £13 to £25 10s. For Easter Booklet apply P. & O. as below.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta; ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Maloja	21,000	Browning	—	Apr. 11
‡*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
Rampura	16,500	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†*Naredonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comorin	11,000	Curtoys	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Razmak	11,600	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
‡Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Maloja	21,000	Browning	—	Apr. 11
†*Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 1	May 9
†*Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Cathay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Bendigo	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	Ward	Apr. 25	—
Naskin (cargo)	7,000	Jack	May 9	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	May 1	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Kalyan	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'bro.	LONDON
*MUNDRA	7,275	Apr. 12	—	Apr. 19
*WARFIELD	8,060	Apr. 26	May 3	May 10
*HATIPARA	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31
*A STEAMER	—	June 14	June 11	June 21

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'bro.	LONDON
†MARGHA	8,278	—	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MANORA	7,868	Apr. 16	Apr. 28	May 3
MORVADA	8,193	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17
MULBERA	9,100	May 14	May 24	May 31

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MODASA	9,070	—	—	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MATIANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mids'bro'	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Ave. de Monte Carlo.

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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	17,500	June 6
*REMUERA	11,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents), 13, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 3220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND,
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

Ship.	From ‡ Vancouver.	To San Francisco.
NIAGARA	April 30	—
TAHITI	—	May 14
AORANGI	May 28	—
MAKURA	—	June 11

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT	13,000	4 July	5 July

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
E.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 3	May 4
ORMONDE	20,000	May 30	June 7	June 8
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORTANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 23	Aug. 29	Aug. 31
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORSOVA	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
aCity of Valencia	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Calcutta	7,679	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of London	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Nagpur	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Simla	9,463	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Paris	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
dCity of Venice	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras, (d) Special sailing direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester	5,564	Sept. 13	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Perth	7,483	Sept. 27	Bay, East Lon-
City of Cairo	7,882	Oct. 11	don and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 9340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. " Cent. 9222

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels):
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ANDRE LEBON ..... April 18 and May 2 ..... PORTHOS
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
B. DE ST. PIERRE April 14 and April 25 GENL. VOYRON
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. April 22 and May 6 .. TRIPOLITAIN GAUTIER
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
ANGKOR .. April 15 and April 22 .. MARIETTE PACHA
For passage and all particulars apply to the Agents:
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OCEAN PASSAGES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
PLEASURE CRUISES FOR ANY PERIOD.
Full particulars on request. NO BOOKING FEES.
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WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Majestic	Wed., Apl. 16	Olympic	Wed., Apl. 30
Homeric	Wed., Apl. 23	Majestic	Wed., May 7

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Arabic	Sat., Apl. 12	Cedric	Sat., Apl. 26
(2) Baltic	Sat., Apl. 19	†Adriatic	Sat., May 3

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic	Sat., Apl. 12	Albertic	Fri., May 9
Doric	Fri., Apl. 25	Laurentic	Fri., May 16

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Calgaric	Sat., Apl. 19

Via Havre and Queenstown.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Taimi (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Apl. 25

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland	Apl. 12
(4) Pennland	Apl. 26

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland	Sat., Apl. 12
(4) Pennland	Sat., Apl. 26

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
(via Boulogne.)
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	Apl. 12	May 10
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	Apl. 26	May 24

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	Apl. 19	May 17

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
BERENGARIA - APRIL 12
MAURETANIA ... April 19 *LANCASTRIA ... April 19
* Via Havre, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
CARMANIA - - - APRIL 12
†LACONIA ... April 19 *CARONIA ... April 26
* Via Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ASCANIA - - - - APRIL 19
†ALAUNIA ... April 25 *AUSONIA ... May 2
* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ANDANIA - - - APRIL 15
‡ATHENIA ... April 19 ANTONIA ... April 25
‡From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 35 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
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PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Apr. 13	Apr. 20
"FRANCE" (c)	Apr. 16	Apr. 22
"PARIS" (c)	Apr. 23	Apr. 29
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	May 7	May 13

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "FLANDRE" ... April 21
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" ... May 19
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
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Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

Geo. Washington	Apl. 12	Leviathan	Apl. 22
Pres. Roosevelt	Apl. 17	America	Apl. 25

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(Hapag).
ACCELERATED 7 DAYS' PASSAGE.
SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK.

HAMBURG	April 12
ALBERT BALLIN	April 19
NEW YORK	April 26
RELIANCE	May 3

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg. April 23, May 1.

TO TRINIDAD & CENTRAL AMERICA.

Orinoco, from Southampton	April 24
Magdalena, from Southampton	May 21
Rugia, from Plymouth	May 8

COLOMBO, STRAITS & FAR EAST
Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Genoa.

Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES
from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "ORANIA"	1 MAY
BAHIA	S.S. "GELRIA"	15 MAY
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	29 MAY
SANTOS	S.S. "ORANIA"	3 JULY
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the agents:	

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.
LARGEST and LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO
BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA.
25,420 tons displacement. 14,500 tons gross.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND HOPE ... Apl. 17
M.V. HIGHLAND MONARCH ... May 1

Full details on request to Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LONDON AND KINGSTON.
First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, &c.
For further particulars apply to:—
Agents: KAYE, SON and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567); or to West End Agents, Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094); or Local Agents.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.
HARRISON LINE.
BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INGOMA	Sailing April 25	LONDON
INANDA	Sailing May 23	LONDON

Six weeks' Round Voyage, £67 inclusive.
Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*ELYRIA .. May 16 | *CASTALIA .. July 1
*†CIRCASSIA .. May 30 | *CIRCASSIA .. Aug. 29
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
† Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS, carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALEDONIA	Apl. 18	TRANSYLVANIA	May 2
CAMERONIA	Apl. 25	CALIFORNIA	May 10

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA,
VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.
THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO
AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	12,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,494	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
†ORONTES	11,377	—	May 10
*ARLANZA	14,036	May 23	—
DESNA	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	June 6	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,498	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,357	May 15
ORCOMA	11,580	May 29

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
SPRING CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN,
BLACK SEA, CRIMEA, ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.
SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON {America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

MONTROSE	Apr. 12
MONTCLARE (to Quebec and Montreal)	Apr. 17
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec)	Apr. 23
METAGAMA (Via Queenstown) (G)	Apr. 25

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	Apr. 11
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (Q.)	Apr. 19
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.C.Q.)	Apr. 25
DUCHESS OF YORK (Q.)	May 2

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
(Q.) To Quebec and Montreal.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
D. OF ATHOLL Apr. 12 MINNEDOSA (Q.) Apr. 18
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (Q.) Apr. 26

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 8
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 29

Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 17.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Steamships from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Apr. 30 AORANGI .. May 28

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Apr. 30
Hobsons Bay	14,180 tons from Southampton	May 28
Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	June 25

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	26	Apl.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	23	May
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons from Southampton	20	June
†IONIC	12,351 tons from Southampton	11	July
*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	15	Aug.

* Oil burner, 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID AND CHINA.

"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas"	10,058 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Protcus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th
"Antenor"	11,174 tons from Liverpool	Aug. 16th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	Sept. 13th
*"Anchises"	10,000 tons from Liverpool	Sept. 27th

* Calls at Kobe and Yokohama.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.3, or any recognised Travel Agency.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	From Liverpool	12th APL
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	" Liverpool	24th MAY
(1) S.S. HESTOR	" Liverpool	5th JULY

(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 7, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

*EDINBURGH CASTLE	London.	Southampton.
§GUILDFORD CASTLE	—	Apl. 11
*SAXON	Apl. 17	Apl. 17
‡LLANDAFF CASTLE	—	—
	Apl. 24	—

* Via Madeira. § Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
30th May, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to the Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

N.Y.K. LINE
(JAPAN MAIL).
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKUSAN MARU	10,409	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28
KITANO MARU	8,060	May 17	May 10	May 12
HARUNA MARU	10,500	May 17	May 24	May 26

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, and PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

GLEN LINE
FORTNIGHTLY to
STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.
NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

GLENOGLE	from London	Apl. 12
GLENAMOY	from London	May 3

For fares and full particulars apply
GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3.

TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES.
SHORT SEA TRIPS.
EASTER TOUR by M.S. BALOERAN, 17,000 tons, 18th April, at SPECIAL REDUCED RATES.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD.
FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.

M.S. Baloeran		17,000	Apl. 18
S.S. Tjerimai		8,000	May 2
S.S. Slamat		12,000	May 16

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

OCEAN PASSAGES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
PLEASURE CRUISES AT ANY SEASON for any PERIOD.
Full particulars of all sailings, Fares, &c., gratis.
Official Agents, ALL LINES. No Booking Fees.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.
and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

AUSTRALIA.
Short Sea Route with interesting tour through
AMERICA.
PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE
35-54, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
Regent 8021.

Agents: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, Matson Line.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE.
BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

"AVELONA STAR"	From London	24 APRIL
"AVILA STAR"		8 MAY
"ALMEDA STAR"	and	22 MAY
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	Rosario	12 JUNE

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE
At special rates including best hotels.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, &c.
INCLUDING SPECIAL 14-DAY SUMMER CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, JUNE 18TH.
(With facilities for visiting the Seville Exhibition.)
An Ideal Summer Holiday with Perpetual Sunshine
BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER
"ARANDORA STAR,"
BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP.
Spacious decks, delightful ballroom, restful sun deck away from games, Swimming pool, Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
Beautifully appointed state rooms throughout, with bedsteads and hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the "ARANDORA STAR."
For South American sailings and 1930 Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street; 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Oxfordshire	12,500	—	Apl. 12
Staffordshire	15,000	Apl. 17	Apl. 25
Gloucestershire	12,000	May 1	May 10
Shropshire	15,000	May 15	May 24

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; Tele

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

GREATEST RESIDENTIAL HOTEL VALUE
The Residential Hotel having a SOLARIUM, with its health-giving, complexion, and tonic benefits.
KING'S COURT HOTEL,
Leinster-terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.2.
Minute Park, omnibuses. Tubes to everywhere.
Bedrms with every modern convenience.
All bed rooms hot and cold water. Post Office 'phone, gas or electric fires, box-spring hair-mattress beds.
Bed Rooms with Private Bath Room.
Private Suites of Sitting Bed and Bath Rooms.
Cuisine of exceptional merit. Fully licensed.
Dances, Bridge, Wireless, Lift, Night Porter, Garage.
PERFECT FOR QUIET DAY AND NIGHT.
INCLUSIVE TERMS. Single from 3½gns. Double from 6½gns. per week. Daily, 12s. 6d. No extras.
Telephone: 7320 Paddington (4 lines).

SPRINGTIME IN LONDON.
THE LANCASTER GATE HOTEL,
LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London.
RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort, and refinement.
RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.
Suites of rooms (sitting room, bed room, private bath and toilet) available. Telephone. Hot and cold water, and choice of coal fires. Central Heating.
Telephone: Paddington 6041, 6042.
Telegrams: Lancaspace, London.
For illustrated booklet apply Management.

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
Highly recommended by resident guests.
HOTEL INVERNESS COURT,
1-9, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Accommodation 120 guests. Magnificent group of period reception rooms. Wedding receptions and All Homes a speciality. Gas fires, hot and cold running water and Exchange Telephone in bed rooms. Central heating. Garage. Inclusive terms from 3½gns. Double from 6½gns. per week. Tele., 9001 Park (five lines).
LANCASTER COURT HOTEL,
66-69, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Established over 20 years. New extensions of 50 rooms now ready. The hotel has been entirely redecorated throughout and offers unusually spacious and attractive reception rooms. Hot and cold running water. Electric fires, gas fires, and central heating in all bed rooms. Terms from 4 guineas. Tele., 9121 Padd.
PARK ROYAL HOTEL,
25-28, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
This charming Hotel offers terms from 3gns. per week inclusive. First-class reception rooms and cuisine. H. and cold and Exchange Telephone in all bed rooms. Inspection invited. Accommodation for 90 guests. Delightful home for residents. Tele., 1800 Padd.
BERKELEY COURT HOTEL,
29-31, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Recently acquired, newly decorated and refurbished; hot and cold; delightful reception rooms. Refreshments with young at a moderate charge for society. Tele., 8022 Padd. Terms from 3 guineas.
The above Hotels are under the personal supervision of the managing director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.

ANGLO-CATHOLIC CONGRESS.
Visitors to this Congress will find a most convenient stopping place at the
MILESTONE,
1, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, &c.
(Between Albert Hall and Barkers.)
Unrivalled situation, facing Kensington Palace.
Easy access to all parts of London. The 100 bed rooms are comfortably and beautifully furnished, many for Bathing Suites. Write for tariff, &c. RUNNING WATER in EVERY BED ROOM. Most attractive public rooms. First-class catering, service, attention. Modest unusual fixtures including a Winter Garden-like Restaurant, oak-panelled Lounges (one with bas-reliefs by Frampton), private Oratory, &c.
Rates 5 guineas weekly inclusive. Illustrated Brochure sent free on request. Personal reception by resident Proprietors.
Mr. and Mrs. M. TURNER.
Telephones :—Western 3986, 3987, 1926.

MONTAGUE HOTEL,
14, 15, 16, MONTAGUE-STREET, RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1 (overlooking gardens). A quiet Private Hotel. Central for all Parts. Bed room and breakfast from 7/6
2s Pension 3gns. Telephone: Museum 4660.

SITUATED IN THE HEART OF LONDON'S SOCIAL AND SHOPPING ACTIVITIES.
13/6 to 15/- daily. Room and B'fast 8/6 to 9/6.
Illustrated Tariffs post free from
NORLAND HOTELS.
"Essentially for Gentlefolk."
14-22, Granville-place, Oxford-street, London, W.1.
7 Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W.1. Tele., Mayfair 3355.
230 ROOMS WITH ALL THE ESSENTIAL AMENITIES OF A COSTLY CARAVANSERAI.

MOST CONVENIENTLY SITUATED AND WELL EQUIPPED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
HOTEL NORMAN,
CARLTON-ROAD, PUTNEY-HILL, S.W.15.
Close Putney Heath. Lawn Tennis (two excellent rubble courts), billiards (full size), large dance, card and music rooms, spacious lounges, pleasant bed rooms, numerous bath rooms, overhead hot water; food first class, well cooked, daintily served; from 3 guineas per week inclusive. Electric trains to all parts, three minutes from station. 'Phone: Putney 5991-2. Special terms families.
Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

FAVOURED BY THE VISITOR WHO CARES.
The ONSLOW COURT has an established reputation for perfect service. Two minutes from Tube Railways and ten minutes from Town. 140 bed rooms, with 'phone, hot and cold water, gas fire or radiator. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½gns.—Write, or 'phone Kens. 5522, for brochure. Telegrams, "Ondowotel, Southkens."
ONSLOW COURT HOTEL,
QUEEN'S-GATE, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

IMPROVING ON ONESELF.
Visitors who have long enjoyed the solid comfort of the
ORCHARD HOTEL,
PORTMAN-STREET, W.1.
will be interested to learn that the further facilities of
RUNNING WATER and a TELEPHONE in EVERY BED ROOM
are now available.
An ideal centre, between Marble Arch and Selfridge's, yet free from traffic disturbance. 100 rooms, most comfortably furnished. Excellent cuisine. Passenger lift. Night Porters. New brochure by H. G. Shelley mailed free on request.
Rates from 15s. per day inclusive.
TELEPHONE Nos.: Mayfair 6080, 6081, 3582.
One of Mr. GEO. CROSSE'S HOTELS.

PORTLAND COURT HOTEL,
4 and 5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A Newly opened HOTEL, overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS. Private Albert Hall, newly furnished and redecorated throughout; bed-sitting rooms with breakfast from 9s. 6d. daily; en pension from 3½gns. weekly. Also private suites. All rooms fitted with hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges. First-class service and cuisine. Large garage on premises. Night porter. Inspection cordially invited. Telephone: Western 3153, 3154, 3155.

PORTMAN HOTEL.
BETWEEN MARBLE ARCH AND SELFRIDGE'S.
Bed rooms with running water and P.O. telephones. Telephone: Mayfair 3834-5. 25-26, Portman-street, W.

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70-72, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, LONDON, W. (Padd. 2622).—A first-class Residential Hotel, one minute from Tubes, rail, and omnibuses; gas fires in all bed rooms, constant hot water, and excellent cuisine; inclusive terms from 3½gns. weekly; special rates to permanent guests.—Apply Resident Owner, Mrs. Swinden (Miss Elliott).

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Occupying one of the most exclusive positions in Town (close to the Park), and within a short distance of Knightsbridge and Piccadilly.
A perfectly planned and Modern Hotel, with 120 rooms, finely furnished and equipped with every convenience and luxury.
Cuisine, service, and wines of the highest class.
Inclusive terms from 4½ guineas weekly.
Or daily terms.
Tariff on application.
W. G. RUSSELL, Manager.

HOTEL REMBRANDT,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
Replete with every modern convenience and luxury; 150 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water, heating, &c., many with private bath room.
Cuisine unexcelled anywhere in London.
MODERATE CHARGES.
'Phone, Kensington 8100. Tele., "Cholcest," Ldn.
Under the same management as Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace-road.

LIVE IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT.
HOTEL STUART, RICHMOND HILL
(three minutes Richmond Park).
Facing world-renowned view, 200ft. up. Tastefully decorated lounges, billiards, large dance and music rooms; unrivalled situation, near river; golf, tennis, and delightful walks; eight miles only Piccadilly; 200 attractive bed rooms, open aspect; gas stoves, hot waters; hot and cold running water, Frames, 5 guineas inclusive. Excellent cuisine. Very moderate residential terms for families. Children specially welcomed.
'Phone: Richmond 2977-8.
Resident Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

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FACING HYDE PARK.
Six minutes Oxford-street and Piccadilly-circus. Magnificent lounges, ball rooms, billiard and recreation rooms.
Lovely airy bed rooms, handsomely furnished, luxurious beds, hot and cold running water, gas stoves, slot meters; passenger lifts; finest English cooking and service.
Inclusive terms from £4 14s. 6d. Proprietress, Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.
'Phone: Padd. 0377-8. Telegrams: Otellador.

WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LD.
92, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Ideal position, overlooking Park.
Most comfortably furnished throughout.
Splendid reception rooms. Central heating.
Hot-water radiators in all rooms.
Sanitary arrangements entirely remodelled.
Constant supply of hot water in every bed room.
Numerous bath rooms, conveniently placed.
Electric passenger and service lifts to all floors.
Garage.
92, LANCASTER-GATE.
Terms, including bed room, breakfast, tea, dinner and attendance, from 14s. per day, or 4½gns. per week.
Bed room, breakfast and attendance from 10s. 6d.
Telephone: PADDINGTON 3500.
Also at
WHITE HALL, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.
Terms from 12s. per day, or £3 3s. 6d. per week, including bed room, breakfast, tea, dinner, lights and attendance. Bed room, breakfast and attendance from 9s.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, MONTAGUE-STREET.
Terms from 12s. 6d. per day, or £4 4s. per week.
Bed room, breakfast and attendance from 8s. 6d.
Nos. 18, 19, and 20, MONTAGUE-STREET.
Nos. 70, 71, and 72, GUILFORD-STREET.
Nos. 21 and 22, MONTAGUE-STREET.
Nos. 15 and 16, BEDFORD-PLACE.
Nos. 120 and 122, CORAM-STREET.
No. 13, WOBURN-PLACE.
Terms from 10s. 6d. per day, or £3 3s. per week, inclusive, as above.
Bed room, breakfast, and attendance, from 7s. 6d.

WIGMORE HOTEL.
Within two minutes of { Oxford-street. Regent-street. Bond-street. Hyde Park.
Terms :—Single rooms from 12s. 6d. Double, two beds, from 22s., including breakfast and bath. En pension from 5gns. Self-contained suites from 30s. All modern equipment. Excellent catering. Scrupulous cleanliness. Garage facilities. Tele., Welbeck 2814.
WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON.

WARREN HOUSE. 87-88, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
A quiet, comfortable Hotel, overlooking Kensington Gardens. Hot and cold water and telephone in all bed rooms. Lifts. Single rooms from 4gns., double from 7gns. Resident Proprietress. Padd. 3732.

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Beautifully situated in three acres of grounds, near the Common. Perfect cuisine. Central heating. Many bed rooms fitted with private bath rooms; garage; tennis; billiards.—ALSO LUXURIOUS SUITES.—Telephone, Wimbledon 0611-2.

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3 lines 6s. (minimum)

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HOTEL METROPOLE.
Best position in Bexhill; 150 rooms; sea view every window; 2 tennis courts; attractive Eastbourne programme, including all meals, dances, 18s. to 21s. daily, no extras.

THE SUNTRAP, IDEAL SEASIDE RESORT
Private Bathing Beach. VACANCIES for EASTER and SUMMER. Every form of amusement catered for. Covered tennis courts, dancing, billiards, bridge, boating, fishing, golf (one mile distant). Excellent cuisine. En pension 3½ guineas weekly.—Apply Manager, The New City, near Bognor.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE ROYAL EXETER.
Well known as the most comfortable first-class Hotel.
UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT AND WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE.
All bed rooms are now fitted with Hot and Cold Water Service.
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SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL,
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A STATELY HOME of ENGLAND (London 30 minutes). Golf outside the door; 250-acre park; tennis, hard and grass courts; croquet; dancing, bridge, billiards. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. Hotel bus. Lock-up garages. All these amenities from 4 guineas per week inclusive.—Write Manageress, or 'phone Ravensbourne 3773.

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DROITWICH SPA, ROYAL HOTEL for rheumatism. Covered entrance into Brine Baths. R.A.C., A.A. Proprietress.

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all day through "Vita" glass windows. Every modern comfort. Hot and cold running water in bed rooms. Facing extreme South and sea. Excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. FULLY LICENSED.—Write for particulars. 'Phone, Folkestone 140. Telegrams, Esplanade.

CORNWALL.—FOWEY HOTEL, Fowey. First class; excellent cuisine; electric light; bathing pavilion, golf, tennis, boating, fishing; garage.—Tariff L., Manager.

THE GEORGE HOTEL, GRANTHAM.
FOREMOST ON THE GREAT NORTH ROAD.
Central for touring the Midlands. Advance Booking Advisable.
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A STATELY HOME of ENGLAND (London 30 minutes). Golf outside the door; 250-acre park; tennis, hard and grass courts; croquet; dancing, bridge, billiards. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. Hotel bus. Lock-up garages. All these amenities from 4 guineas per week inclusive.—Write Manageress, or 'phone Ravensbourne 3773.

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The most luxurious Country Hotel in England.
Hot and cold running water, gas fires, and P.O. 'phones in bed rooms. The well-kept, extensive grounds are a glory to behold; and the facilities for games are unequalled.
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HIGHCLIFFE-ON-SEA, near CHRISTCHURCH, on the fringe of New Forest, also by sea.—First-class family (licensed); very moderate; private suites now vacant.—'Phone, Highcliffe 11. 'Grams, Castellani.

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Two ideals; excellent golf; excellent food.

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The ideal holiday centre 'midst beautiful and romantic scenery.
The Spa waters and treatments enjoy a world-wide reputation.
Enjoy Leamington's pleasures and beauty this year. 1½ hour rail of London (Paddington).
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First-class residential Hotel amidst delightful surroundings; 10 acres; hard courts and billiards; 5 minutes golf course; excellent cuisine; comfortable lounges; gas fires; hot and cold in bed rooms; 3 minutes station, 30 minutes town. 'Phone 164.

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Combining the luxury of the most modern hotel with country house atmosphere and moderate inclusive terms.
Golf on private 18-hole Golf Course (6,355 yards) in own park of 220 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and Fast Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All free.
Hot and cold water, radiator, and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room.
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Bed Rooms with Private Bath and Toilet, Self-contained Suites. Running water and telephones in all bed rooms. Facing due South overlooking and within 50 yards of the pier. Perfect cooking. Dancing every Saturday.
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IRELAND THIS YEAR! For a "different" holiday with all the charm of the Emerald Isle and none of the disadvantages.—Tourist literature, lists of hotels and prices, and all information free from Publicity Bureau, Irish Tourist Association, O'Connell-street, Dublin.

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A COMPLETE LIST OF CONTINENTAL and FOREIGN HOTELS APPEARS on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY each week.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS:—Assistant Examiner in the Companies (Winding Up) Department of the Board of Trade (20-24, with extension in certain cases). 1st May. Assistant Inspector of Taxes in the Inland Revenue Department (21-24 on 1st September, 1930, with extension in certain cases), 6th May. Junior Grade of the Administrative Class in the Home Civil Service (Male and Female) (22-24), 8th May. Indian Civil Service (21-24), 8th May. Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service (Honk-kong and Ceylon 22-24, Malaya 21-24), 8th May. Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Engineering Department of the Post Office (20-25, with extension in certain cases), 10th July.
The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by post-card) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.1.
NAVY, ARMY, and AIR FORCE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Naval Cadets (Special Entry) (17½-18½); Paymaster Cadets, R.N. (17-18); First Appointments in the Royal Marines (18-19); Woolwich and Sandhurst (18-19); and the Royal Air Force College (17½-19½), 24th June. Applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.1. No form received after the 29th April can be accepted.
INDIAN (IMPERIAL) POLICE (limits of age 19 and 21).—Forms of application returnable not later than the 19th April, 1930, to be obtained, with full particulars, from the Secretary, Services and General Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.
INSPECTORS of FACTORIES. The Home Office announces 22 vacancies for Inspectors of Factories, Class II. (men or women). Salary £200, rising by £15 a year to £350, with usual Civil Service bonus in addition. The initial salary, plus bonus, at present rates would amount to £299. The appointments carry prospect of promotion to the higher grades.
A competition for these vacancies is about to be held by the Civil Service Commissioners, in consultation with the Home Office. A few additional vacancies may arise later and may be filled from among the candidates.
Candidates must be over 23 and under 32 years of age on 1st May, 1930, but applications from candidates over 32 with exceptional qualifications will be considered.
The Regulations for the competition and forms of application may be obtained from the Industrial Division, Home Office, London, S.W.1. The last date for submitting applications is 1st May.

EXAMINATION for APPOINTMENT of women SHORTHAND-TYPISTS to the LEAGUE of NATIONS, GENEVA, will be held in London from May 19th to 22nd (inclusive), and in Edinburgh, May 26th and 27th, 1930. Conditions: Age 21 to 30, secondary school education, one year's experience. For entrance forms (to be returned before May 7th) and information apply, in writing only, Establishment Officer, League of Nations, 16, Northumberland-avenue, London, W.C.2.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.
DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION.
A VACANCY will occur in September, 1930, for A WOMAN LECTURER in HISTORY and the teaching of History.
A good honours Degree, not less than three years' experience in school teaching, and post-graduate training essential.
Stipend beginning £300 per annum.
Three copies of applications and of testimonials should be sent not later than May 12th to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.
C. G. BURTON, Secretary.
The University, Edmund-street, Birmingham.
April, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum). Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.
APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post. 12 copies of one 1s. 3d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d., quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.
ACCOUNTANT.—Alert young man, used to grocery and provision trade, to balance weekly stocks; strict and methodical most essential.—Write Box N.498, The Times, E.C.4.
APPLICATIONS are invited, by a Company of repute, from salesmen of exceptional and proved ability. Successful applicants will be given a thorough training, during which a substantial salary will be paid. The position is progressive and well paid.—Write, sending fullest details of age, previous experience and records, in strict confidence, to Box S.182, The Times, E.C.4.
BUILDING Trade.—First-class Representatives with good connexions wanted for London and Home Counties for sale of well-advertised concrete waterproofer; salary, expenses, and commission; highly remunerative proposition to right man; state previous experience and salary required; own car an advantage.—Write Box 248, Gresham's, Ltd., 5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
CHARTERED Accountant, superior, fully qualified, 27-30 years, required by important firm of steamship agents for service in India; good salary will be paid to suitable candidate.—Z. H., 227, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.
CHIEF Agent wanted by first-class firm of contractors to take charge of their interests in Portugal abroad. —Candidates must have had exceptional experience and should write fullest particulars of recent employment, age, &c., to Box P.1799, The Times, E.C.4.
EXCELLENT opportunity in progressive company for man with good experience steamship passenger business and tourist traffic.—Write age, education, experience, salary, Box P.1824, The Times, E.C.4.
EXCELLENT opportunity occurs for energetic and skilled Salesman in important antique business; good social connexion very desirable.—Write Box A.689, The Times, E.C.4.
GENTLEWOMAN wanted for social service combined with clerical work at a voluntary hospital; only those who are prepared to do anything to help the poor need apply; good writing and good health essential; small salary and lunch and tea provided.—Apply by letter to "Superintendent," care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.
LEADING Firm Electrical Manufacturers require Manager for their Indian organization. Must be electrical engineer with first-class qualifications, accustomed to control sales development, good organizer, and mixer. Excellent prospects to man with requisite qualifications.—Write Box G.1166, The Times, E.C.4.
MALE Shorthand-typist for correspondence and general work; 20-22 years; manufacturer's office adjacent Waterloo Station.—Write, own hand, stating salary, experience, and speeds, P. E., Box A.682, The Times, E.C.4.
OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An Advertisement in The Times Weekly Edition "will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may addressed to a Box Number at The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.
PAGEANT Organiser wanted to organize Pageant of Transport for Liverpool and Manchester Railway Centenary Celebrations, September, 1930; commence duties immediately.—Apply Matthes Anderson, Liverpool Organization, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.
PUBLIC School and University Graduate desires appointment as Representative in this country to foreign firm.—Write Box N.492, The Times, E.C.4.
REPRESENTATIVES.—Manufacturers of popular priced 5 valve super portable wireless (selling direct to public) would like to get into touch with sales gentleman already having easy entree to persons likely to be interested; good commission.—Write Box A.646, The Times, E.C.4.
REPRESENTATIVES wanted who are connected with important industrial concerns, farmers, haulage contractors, &c., to sell well-established lubricants to farmers' requisites; only first-class men will be entertained.—Write full particulars to Box S.178, The Times, E.C.4.
REQUIRED for commercial school and copying office in South Hants, qualified teacher in bookkeeping, typewriting, and shorthand (Pitman's), with experience of duplicating, stencilling and duplicator work; also for teaching, part copying duties; day and evening; must be keen, energetic, and reliable.—Write in confidence, stating age, experience and salary required, Box S.200, The Times, E.C.4.
SALESMEN.—Splendid opportunity, immediately, for first-class Salesmen to join progressive company; inexperienced men considered, providing they are of good education, appearance and outstanding personality; age 30-40; payment by results; prospects unlimited.—Write Box P.1763, The Times, E.C.4.
SALES Representative required by automobile company for Balkans and Near East; state age, qualifications, experience, and salary required, to Box G.1224, The Times, E.C.4.
SOUTH America.—Large industrial concern, with similar organization, has vacancies for two senior officials to take over direction of their already extensive and important sales interests in the Argentine and Brazil. Knowledge of general trading in the markets concerned, and business qualifications essential. Men in charge of important ones and can only be successfully filled by men with strong executive and administrative abilities and initiative; age 35 to 45.—Write, with full particulars and salary required, to Box N.488, The Times, E.C.4. No enclosures will be returned.
A Brilliant career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not only enjoyable but adventurous, with plenty of scope for the man to make rapid progress. A successful selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy, and initiative reap rich rewards in the profession of Salesmanship. Go ahead man should write, 'phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and positions which await them.—Apply British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0004, 0005.
ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.
CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations. Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date "Civil Service Guide" offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S. 2/1, St. Albans.
HOW to Succeed in Civil Service Exams." Copy post free.—Metlejohn Institute (Postal Coaching), Manor-parade, Finchley, N.3.
SALES.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities for young men of Public School education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
WRITERS.—Still giving the finest prospects in the wireless service, the Haining system of Wireless Training guarantees success or fees returned; now booking for 1st class commencing 3rd inst.—Write Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.
WIRELESS Services.—The Premier Telegraph College in the British Isles (established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Forty-four students out of a total of 47 obtained qualifying wireless certificates at first attempt in the last seven Government examinations.—Apply for prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

WHAT to see in Europe.—The proprietors of a well-known gazatteer invite the collaboration of writers with first-hand knowledge of the countries of Continental Europe for the purpose of revising a new edition of this work. Correspondents should state their qualifications, the names of the countries with which they are competent to deal, and the price for small octavo page in pearl type, double column to Box N.487, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANALYTICAL and consulting chemist desires youth as Pupil; Public School boy preferred; good opening; premium.—M. A. Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.
AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term commencing 1st May.—Syllabus from Principal, Dunton House.
BOND-STREET Milliner has Vacancy in showroom for Young Lady about 16 as Apprentice, previous experience unnecessary.—Apply 1, Marjorie Somerset, Ltd.—29, New Bond-street, W.1.
DANCING.—Health, beauty training; opening for country girl in country connexion; salary after training; premium.—Write Box P.1808, The Times, E.C.4.
JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for personal pupil with literary ability.—Write Box N.474, The Times, E.C.4.
LONDON Chartered Account

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
(Continued from Page Three)

EXPERIENCED Married Couple as Cook (Invermerald type) and Working Butler; child kept; Scotland; live in family; country house.—Write M., Erskine's Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

REALLY reliable Married Couple wanted for country house; no children; Cook must be good; Butler-Valet; good wages; excellent references essential.—Write Mrs. Mayer, Quarr House, Ivery.

REQUIRED.—Married Couple, no children, gardener-handyman. Wife cook-general; ages 30-40; entire duties. Sussex, miles London. Wages £110. Family three adults. Personal references.—Write Box A 851, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED immediately, experienced and trustworthy Married Couple (about 30 years of age). for Cook-General and handyman at Cranleigh; no children; good food. Three in family. Wages £100 p.a. Two good references essential.—Write Chairman, 24, Denham-street, W.1.

WANTED; Laundress for small private cottage with grown-up son.—Write all particulars, Mrs. Anderson, Basset Wood, near Southampton.

EXPERIENCED Couple (Cook and Parlourmaid) for labour-saving house; London suburb; family of one gentleman; from £100; state ages.—E. White, Esq., care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

MARRIED Couple as Cook-General and Chauffeur-Handyman by gentleman; every comfort; state wages, age, &c.—Mrs. Chapman's Agency, 140, East's Court-road.

MARRIED Couple as Cook and Parlourmaid for small house; family two, in residence week-ends only; £100-£120; state ages.—Mrs. Hedges, care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

CAN any gentleman recommend Butler-Valet, single, of Required April 20th; country; Scotland; good shooting; keep.—Full particulars to Henry Hoare, Stourhead, Zeals, Wilts.

A Thoroughly good, low-waisted plain Cook-General required for quiet Bucks bungalow to work with a parlourmaid; highest references essential from previous employer.—Write Box F.1828, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN requires Cook and Lodge; London flat in return for help as coachservant, night and morning; suit student or youth employed near Westbourne-grove.—Write Box S.214, The Times, E.C.4.

MALE Cook-General (single) required for bachelor's small flat; all conveniences; state age, wage, &c. No booking fee.—Capt. Waller, care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
2 lines 2s. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

THE Marchioness of Lansdowne most highly recommends Mademoiselle H. Robert, Foyer Suisse, Upper Bedford-place, W.C.1; most reliable and excellent Governess-nurse for little girls; unspotted teacher of Parisian general subjects, music, and drawing; very experienced also in taking girls abroad; disengaged for the coming season.

HON. Mrs. Pease highly recommends experienced French Protestant Governess; all English subjects; F.S.R.U. method if desired; German, games; no music. Wife, Fryern, Fryern Arch-road, Oxshott, Surrey.

EXPERIENCED Governess, usual subjects, trained if musician, games; excellent testimonials; England or abroad.—Write Box S.203, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY thoroughly recommends her Governess; young, active, experienced hostel-trained worker; go abroad; present post three years.—Miss Edlin, Goodwin, Southampton-street, Farnborough, Hants.

LADY wishes to recommend French Nursery Governess (43); with her eight years.—Cohet, 17, Elmwood-avenue, Acton, Middlesex.

MRS. B. Nicholson highly recommends her Nursery Governess; excellent personal references.—Write Box 3341, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SUPERIOR young lady seeks position as Nursery Governess to family going India.—Apply Miss Ryan, 65, Durham-road, Wimbledon, S.W.20.

SWISS Lady, French, German, desires post as Governess; good English; speaks piano; good needlewoman; state age, wage, &c., Herrin, Esq., care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

MARRIED Couple—as Cook and Parlourmaid for small house; family two, in residence week-ends only; £100-£120; state ages.—Mrs. Hedges, care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

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MALE Cook-General (single) required for bachelor's small flat; all conveniences; state age, wage, &c. No booking fee.—Capt. Waller, care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham.

HON. Mrs. Pease highly recommends experienced French Protestant Governess; all English subjects; F.S.R.U. method if desired; German, games; no music. Wife, Fryern, Fryern Arch-road, Oxshott, Surrey.

EXPERIENCED Governess, usual subjects, trained if musician, games; excellent testimonials; England or abroad.—Write Box S.203, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY thoroughly recommends her Governess; young, active, experienced hostel-trained worker; go abroad; present post three years.—Miss Edlin, Goodwin, Southampton-street, Farnborough, Hants.

LADY wishes to recommend French Nursery Governess (43); with her eight years.—Cohet, 17, Elmwood-avenue, Acton, Middlesex.

MRS. B. Nicholson highly recommends her Nursery Governess; excellent personal references.—Write Box 3341, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SUPERIOR young lady seeks position as Nursery Governess to family going India.—Apply Miss Ryan, 65, Durham-road, Wimbledon, S.W.20.

SWISS Lady, French, German, desires post as Governess; good English; speaks piano; good needlewoman; state age, wage, &c., Herrin, Esq., care of British Agency, Carfax, Horsham. (No fees.)

CHAUFFEURS
SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR (Third) wanted; age about 22; single; experienced; good knowledge of London; smart appearance, and good address; 40s. per week; clothes and room; give full particulars, with copies of recent testimonials and photo, which will be returned.—Write Box S.218, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-VALET, 26-30, single; experienced Valet; Sunbeam car; personal references essential; £2-£2 10s.; live in.—Call Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC-HANDYMAN required; 2 rooms provided; good knowledge London essential.—Write, stating full particulars experience and wages required, to Box N.495, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD Chauffeur, single; willing to be useful.—" Little-Gables," Manor-drive, Marlow, Bucks.

WANTED, Kent, Second Chauffeur-Handyman; must clean cars properly and be very fond of dogs.—Box C., Smith's Bookstall, Sevenoaks.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED
2 lines 2s. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUSE seeks re-engagement London district; 10 years' experience; clean licence; running repairs.—Write Box 6.1208, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR, married, no family; in Eastbourne; go anywhere; last place, from us, two years; employer highly recommends; previously 7½ years chauffeur; 21 years driving, all makes; good mechanic and handyman; 38, 6ft.; £2 10s.-£3 and rooms.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

CHAUFFEUR (single), smart, widely travelled, aged 23, seeks employment single gentleman or lady if possible; Rolls-Royce preferred.—Write Box 16, Smith's Bookshop, Richmond.

CHAUFFEUR, age 20; clean licence; would valet; drives any make; all repairs; would tour.—Write W. Bland, 3d, Oxford-gardens, W.4.

CHAUFFEUR (Scotch); safe, reliable; Rolls School; references; best families.—64, Rutland-gate, S.W.7.

CHAUFFEUR, age 21; very good references; first-class private service; suitable second; 25. Several others recommended.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

CHAUFFEUR-VALET, single, 34; hunting kit, load, ride; good cook; travel preferred.—95, Dorset-road, Coventry.

CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN seeks country berth, with cottage; good mechanic, carpenter, &c.; own tools.—Robinson, 89, Whyke-lane, Chichester, Sussex.

CHAUFFEUR-HOUSE-PARLOURMAN, trustworthy, married (35), desires post (cottage preferred); wife good cook, help occasionally; highest references, including present employer.—Gleave, care of "Rokeby," Cheltenham.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC-ELECTRICIAN; 17 years Rolls; experienced Daimlers, &c.; London, Scotland, Continent; ex-Chief E.R.A., R.N.; 34; married, 2, Pantile Cottage, Scarnes-hill, Haywards Heath.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC offers his service to lady or gentleman; married; child; French spoken; go anywhere.—Write Box S.93, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; passed Rolls-Royce tests; clean, capable, willing worker; anxious to give satisfaction as all former employers will testify; single, tall, smart appearance; free; an opportunity would quickly prove worth.—M. C. Nice, 160, Brookhouse-road, Bellingham, S.E.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. Gentleman highly recommends; present situation four years; 17 years; clean licence; abstainer; married, no children.—Burch, 49, Redway-road, Bromley, Kent.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 30, married, no family; first-class references; 20 years' private service; any car and lighting plant; experienced London; Town or Home Counties preferred.—Jeffery, Southdown House, Upper Warlingham, Surrey.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; highly recommended; any car; used to Rolls; age 37; life experience in private service; disengaged.—Apply Walter Jones, Aston Villa, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married; experience in leading make cars; all repairs; clean licence; highest references.—Moore, 8, Aldred-road, West Hampstead.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, handyman, 30 years' experience, excellent references, clean licence, careful driver, married, age 37.—Write Box P.1820, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; married, one child; 2½ years last situation; excellent references; any make Town preferred.—R. A. Ward, 111, Iverson-road, N.W.6.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; 17 life experience; any car; Daimler last five years; personal references.—Davey, 87, Langthorne-street, Fulham, S.W.6.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; 25 years' experience; 14 years last place, London; highest personal references; can be thoroughly recommended.—No. rooms required.—Write Box 8630, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, age 38; long and excellent references; present employer recommends; Rolls, Minerva, &c.; £3 and rooms, or £4 10s.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; married, age 37; 18 years' experience; no children; Rolls Daimler; free now; good references; total abstainer; country preferred.—Write Box 3038, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 21, desires post immediately; thoroughly reliable; personal reference; Town and country.—Write Box A.288, The Times, E.C.4.

A lady going abroad wishes to recommend her Chauffeur, who will be free from last week in April. He is an excellent driver and knows London thoroughly well.—Write Box S.229, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR (single), highly recommended; 4½ Chauffeur-Mechanic; any car, used to Rolls; has lived London; disengaged; and abroad; married, one child.—Cox, 7, Chatham-mews, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEURS (continued)

GENTLEMAN, Public School; urgently desires post as Chauffeur-Secretary; highest references; excellent driver.—Write Box S.190, The Times, E.C.4.

MR. Lawrence kindly recommends Chauffeur-Mechanic; 4 years' service; married and disengaged; any car; knows Town and country; age 30; 6ft.; single; good driver; quiet; go anywhere.—Tales, Hyde Hall, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

SMART young Chauffeur requires situation; excellent references known London.—Write Box 3533, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

UNDER Chauffeur (21), single, requires situation; four years' experience; driving Rolls-Royce Phantom; disengaged. Box 7, Lansdowne Green, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

VERY experienced driver seeks post as Chauffeur-Valet; good driver, good mechanic; thoroughly good manager of staff; has driven abroad; 564-478.—No. 1003, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

YOUTH desires to look after owner-driver's car; odd work in office or garden; quiet and obliging.—Write Box P.1809, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath, from £3 3s. per week. Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Tubes, Hyde Park. Stay one day at 10s. and you will remain. Young society. 21gns. weekly; reduction for families. Padd. 5858.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare Four Minutes Earl's Court Tube. 98, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3147. IDEAL RESIDENTIAL. Standing in own grounds. Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 2½gns.

A Bare few minutes Hyde Park.—Most up-to-date Private Residential; large private garden.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park road, W.11. From 45/6.

SAYES COURT,
24, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires in bed rooms; minute's walk Kensington Gardens, central all parts; bed and breakfast from 8s. Tel. 2640.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETTE from 42s., including breakfast; hot and cold running water all rooms; adjoining South Kensington Gloucester-road Stations.—25, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

A Beautifully appointed Residence, 12, ROLAND GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Recently opened; hot and cold running water; excellent cuisine; equal to best hotels; from 3½gns.—Kensington 6235.

34, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2.

A Beautifully FURNISHED superior RESIDENTIAL close Hyde Park and Tube; ideal for long or short visits; really excellent catering and service. From 3gns.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard-court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, Wellington Club, Inverness-road, W.2.

A BED ROOM and charming SITTING ROOM, facing Park; private bath room, lavatory; service, breakfast, late dinner; suit gentleman or married couple; entrance floor; best class.—Call morning or evening, 112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1. Primrose Hill 1028.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water and gas fires; quiet and comfortable rooms; English cuisine; moderate terms; every care and service. Special terms from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most A up to date minutes Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, best springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. Double. Park 9178.

A QUIET close West End and Tubes.—Quiet MODERN SUITE for one or two from £5 with board.—Mrs. Hay, 40, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W.2. (Padd. 0121.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens, Kens. 4300.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL.
KINGSWOOD-ROAD. Ravensbourne 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort primary consideration; adjacent station, 20min. Victoria. City; central heating, gas fires; garage; golf; bilhards, bridge, riding; West End chef. Seven Acres old-world gardens; home produce; reduction families.

ADJACENT QUEEN'S GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE.—BED ROOM, breakfast; very moderate terms; well-appointed private residence. 'Phone Padd.3906.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A GUEST HOUSE run by gentlepeople, assuring the comfort expected in a private house; constant hot water; double rooms vacant from 6gns. Kens. 4044.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE,
139-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.

A House replete with quiet comfort, and exceptionally well Furnished; reliable attendance; good English cooking; inclusive terms from 3gns.—Frobisher 2770.

PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF
HOLLAND COURT,
81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cuisine, and reliable attendance; from 3gns. per week.

A 'Phone, Park 0264.

LBANY, 74, CROMWELL-ROAD; newly furnished (good cuisine); gas fires; terms from 2½gns.; bed and breakfast, 6s. 6d.; every comfort. 0173 Western.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

16, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE (Park 9681).

ALL beautifully and newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS just opened, unfurnished, with running hot and cold water; four bath rooms with constant hot water and radiators; very quiet, most convenient City and West End; from 18s. 6d. to 45s.; excellent meals and service as required.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.
LADIES ONLY. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.)
LADIES or GENTLEMEN,
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, 144, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, from 25s., including service, light.—'Phone Padd. 8856.

A BARE MINUTE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS, 25s.-42s. weekly; tastefully equipped; every comfort; lounge; hot and cold water; gas fires. Manageress, 43, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 8623.

AN attractive GUEST HOUSE assuring the comfort expected in a private house; French and English cooking; constant hot water; from 2½gns.—23, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

AN attractive, well-appointed, newly decorated BED ROOM with breakfast (other meals optional) offered to lady or gentleman in well-appointed house; use of lounge and 'phone; close Tubes, &c.—Write Box P.1824, The Times, E.C.4.

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night, gas fires; most comfortable lounge; really good liberal table. From £2 7s. 6d. full board.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill gate, W.11.

AN IDEAL RESIDENTIAL to stay during EASTER or permanent, facing unrivalled view Thames Valley. Newly decorated throughout; hot and cold running water; excellent cuisine; garage; special terms for family and business man.—ASHBURTON, The Terrace, RICHMOND, Surrey.

A Newly decorated and modernised house near Selfridge's.—ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 3083.

ARMY & NAVY,
1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park; exceptional cuisine; personally conducted and daintily served; four reception rooms; box-spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special terms, £3 3s., 6d., £3 13s. 6d., double 6, 7, and 8 guineas; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3598.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water, gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

A SSURED COMFORT (one or two ladies); private house, exceptional cooking; meals as desired; geyser bath.—100, North Side, Clapham Common, Battersea 1790.

KENSINGTON HOUSE.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, facing Gardens; gas fires and rings; breakfast optional; moderate terms.—8, Kensington Gardens-square, W.2. Padd. 8294.

A TTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 5gns. including breakfast; constant hot water; butler.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting room); constant hot water, divan beds, gas fires and grillers; quiet, select; 2gns. Nottingham-place, W.1, five minutes Victoria Station.—53, Belgrave-road. Vic. 0877.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting ROOMS, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next de Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8788.

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE BED ROOMS for visitors or permanents; five minutes station; newly furnished; gas fires, hot, cold water all rooms; doubles and singles now vacant; moderate.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Vic. 5357.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road), furnished as sitting rooms; divan beds, cookers; electric light, linen, and service inclusive. Meals optional. Moderate double and single. —12, Bina-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kens. 9058.

BAYSWATER COURT.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, new sitting-room features; new artistic decorations, bath rooms on every floor; divan beds, enclosed washstands; everything new and first class. Singles 30s., doubles 2gns., including service and electric light; breakfast optional; garage.—Apply, manageress, 10, Earl's Court-square (close Tube), Kensington 8071.

A. HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS (overlooking gardens); breakfast; from 5s. 6d.; gas fires all rooms. Museum 1449.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; small from 2½gns., double from £3 13s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.

AT Bloomsbury-court, Moulsh Vale, W.9.—20 well-furnished SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; in use persons from £2 17s. 6d.; restaurant lounge; large grounds; eight TENNIS COURTS; Tube 2 firs distance; waiting Lord's Cricket Ground; dancing, golf, swimming near. Phone, Piccadilly; the Luftee Lee Cars, 42, Warwick-street, W.1.

SMART young Chauffeur requires situation; excellent references known London.—Write Box 3533, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

UNDER Chauffeur (21), single, requires situation; four years' experience; driving Rolls-Royce Phantom; disengaged. Box 7, Lansdowne Green, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

VERY experienced driver seeks post as Chauffeur-Valet; good driver, good mechanic; thoroughly good manager of staff; has driven abroad; 564-478.—No. 1003, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

YOUTH desires to look after owner-driver's car; odd work in office or garden; quiet and obliging.—Write Box P.1809, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath, from £3 3s. per week. Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Tubes, Hyde Park. Stay one day at 10s. and you will remain. Young society. 21gns. weekly; reduction for families. Padd. 5858.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare Four Minutes Earl's Court Tube. 98, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3147. IDEAL RESIDENTIAL. Standing in own grounds. Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 2½gns.

A Bare few minutes Hyde Park.—Most up-to-date Private Residential; large private garden.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park road, W.11. From 45/6.

SAYES COURT,
24, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires in bed rooms; minute's walk Kensington Gardens, central all parts; bed and breakfast from 8s. Tel. 2640.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETTE from 42s., including breakfast; hot and cold running water all rooms; adjoining South Kensington Gloucester-road Stations.—25, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

A Beautifully appointed Residence, 12, ROLAND GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Recently opened; hot and cold running water; excellent cuisine; equal to best hotels; from 3½gns.—Kensington 6235.

34, INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.2.

A Beautifully FURNISHED superior RESIDENTIAL close Hyde Park and Tube; ideal for long or short visits; really excellent catering and service. From 3gns.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard-court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, Wellington Club, Inverness-road, W.2.

A BED ROOM and charming SITTING ROOM, facing Park; private bath room, lavatory; service, breakfast, late dinner; suit gentleman or married couple; entrance floor; best class.—Call morning or evening, 112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1. Primrose Hill 1028.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water and gas fires; quiet and comfortable rooms; English cuisine; moderate terms; every care and service. Special terms from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most A up to date minutes Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, best springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. Double. Park 9178.

A QUIET close West End and Tubes.—Quiet MODERN SUITE for one or two from £5 with board.—Mrs. Hay, 40, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W.2. (Padd. 0121.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens, Kens. 4300.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL.
KINGSWOOD-ROAD. Ravensbourne 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort primary consideration; adjacent station, 20min. Victoria. City; central heating, gas fires; garage; golf; billiards, bridge, riding; West End chef. Seven Acres old-world gardens; home produce; reduction families.

ADJACENT QUEEN'S GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE.—BED ROOM, breakfast; very moderate terms; well-appointed private residence. 'Phone Padd.3906.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A GUEST HOUSE run by gentlepeople, assuring the comfort expected in a private house; constant hot water; double rooms vacant from 6gns. Kens. 4044.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE,
139-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.

A House replete with quiet comfort, and exceptionally well Furnished; reliable attendance; good English cooking; inclusive terms from 3gns.—Frobisher 2770.

PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF
HOLLAND COURT,
81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cuisine, and reliable attendance; from 3gns. per week.

A 'Phone, Park 0264.

LBANY, 74, CROMWELL-ROAD; newly furnished (good cuisine); gas fires; terms from 2½gns.; bed and breakfast, 6s. 6d.; every comfort. 0173 Western.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

16, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE (Park 9681).

ALL beautifully and newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS just opened, unfurnished, with running hot and cold water; four bath rooms with constant hot water and radiators; very quiet, most convenient City and West End; from 18s. 6d. to 45s.; excellent meals and service as required.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.
LADIES ONLY. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.)
LADIES or GENTLEMEN,
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, 144, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2, from 25s., including service, light.—'Phone Padd. 8856.

A BARE MINUTE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS, 25s.-42s. weekly; tastefully equipped; every comfort; lounge; hot and cold water; gas fires. Manageress, 43, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 8623.

AN attractive GUEST HOUSE assuring the comfort expected in a private house; French and English cooking; constant hot water; from 2½gns.—23, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

AN attractive, well-appointed, newly decorated BED ROOM with breakfast (other meals optional) offered to lady or gentleman in well-appointed house; use of lounge and 'phone; close Tubes, &c.—Write Box P.1824, The Times, E.C.4.

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night, gas fires; most comfortable lounge; really good liberal table. From £2 7s. 6d. full board.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill gate, W.11.

AN IDEAL RESIDENTIAL to stay during EASTER or permanent, facing unrivalled view Thames Valley. Newly decorated throughout; hot and cold running water; excellent cuisine; garage; special terms for family and business man.—ASHBURTON, The Terrace, RICHMOND, Surrey.

A Newly decorated and modernised house near Selfridge's.—ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 3083.

ARMY & NAVY,
1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park; exceptional cuisine; personally conducted and daintily served; four reception rooms; box-spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special terms, £3 3s., 6d., £3 13s. 6d., double 6, 7, and 8 guineas; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3598.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water, gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

A SSURED COMFORT (one or two ladies); private house, exceptional cooking; meals as desired; geyser bath.—100, North Side, Clapham Common, Battersea 1790.

KENSINGTON HOUSE.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, facing Gardens; gas fires and rings; breakfast optional; moderate terms.—8, Kensington Gardens-square, W.2. Padd. 8294.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 5gns. including breakfast; constant hot water; butler.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting room); constant hot water, divan beds, gas fires and grillers; quiet, select; 2gns. Nottingham-place, W.1, five minutes Victoria Station.—53, Belgrave-road. Vic. 0877.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting ROOMS, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next de Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8788.

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE BED ROOMS for visitors or permanents; five minutes station; newly furnished; gas fires, hot, cold water all rooms; doubles and singles now vacant; moderate.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Vic. 5357.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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Law Report, April 9

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
AIR GUN ACCIDENT: BOY'S EYE LOST
HAWLEY AND ANOTHER v. ALEXANDER AND WIFE
(Before MR. JUSTICE FINLAY*)*

How an air-gun bought for 3s. 6d. in a toy-shop by a schoolboy, aged 13 years, was instrumental in a younger boy's losing his eye was described in an action in which Patrick Hawley, an infant, suing by his father and next friend, Mr. Peter Hawley (who sued for his own expenses), of War Seal-mansions, Fulham, S.W., claimed damages for personal injuries alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the defendants, Mr. Thomas Alexander and Mrs. Wilhelmina Alexander, formerly of Britannia-road, Fulham, S.W.

It was alleged that on January 9, 1928, Patrick Hawley, who was then aged 11, received in his right eye a pellet which had been discharged carelessly from an air gun by John Alexander, then aged 13, the son of the defendants. It was pleaded that the gun was a weapon which was likely to be dangerous and that the defendants allowed it to be in the possession of their son although they should have known that it could not safely be entrusted to his keeping.

The defendants denied negligence. Mr. Alexander said that he had no knowledge that his son possessed an air gun. Mrs. Alexander said that she gave her son the gun in the belief that it was harmless. They also pleaded contributory negligence on the part of Patrick Hawley, who, they said, invited John Alexander to shoot at him.

Mr. E. M. Coningsby Denny appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. A. A. Avetoom for the defendants.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE FINLAY, in giving judgment, said that there was a substantial conflict of evidence about what exactly took place, but he thought that the true view of the facts was that the defendants' son, having once fired his gun, again pointed it at the plaintiff, who did not assent to be shot at.

The main question was whether the negligence of either of the defendants was made out. He could not doubt that the mother gave her son a thing which she knew to be dangerous. If she chose to do so she was bound to see that he used it in circumstances in which it could not cause damage to others. It was true that she told him not to take it into the street, but no precautions whatever were taken to prevent his using it in a dangerous way. Indeed, the evidence rather suggested that the mother and son had to some extent joined together to deceive the father. There was no doubt that the mother was guilty of negligence and was liable, and that, on the authorities, the father was therefore also liable.

He gave judgment for the infant plaintiff for £125, and for the father for £10, with costs.

Solicitors.—Mr. R. F. W. Holme; Messrs. Charles Rogers, Sons and Abbott.

£10 DAMAGES IN ACTION AGAINST AN HOTEL
HEATON v. STRAND HOTEL, LIMITED
(Before MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury)*

Damages amounting to £10 were awarded to Mrs. Clara Daisy Heaton, the wife of Mr. Arthur Reginald Heaton, of Copers Cope-road, Beckenham, Kent, in the action in which she claimed damages for alleged assault from the Strand Hotel, Limited, proprietors of the Regent Palace Hotel, W.

Mrs. Heaton's case was that, when she was sitting in the lounge at the hotel waiting to have dinner on July 2, 1929, she was asked to leave the hotel and that, when she expostulated, one of the officials of the hotel pushed her on the shoulder.

The defendants, who denied the assault, said that Mrs. Heaton and a woman friend were asked to leave the lounge because they had been sitting there for a considerable time without ordering any refreshment.

Mr. C. G. Armstrong Cowan appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. C. Salmon for the defendants.

Judgment in favour of Mrs. Heaton was entered for £10 damages and such costs as were properly recoverable. Judgment on an issue of slander, of which his LORDSHIP held yesterday there was no evidence, was entered for the defendants with costs.

Solicitors.—Mr. C. H. Rimington Taylor; Messrs. Bartlett and Gluckstein.

£500 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

A common jury in Mr. Justice Swift's Court yesterday awarded Mrs. Yetta Joseph, a widow, aged 47, of Brecknock-road, N., £500 damages against Mr. Maurice Bird, a master tailor, aged 64, of Cambridge-gardens, North Kensington, W., for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant admitted the promise, but pleaded that a reasonable time had not elapsed before the issue of the writ and that he was too ill to marry.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
LIBEL ACTION ARISING OUT OF GODDARD CASE
VARESIO v. ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS, LIMITED
SAME v. NEWS AND WESTMINSTER, LIMITED
SAME v. DAILY NEWS LIMITED
(Before MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury)*

His LORDSHIP held that there was no case to go to the jury in this action in which Mr. Giuseppi Luigi Varesio, of 14, Moor-street, Cambridge-circus, W.C., claimed from the proprietors of the *Evening News*, the *Daily News* and the *Star* damages for alleged libels published in those newspapers on March 20 and 21, 1929.

The defendants pleaded that the words complained of formed part of a fair and accurate report of judicial proceedings.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. M. McGuirk appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. H. M. Giveen for the defendants.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, in opening the case, said that it arose out of some rather peculiar facts. Mr. Varesio was a provision merchant in Soho who had lived in England for a number of years. In January, 1929, ex-Station Sergeant Goddard was convicted at the Central Criminal Court of having received a number of bribes in connexion with the execution of his duty. One of the charges on which he was tried was that he had taken a bribe of £15 from Mr. Varesio. Mr. Varesio, on being approached by the police, said that he had on one occasion some long time before made a payment of £15 to Sergeant Goddard in respect of something that Goddard was to do in relation to some premises.

In defence of Goddard, Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett suggested at the trial that Mr. Varesio had never given a bribe to Goddard, but that Goddard had exchanged certain banknotes with Mr. Varesio. Mr. Varesio denied that, and the prosecution never suggested it. The suggestion was a serious one for Mr. Varesio because, if it had been true, it would have shown that Mr. Varesio was very closely connected with the cloud of suspicion that surrounded Goddard, and Mr. Varesio would have appeared to his friends as a consummate liar. Goddard's defence was not accepted, so, at the end of the trial, the position was that the evidence which Mr. Varesio had given was perfectly true and the suggestion of the exchange of notes was absolutely without foundation.

Mrs. Meyrick, who was convicted with Goddard, appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeal, where she was represented by Sir Henry Maddocks, who spoke on her behalf for 10 hours. Sir Henry had been at the Old Bailey and must have known the facts of the case.

THE WORDS COMPLAINED OF

The alleged libel, as it appeared in the *Evening News*, was headed: "K.C.'s Attack on Mrs. Meyrick's Trial"—"Conspiracy Case that Should Have Failed"—"Goddard's 'Harvest.'" The passage complained of was as follows:—

> The prosecution alleged that, so successful had Goddard been in gathering his harvest, that, within four years, he changed £4,000 worth of notes with Varesio and another man and that it was part and parcel of a clever man's scheme to obtain banknotes from other people.

That statement was absolutely untrue. The prosecution never made any such allegation. No one would complain if Sir Henry Maddocks in the course of a 10 hours' speech made an inaccurate statement, but he would be the last person to remember that he had made a slip. He (counsel), however, would call the best evidence that no such statement was made in the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Mr. PERCIVAL CLARKE, senior prosecuting counsel at the Central Criminal Court, giving evidence, said that he prosecuted Goddard and Mrs. Meyrick at the Central Criminal Court. It was no part of the case for the prosecution that Mr. Varesio had been engaged in changing money for Goddard. If, in the course of Mrs. Meyrick's appeal, he had heard anyone say that the prosecution had alleged that Goddard had exchanged notes with Varesio he would have regarded it as his duty to correct it.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Did you hear any such suggestion made to the Court?—I cannot say whether I did. I certainly do not remember it.

After Mr. Varesio had been called as a formal witness, Mr. Henry Holding, a master builder, said that he had known Mr. Varesio for a good many years. He read the newspaper reports of the Goddard trial at the Central Criminal Court and of Mrs. Meyrick's appeal in the Court of Criminal Appeal. He noticed the passages in the *Evening News* and the *Daily News* which constituted the alleged libels. At that time he knew that Mr. Varesio had given Goddard £15.

At the close of Mr. Varesio's case, his LORDSHIP held that there was no case to go to the jury. He said that the words complained of in themselves were not capable of bearing a defamatory meaning. Some evidence should have been given that some person with knowledge of the facts which existed had read the article and come to the conclusion that Mr. Varesio had committed perjury, if, in fact, such a conclusion could be come to.

Judgment was, accordingly, entered for the defendants with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Head and Hill; Messrs. Lewis and Lewis.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
(Before the PRESIDENT*)*
JUDGE ON PROHIBITIONS AGAINST CONCERTED DIVORCE
ADAMS, J. A. C. v. ADAMS, F. H.

This petition was adjourned by the PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale) after he had commented on the legal prohibitions against concerted arrangements for divorce in this country.

By her petition Mrs. Janie Alice Charlotte Adams, *née* Hawkins, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Francis Hamp Adams, a solicitor, of Crouch Hill, N., on the ground of his adultery with Joan Branton at the King's Head Hotel, High-street, Sheffield, in September, 1928. There was no defence.

The marriage took place on June 5, 1901, at All Souls Church, Marylebone, and there are three children, sons, aged 25, 18, and 16 years. It was alleged that the respondent left the petitioner in May, 1918. Mrs. Adams filed a petition for judicial separation in June, 1928, and the present petition was supplemental to that.

Mr. Clifford Mortimer appeared for the petitioner.

The PRESIDENT, after hearing the evidence, pointed out that there was abundant proof that the respondent had been living with a woman for years, but that the only charge of adultery was with regard to a visit to Sheffield.

Mr. MORTIMER said that all the circumstances were not known to him when the case came on, and he agreed that the design of the visit to Sheffield was to prevent the respondent's relationship with the woman in question becoming known in his own neighbourhood.

The PRESIDENT said that the case conspicuously illustrated the risks which were run in treating a petition for divorce as though it were possible safely to conduct it without absolute regard to the prohibitions of the law of divorce against anything in the nature of a concerted arrangement. These prohibitions included conduct conducing, collusion, and a variety of methods by which the strictness of the law of divorce as it existed in England was intended to be maintained. In the present case the married life was unhappy because, as the petitioner said, of ill-usage on the part of the husband. He (his Lordship) was satisfied that the petitioner had given candid account of her part in this matter and that anything that could properly be done with a desire to facilitate the establishment of the petitioner on a footing on which she ought to be established ought to be done.

FREQUENT INQUIRIES

In May, 1918, by reason of the respondent's course of conduct, cohabitation came to an end and from that time onward he made frequent inquiries of the petitioner why she did not divorce him. She did not see her husband after 1919, but in 1925 he wrote to her and pressed her to dispose of her reversionary interest in their marriage settlement in a way advantageous to their three children. He would, he then wrote, give her grounds for a divorce.

The petitioner said that there were many letters from him to that effect up to the end of last year. She was not maintained as she was entitled to have been by her husband, a professional man carrying on business in London at a known address and his private address was easy of ascertainment. The petitioner had said:—"Though he did not maintain me he could keep another woman." In June, 1928, she took proceedings for judicial separation. He (his Lordship) was satisfied that she did not know and had not the facilities for getting the technical evidence of adultery that would give grounds for divorce.

There followed conversations between the respondent and a clerk to the petitioner's solicitors. The respondent declared that he was anxious to avoid a scandal, and, in substance, it was arranged that the other woman should accompany the respondent to Sheffield. They stayed there as "Mr. and Mrs. Adams" and now there was a most mechanically correct body of evidence to establish the charge that the respondent cohabited with her at Sheffield.

His Lordship recited the section of the Judicature Consolidation Act, 1925, setting out the absolute bars to relief. How could the Court, he said, the law being as it was, deal with the case as though the statutory prohibitions did not exist? Obviously the Court could not. The proper course would be to adjourn both petitions to be dealt with as the petitioner might be advised.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Skelton and Rust.

DECREE NISI GRANTED TO WIFE ON SECOND PETITION
LOUGHEED BASKIN, F. E. v. LOUGHEED BASKIN, J.

In this undefended petition Mrs. Florence Emily Lougheed Baskin, *née* Parker, of the Dial House, Hove, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Dr. Joseph Lougheed Baskin, on the ground of his adultery with Miss Kathleen Jackman. The marriage took place on November 1, 1906, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

A petition for divorce was presented in December, 1927, alleging adultery between the respondent and a woman unknown at a London hotel, but after an intervention by the King's Proctor the suit was dismissed by the President on November 2, 1928, on the grounds of collusion and connivance.

In the present petition, dated October 10, 1929, it was alleged that for the preceding two years the respondent had lived with Miss Kathleen Jackman at Kennington, Oxfordshire, and at Broad Heath, Worcestershire.

The Hon. Edward Duke appeared for the petitioner.

JUDGMENT

The PRESIDENT, in giving judgment, said that in 1916 the petitioner accused her husband of being unfaithful to her, and left him. The evidence now was that the respondent since 1917 had lived with Miss Jackman, who had given evidence to-day. That fact, it seemed, was known in substance to the petitioner, but there was in the original petition a charge of adultery at an hotel with a woman unknown. It was a class of case which always required investigation and excited suspicion, and in the end it appeared that the visit to the hotel was a device by the respondent to find an easy way out of dealing with the difficulty in which he was by reason of his cohabitation with the woman now named over a period of years.

He (his Lordship) referred the matter to the King's Proctor, who intervened. The petitioner's solicitor furnished the King's Proctor with complete information of what had happened. He said that he asked the respondent, who, he supposed, was associating with the woman, to supply him with evidence of the relationship to avoid the expense of employing an inquiry agent. Thereupon the respondent took the woman in question, described in the original petition as a woman unknown, to a London hotel. The petition was dismissed on the King's Proctor's plea of collusion and connivance.

It was possible that in a case of that kind a petitioner might, by falling into the snare of yielding to the temptation of avoidance of publicity, so conduct her proceeding as to be debarred from relief. If the petitioner had been a party to a course of adultery between the respondent and the other woman her suit could not succeed. The case, however, was one of a totally different character. There were the strongest possible grounds for seeking relief, but the wrong road was taken. The right road had now been taken, and there was no foolish allegation of what might be called adultery by appointment.

His Lordship found that there was a course of adultery extending over a period of years, and he was not prevented by the error which was made in the previous case from granting relief. He pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs, and granted leave, subject to the sanction of the King's Proctor, for the decree absolute to be expedited.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Kingsford, Dorman, and Co., for Messrs. Hamilton, Fulton, Sant, and Kirby, Salisbury.

BOGUS TRADING

SIX charges of false pretences and embezzlement were made against WALTER EDWARD ROWE, 33, a traveller, of Angel-road, Brixton, and 18 other cases were taken into consideration, when he appeared yesterday on remand at the Greenwich Police Court. Detective-Sergeant Horrell said the defendant, who was a lieutenant in the Army, led an honest life until 1927. Since October last he had been engaged with two other men in bogus businesses in Fetter-lane and Ely-place, E.C., Edgware-road, Piccadilly, and Cheapside. The value of the goods obtained by false pretences was about £300 in the 18 cases referred to. Mr. METCALFE sentenced Rowe to 12 months imprisonment with hard labour, and commended Sergeant Horrell for his share in bringing the defendant to justice.

George Percy Harrison, who for seven years had been clerk and steward of the West Riding Mental Hospital, Wakefield, was at the Leeds Assizes on Tuesday sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the second division for falsification of accounts and the embezzlement of sums amounting to between £700 and £800.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

PEOPLE'S PALACE CONCERT

The eighth and last concert of the series at the People's Palace will be conducted this evening by Sir Landon Ronald, and broadcast from the National station. Mr. Harold Williams will make a welcome reappearance at this concert, singing Sir Landon Ronald's Scena, "The Lament of Shah Jehan," and a group of songs with piano. The principal orchestral piece in the programme is Dvorák's Symphony No. 5 in E minor "From the New World." An interesting novelty to be included is an arrangement by no fewer than 11 of the foremost Russian composers of Schumann's "Carneval." This, it will be remembered, was one of the most popular numbers in the Diaghileff repertoire. The concert opens with Mozart's Overture to *Figaro* and Sibelius's "Valse Triste," and ends with Sir Edward German's "Welsh Rhapsody." At 8.55 p.m. the Midland Regional station will transmit part two of Sir Edward Elgar's Oratorio, *The Apostles*, which is to be performed in Worcester Cathedral. It will be conducted by Sir Ivor Atkins, with Mr. Edgar Day at the organ, and a cast of well-known artists. The Cathedral choir and the Worcester Festival Choral Society will also take part in the performance.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, April 10, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—Listeners' Apple Recipes. **11-11.30** (261.3m. only) :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12 :—Andrew Brown's Quintet. **1** :—Organ Recital. **2-2.30** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. **3.45** :—Anne Liddell (contralto); the Terrell String Quartet; Simone Terrell, Winifred Bowlby, Sheila MacKendrick, Marian Bowlby. **5** :—Lenten Address—A Plain Man looks at Life, by Canon W. H. Elliott.

5.15 :—Children—The Story of the Little Dressmaker (Eleanor Farjeon); Selections by the Shirley Boys' Silver Band; Primitive People, by Sir George Dunbar. **6** :—Great Expectations, Chapter 56—A reading from Charles Dickens, by Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—Schubert's Songs, sung by Mark Raphael (baritone). **7-7.40** :—Plays and the Theatre, by Mr. James Agate. **7.25** :—The Youth of Industrialism—(6) Is there a Law of Progress? A discussion between Mr. R. S. Lambert and Mr. H. L. Beales.

7.45 :—Eunice Norton (pianoforte). **8** :—People's Palace Concert—(8) The Wireless Symphony Orchestra (principal violin, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Sir Landon Ronald; Harold Williams (baritone)—from People's Palace. **9.5** :—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports. Shipping Forecast (**1,554.4m.** only). **9.30** :—The Way of the World, by Mr. Vernon Bartlett. **9.45** :—Diversions No. 5, supported by Gershom Parkington and his Orchestra—Excerpts from the new programme of the Co-Optimists of 1930, with Joan Barry, Davy Burnaby, Mimi Crawford, Stanley Holloway, Eric le Fre, Elsa Macfarlane, Phyllis Monkman, Herbert Mundin, Elsie Randolph, Cyril Richards, Stuart Ross, and Joe Sargent, produced by Leslie Henson, with book and music by Greatrex Newman and Arthur Schwartz; orchestra directed by Philip Braham—relayed from the London Hippodrome; and Ann Penn (impersonations)—relayed from the Palladium. **10.55-12** :—Band, from Grosvenor House.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12** :—See Midland Regional programme. **1.10** :—Winifred Horn (violin); Louisa Beardsley (soprano). **1.30** :—Orchestra, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant. **2.30-3** :—See Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Romance of Oil (6)—Oil during the Great War, by Sir John Cadman. **7** :—See Midland Regional programme. **8** :—The Flowers are not for You to Pick—a Play for the Microphone, written and produced by Tyrone Guthrie, with Harold Scott, Flora Robson, Wilfred Shine, Mary O'Farrell, Ethel Lewis, Florence Marks, Arthur Malcolm, Charlotte Tedlie, Kitty Murphy, Doris Arnold, Harold Reese and Charles Hawtrey. **8.50** :—Regional News. **8.55** :—See Midland Regional programme. **9.45** :—Crystal Set-Piece—a Sentimental Interlude, by K. B. Indoe. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News. **10.30-11** :—Dance Music from Grosvenor House.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—Orchestra. **1** :—Eric Brook (baritone). **1.10** :—Service, conducted by the Rev. Havelock Davidson, relayed from St. Martin's Parish Church, Birmingham. **1.50** :—See London Regional programme. **2.30-3** :—Organ Recital. **5.15** :—Children: The Clown, a Play by Florence M. Austin; Jacko and Tony in Duets; Stanley Lowe (violin). **6** :—See London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—See London Regional programme. **7** :—The Band of H.M. Royal Marines (Portsmouth Division), conducted by Capt. R. P. O'Donnell, relayed from the National Trades Exhibition, Bingley Hall, Birmingham. **8** :—See London Regional programme. **8.50** :—Midland News. **8.55** :—The Apostles (Elgar), Part 2, with Joan Elwes, Millicent Russell, Percy Manchester, Roy Henderson, Keith Falkner, Richard Watson, the Orchestra, the Worcester Festival Choral Society, and the Cathedral Choir, conducted by Sir Ivor Atkins; Edgar Day (organist), relayed from the Cathedral, Worcester. **9.45** :—See London Regional programme. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News. **10.30-11** :—Dance Music from Grosvenor House.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3.20-3.35** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National Programme. **6.35** :—See Glasgow. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.20** :—Northern News Bulletin. **9.25-10** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3-3.45** :—National Programme. **3.50** :—The Orchestra; Beatrice McComb (contralto); John Hartley (oboe). **5** :—Stop Press News. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mrs. Margaret Todd: Poems with Character—2, Some I Have Seen. **6.15-12**:—National Programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—National programme. **3-12** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3** :—National programme. **4.45** :—Orchestra, from Bobby's Café, Bristol. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Swansea. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—National Programme. **7.45** :—The Newport Choral Society: Concert (Second Season)—Requiem (Verdi), with Stiles Allen (soprano), Risqah Goodacre (contralto), Parry Jones (tenor), Joseph Farrington (baritone), the Choir of the Newport Choral Society; the National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitska), conducted by Arthur E. Sims, relayed from the Central Hall, Newport. **9.5** :—National programme. **9.40** :—West Regional News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 11w.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.10** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and French Lesson. **7.45** :—Talk on History. **8** :—Concert: Henry Loretto (pianist); Marcus Ruddle (baritone); the Station Orchestra; Mme. K. A. McCaffery (soprano); the Station Orchestra; Ffiis Denn (contralto). **9.25** :—Dance Music. **9.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.45** :—See Glasgow. **11-12** :—See Glasgow. **3.20-3.35** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Glasgow. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.20** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.45** :—Mrs. C. E. Hughes Hallett: The Home Laundry—3, Washing a Jumper Suit and Chanoin Leather (from Edinburgh). **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—Orchestra. **3.20** :—Miss Wanda Wood—Modern Scottish Verse (from Edinburgh). **3.40** :—Music. **4.30**:—Mid-Week Service conducted by the Rev. Clifford Harley. **4** :—The Octet; Alfred Halstead (flute). **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather Forecast. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers (from Edinburgh). **6.40** :—National programme. **9.20** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—The Gravesend Trio: Ethel Nuttall (violin), Nellie Hardcastle (violoncello), Lilian Lloyd (pianoforte); Jack A. Millard (baritone) (from Liverpool). **2.30** :—Orchestra. **3.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. W. J. A. Ernest—The Way to Better Photographic Plates or Films? **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Northern Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.20** :—North Regional News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—National programme. **3** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Swansea. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.20** :—Local News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—The Daily Service. **3-3.20** :—National programme. **3** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Cardiff. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.20** :—West Regional News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **3** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Manchester. **6.40** :—National programme. **9.20** :—North Regional News. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 6kw. 5 :—International Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. **6.5** :—Children. **6.30** :—News and Trio Music. **8.30** :—Elementary English Lesson. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **9.5** :—Orchestral Music. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—En Famille, Comedy in Two Acts (Alberto Insúa and Alfonso Hernandez Catá), followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw. 6.30 :—Lynch Language Lesson. **7** :—Concert relayed from Ljubljana (574.7m.). **9** :—Time and News. **9.15** :—Quartet Concert.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 2kw. 3.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **4.30** :—Talks. **5.40** :—Advanced Spanish Lesson. **6.5** :—Talks. **6.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **7** :—Recitations. **7.30** :—Programme from Breslau. **8.15** :—Music. **8.35** :—Topical Programme, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw. 3.20 :—Concert. **4.30** :—Sports Talk for Young People. **4.55** :—Concert. **5.30** :—Talk. **5.45** :—Choral Concert. **6.10** :—Topical Report. **6.50** :—Labour Market Report. **6.55** :—Talk on the following transmission. **7** :—The Battered Bride, Opera comique in three acts (Smetana), relayed from the Kroll-Oper, Platz der Republik. After the Programme :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw. 6.30 :—Teddy Bear's English Half Hour. **7** :—Music to Goethe's Play, Egmont (Beethoven), relayed from Zürich (459m.). **7.50** :—Chamber Music. **8.20** :—Concert by the Italian Kursaal Orchestra. **9** :—News and Weather. **9.15** :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (270m.), 12.5kw.—6.5 :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **8** :—Popular Orchestral Music. **9** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw. and GLEIWITZ (253m.), 6.5 :—Gramophone Concert. **7** :—Weather. **7.2** :—Talk for Workers. **7.30** :—Revue zu Einem Wireless Revue with Music (L. Mehring). **8.15-9** :—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). **9** :—News. **9.30** :—Orchestral and Dance Music from the Cafe Hindenburg, Beuthen.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.6kw.—6.5 :—Recitations. **6.30** :—The Two Widows, opera (Smetana), from the National Theatre. **9** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Trio Concert. **6** :—Flemish Language Lesson. **6.30** :—Colonial Report. **6.35** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—La Journal Parle. **8.15** :—Orchestra Concert:—Light Overture (Vander-sanden) ; Speaking (Gilbert). In the interval at **8.30** :—Talk. **9.45** :—Cabaret Concert arranged by the Revue de Radio-Belgique. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw. 5.40 :—English Language Lesson. **5.15** :—Relay from the Editorial Office of the Writers Journal Radio Riet. **7.10** :—Symphonic Concert. **9** :—Trigane Music from the Café Spolarich.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw. 5.50 :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Talk from Hall of Fame. **7.2** :—Concert of Danish Music. **8** :—Spring Festival.

CRACOW (413m.), 1kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. **6.25** :—Talk. **6.55** :—Time Signal from the Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church. **7.15** :—Talk from Warsaw. **7.30** :—Concert from Posen. **9.15** :—Talk from and News from Warsaw. **10.5**:—Concert from the Pavilion Restaurant. **11** :—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 2kw., and CASSEL (346m.), 0.5 :—Elementary French Lesson. **6.30** :—Microphone Report: Disappearing Villages in the Saale District. **7** :—Fourth National Symphony Concert, relayed from the Saalbau—Overture, His Life for the Czar (Glinka); Soprano Solos—(a) Aria from Prince Igor of Wyndour (Nicolai), (b) Aria from Lakme (Delibes); Fifth Symphony in E minor, From the New World, op. 95 (Dvorák). **8.30** :—Topical Report. **9.10** :—News. **9.30** :—See Stuttgart.

HAMBURG—Call ha in Morse (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (246m.), 0.6 :—Talk for Women. **6.25** :—Agricultural Talk. **6.50** :—Hamburg Grain Exchange and Weather. **7** :—Orchestral Concert—Violin Solo, Le Cygne (Saint-Saëns); Faust Waltz (Gounod); Waltz from The Dollar Princess (Fall); Minuet (Boccherini); Overture, Helmkehr aus der Fremde (Marschner); Pastorale (Franck); Song, A Dream (Grieg); Selection from The Maid of the Black Forest (Jessel); Barcarolle from The Tales of Hoffman (Offenbach); Spanish Dance (Moszkowsky). **8.30** :—Chile, a programme based on Professor Goldschmidt's Report. **9.30** :—Talks, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes and News. **9.50** :—Relay of Foreign Stations. **10.30** :—Restaurant Ostermann Concert.

HILVERSUM (295m.), 8kw.—After **5.40 p.m.** on **1,071m. 9.40 a.m.** :—Time and Daily Service. **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.55** :—Quintet Concert. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records and Talk. **3.40** :—Programme for Hospitals. **5.10** :—Orchestral Concert: Overture, The Marriage of Figaro (Mozart); Suite from Carmelin Delibes: Waltz, Frühlingstimmen (Joh. Strauss); Tempo di minuetto e gavotte (Leoncavallo); Chanson du printemps (Gounod); Selection from Les Cloches de Corneville (Planquette). **6.25** :—Talk. **6.55** :—French Language Lesson. **7.25** :—Police Announcements. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Gramophone Records. **7.55** :—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam, followed by Weather and News, and Concert, relayed from La Gaîté, Amsterdam.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—7.55 a.m. :—Time Signal. **7.56** :—Concert. **9.40** :—Programme by a Women's Choir. **10.10** :—Time Signal. **10.11** :—Service for Hospitals. **10.49** :—Reading. **11.10** :—Talk for Agriculturists. **11.40** :—Police News. **12.10** :—Time Signal. **12.11** :—Concert of Pianoforte and Violin Music. **1.40** :—Time Signal. **1.41** :—Programme for Schools. **2.25** :—Lesson in Handicraft. **3.40** :—Time Signal. **3.41** :—Service for Hospitals. **4.40** :—Time Signal. **4.41** :—Gramophone Records. **5.25** :—Organ Recital. **6.25** :—Literary Reading. **6.55** :—Gramophone Records. **7.5** :—Talks. **7.25** :—Police Notes. **7.40** :—Time signal. **7.41** :—Concert, relayed from the Lutheran Church at Amsterdam: Opening; The Seven Words of Jesus on the Cross—for Choir, Soloists, and Orchestra (Schütz); Concerto (Grosso) No. 8 for Orchestra (Corelli); Selections for Choir, Soloists, and Orchestra (Bach): (a) Komm, du süsse Todesstunde; (b) Cantata 161; Suite in B minor for Orchestra (Bach); Finale. News to follow.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 6 :—Orchestral Concert. **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (453m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—**6** :—Report on Economics, Weather, and Sports Notes. **6.20** :—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.40** :—Talk. **7** :—Eau de Cologne—Farce in Four Acts (Hans Müller-Schlosser). **8.10** :—Concert by the Erfurt Mobel Choir, with Violin Solos. After the Programme: News, Sports Notes, Miscellaneous Notices, and Concert, from the Hanse Café, Düsseldorf.

LEIPZIG (29.8m.), 3kw., and DRESDEN (31.4m.), 4.5 :—Talk. **6.35** :—Stanislaus Lieberpeter—Cycle of Nine Songs, from the Spanish, for Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, and Bass and Pianoforte. **7.30** :—Programme from Breslau. **8.15** :—Concert of Contemporary Music: Concerto for small Orchestra, with Cembalo op. 10 (Malipiero); Concertino for small Orchestra, with Cembalo op. 27 (Krenek); Concerto for Cembalo and small Orchestra (de Falla). **9.30** :—Wireless Notes, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA J7 (424m.), 3kw. 7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Chamber Music; Quartet in D major (Mozart); Quintet in F minor (Franck). **8.25** :—News. **10** :—Chimes, Time, and Exchange Quotations. **12 (midnight)** :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music, from the Palacio de Ballas Artes.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—6.15 :—Concert. **7** :—Report of the Geographical Society; Announcements; News. **7.30** :—Talk on Art. **7.50** :—Time Signal. **7.52** :—Literary Review. **7.48** :—Short Comedy. **8.15** :—Concert: Tenor Solo: Carrittera Siciliana (de Luca); Sonata in F for Violin and

Sporting News

RACING

PONTEFRACT MEETING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Conditions were very unpleasant at Pontefract yesterday for the first day of the Pontefract Meeting. Rain and a very bad light undoubtedly kept many people away, and, in spite of a late start and the presence of a totalisator, the attendance was small.

After all, Pal o' Mine was not started in the Town Maiden Plate. If this colt keeps well he will quite probably play a big part in the most important of this season's three-year-old races. In his absence yesterday Saint Stratford was made favourite, and won by three-quarters of a length from Little Benison, with Blazon third. Saint Stratford used to be trained last season by De Mestre, but he is now trained in the North. He never won a race last year, his best performance being when he ran second in a selling race at the Bibury Meeting in July.

It is not possible to write much about the afternoon's racing, for the light was so bad that the colours could not be distinguished until the runners were reasonably close home. The newcomers in the Hardwick Plate were apparently considered so moderate that the rather indifferent Bojo was made into an even-money favourite. The others in the race were not so bad as was thought, for Bojo was not placed behind Sweet Adare colt, who won by a neck from Trojan, with the Miss Jessica filly a good third. There was no evidence that the winner was really fancied, for he started at 100 to 7. When the runners for the New Stands Handicap came out of the mist Clinton Lass was in front, followed by Good Mint and Cottage Lass, with the others nowhere. Clinton Lass held on to her advantage to the end and won a good race by half a length. The winner had seemed very nicely handicapped on her running at Liverpool, but she did not win so easily as I had expected would be the case, and her running does not make St. Leger, who beat her at Liverpool, so good as I had thought that he might be.

Not unnaturally, Joliment was a very pronounced favourite for the Castle Selling Plate, and not unnaturally he won easily, for on all recent form he had an outstanding chance of success. It cost 450 guineas to buy him in, but as he will continue to win in similar company he may not have been dear at the price. When he won at Derby a week ago he was bought in for 250 guineas. The second selling race on the afternoon's programme, the Leeds Plate, was won easily by Melgo, ridden by C. Richards, and owned and trained by Clancy, to whose rather neglected ability as a trainer I have several times recently called attention in these Notes. He is deserving of much greater patronage than he receives. There was no bid for Melgo after her success. She never won a race last year. Indeed, this was the first time that this five-year-old mare had been successful. In similar company, however, she will win again, for she has probably never been so good before as she is now.

When the runners for the Pontefract Handicap came out of the mist the favourite, Pomerellen, was in front, and, increasing her lead, she finally won with ease by six lengths from Silver Arrow, with Side Car third. Pomerellen, who had twice been second this season, started at the unexpectedly good odds of 7 to 2 against, owing to the support accorded to Silver Arrow, owned by Sir G. Bullough and trained by Peacock. Silver Arrow, who is by Hurry On, will improve on that form, for yesterday's experience should have done her good.

PONTEFRACT PROSPECTS

Another interesting afternoon's sport is promised for the last day of the Pontefract Meeting, although the going cannot fail to be very holding. It was on this account that Peacock, very wisely, decided not to run Pal o' Mine yesterday.

The Victoria Plate looks like falling to the Warwick winner, SMOLENSK FILLY. Peacock will saddle Stolen Jest and Rowmond, who have shaped well. Bazley's Composer, well fancied at Ayr, is fast, but Smolensk filly should give the weight away.

The Houghton Handicap will attract Perchance, who is expected to improve upon her Lincoln form, where she was not quite herself. Bower of Roses, who had good form in Ireland, and Gourd run for Peacock, and on this occasion Gourd is preferred. Lucca will be suited by the course and the distance. Hildalgo II. ran below the stable's estimate at Lincoln. Tagra, who missed an engagement yesterday, can be fancied, but occasionally ran ungenerously last season. Telescriptor can be fancied with bottom weight, but I look to GOURD, who narrowly failed at Ayr.

The Juvenile Selling Plate will probably fall to ROSE NOBLE, who deputises for Louvastra. Furbelow may supply the danger.

The Kirkby Selling Handicap affords a good opportunity for Ayot, who has been striding out freely in home gallops. Infantry is sure to run well, as should Phantom Jim, both of whom will appreciate the going. The race will not require much winning, and I rely upon AYOT, and rate Phantom Jim next best.

Lord Lonsdale's Lundy Light has wintered well, and despite top weight will require beating in the Carleton Handicap. The three-year-old Tad has done well, but has a lot to do, and Argos Lad may do better here. Pollock's Peradventure was smart last season and is distinctly one to follow. I rely upon DANCE ON, and if absent Lundy Light may score.

The Park Plate will attract a good field. I like best the chances of Guilcagh, Cuisiniere, Griselidis, and Bolo. BOLO, who has gone well in recent gallops, is preferred.

I suggest as horses to back for places on the totalisator:—

2.30, Trojan Prince; 3.0, Perchance; 3.30, Turbelow; 4.0, Phantom Jim; 4.30, Argos Lad; 5.0, Guilcagh.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

For the final day at Pontefract Headquarters will be well represented in five of the six events.

The first race on the programme is the Victoria Plate. R. J. Colling will saddle SMOLENSK FILLY, who won the Grove Park Plate at the Warwick Meeting 10 days ago. I can say that she has gone on well since that race and she may easily prove a winner again. Trojan Prince comes from a stable that has not so far touched winning form, but this one has a chance.

In the Houghton Handicap our four runners are at their best, but I look upon Port Arthur as a horse who has passed his best days. PERCHANCE is quite a different proposition. Altogether she has showed marked improvement since she ran for the Kesteven Plate at Lincoln, and for this race I give her a confident vote.

Our trainers have sent three animals to run in the Juvenile Selling Plate, Rose Noble, Valid, and Byronia, and it is quite a long journey from Headquarters to send an animal for this class of race, so I take it that each of the three has a very good chance of winning. ROSE NOBLE has been showing good form in home gallops and when tried out she satisfied her connexions, so far as winning a race of this description is concerned. Therefore I look on her to prove the best from Headquarters.

In the Carleton Handicap LUCIUS comes from a stable which has a very good lot of horses, but so far they have no line on how they stand, but I believe that this gelding is as well as he can be made and I like him best. Orient Express will have the benefit of a gate at Liverpool but I am afraid that he is not very much good.

In the Park Plate CUISINIERE is a nice sorted filly, and I feel confident that she is better than her form indicated at the last Derby Meeting. I doubt whether we have anything trained here that will beat her for this race.

PONTEFRACT RESULTS

2.30 (2.32).—The HARDWICK PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

SWEET ADARE COLT, by Silvern (Mr. A. Mansergh)—Sat. 8lb. ..... R. Perryman 1
TROJAN, b f, by Forvigner—Green (Mr. C. B. Bacon)—Sat. 6lb. ..... H. Jamieson 2
MISS JESSICA FLLY, by Bucks Horner (Sir A. Bailey)—Sat. 2lb. ..... W. Stephenson 3
Prince Marcus (Mr. G. Barker)—Sat. 6lb. ..... J. Bentley 0
Disarmament (Mr. H. F. Clayton)—Sat. 6lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0
Masteringer (Sir R. Hanmer)—Sat. 6lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Forvaser (Mr. G. C. Plummer)—Sat. 8lb. ..... J. Taylor 0
Hawthorn (Mr. H. D. Barker)—Sat. 8lb. ..... K. Fox 0
Real Lady (Mr. J. Bell-Irving)—Sat. 8lb. ..... C. Brown 0
Doodle f, by Knockando (Mr. S. Morris)—Sat. 8lb. ..... F. Bentley 0
Bojo (Mrs. E. C. Nolan)—Sat. 2lb. (car. Sat. 4lb.) ..... F. Weston 0
Lyndley (Mr. R. Renton)—Sat. 8lb. ..... R. James 0
Sporting Chal I, by The Visier (Mr. J. W. Sharples)—Sat. 2lb. ..... T. Hawkins 0
Torsley (Mr. E. M. Sykes)—Sat. 2lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Orangery (Lady J. Wentworth)—Sat. 2lb. ..... Oliver 0
True Count (Captain A. B. Wilson)—Sat. 8lb. ..... J. Thwaites 0

(Winner trained by Beedle, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Bojo, 6 to 1 agst Miss Jessica Fly, 8 to 1 Trojan, 10 to 1 Orangery, 100 to 7 Sweet Adare colt, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit representa 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 17s. 6d.; places, 14s. 9d., 5s. 3d., 4s. 2d. Total win pool, 5,048 units; total place pool, 5,356 units.

Won by a neck; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Bojo was fourth and Prince Marcus last.

3.0 (3.4).—The NEW STANDS HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

CLINTON LASS, ch f, by Marten—Maloya (Mrs. C. B. Robinson), 5 yrs, 7st. 2lb. A. Richardson 1
GOOD MINT, b f, by Chivalrous—Wild Mint (Mr. F. R. Darling), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... T. Lowrey 2
COTTAGE LASS, b or br f, by Cottage—Mary Ogg (Sir C. McLeod), 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. (car. Sat.) ..... H. Wragg 3
Silex Major (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 5 yrs, 9st. 7lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0
Halalie (Mr. R. W. Armstrong), 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... Brown 0
Scottish Fusilier (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Vinyl-Sept (Mr. L. Jones), 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Midi (Mr. Reid Walker), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Jones 0
Pilgrim's Belle (Mr. G. Crabtree), 5 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... J. Foy 0
Irish Truce (Mr. A. Morslee), aged, 7st. 2lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Tantrum (Mr. J. G. Thompson), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... W. Frieze 0

(Winner trained by Peacock, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 2 agst Clinton Lass, 7 to 2 Good Mint, 4 to 1 Scottish Fusilier, 7 to 1 Cottage Lass, 10 to 1 Cottage Lass, 100 to 8 Midi, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s. 6d.; places, 5s. 3d., 10s., 4s. Total win pool, 6,784 units; total place pool, 6,462 units.

Won by half a length; a neck separated second and third. Pilgrim's Belle was fourth and Halalie last.

3.30 (3.32).—The CASTLE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

JOLIMENT, b h, by Black Jester—Peppermint (Mr. R. Walker), 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Perryman 1
NORTH RIDING, ch g, by Polypheme—Last of the Lenas (Mrs. M. Kinney), aged, 9st. 4lb. ..... M. Wing 2
INDIAN EAGLE, br c, by Viceroy—Silver Eagle (Colonel W. F. Story), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... J. Caldwell 3
Mudlark (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 5 yrs, 9st. 7lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Some Pep (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Carruthers), 5 yrs, 9st. 7lb. ..... Bazley 0
Mallow Bridge (Captain J. Renwick), aged, 9st. 4lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Sweet Helen (Mr. C. Leader), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... T. Clay 0
Glen Mist (Mr. P. Jackson), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Fast Stick (Mr. W. Webster), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Fifth Dips (Mr. J. T. Dowsing), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... S. Wanless 0
Black Diamond (Captain C. F. Elsey), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... S. Mackee 0
Scotch Miss (Mr. F. Pratt), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... G. Bezant 0
Oh Crikey (Mr. J. T. C. Burn), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... J. Dines 0

(Winner trained by F. Armstrong, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Joliment, 9 to 2 agst Mudlark, 5 to 1 North Riding, 10 to 1 Sweet Helen, 100 to 8 Some Pep, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 9d.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,572 units; total place pool, 5,744 units.

Won by a length; eight lengths separated second and third. Sweet Helen was fourth and Black Diamond last.

4.0 (4.6).—The LEEDS SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

MELGO, br m, by He Goes—Melmond (Mr. G. Clancy), 3 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Richards 1
FIRE BOREEN, b m, by Stedfast—Great Firefoot (Mr. J. Gorman), 6 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... S. Wragg 2
BARKHAM SQUARE, br g, by Sir Berkeley—Ironie II. (Mr. A. W. Greenwood), aged, 8st. 8lb. ..... G. Baines 3
Minnie Ha Ha (Mrs. M. Kinney), aged, 8st. 13lb. ..... M. Wing 0
Prefect (Mr. J. W. Doucher), aged, 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Leach 0
King of Clubs (Mr. W. J. Bellerby), aged, 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Taylor 0
Peardrop (Mr. F. Finn), 6 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... M. Wragg 0
Giltbrown (Mr. J. Aitken), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. J. Simpson 0
Lengien (Mr. R. W. Mealings), aged, 7st. 8lb. ..... K. Gethin 0
Elegant Lad (Sir G. Renwick), 6 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... D. McGuigan 0
Grand Display (Mr. G. T. Unwin), 4 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Alchemist (Mrs. S. Robinson), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... G. Bezant 0
Delph (Mr. J. N. Boyd), 5 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... C. Adley 0
Gratuitous (Mr. L. Robson), 5 yrs, 7st. 4lb. J. Dines 0
Daily Mart (Mr. R. Burns), 6 yrs, 7st. 4lb. (car. Sat. 5lb.) ..... T. Lowrey 0
Little Snooks (Mr. A. T. Reader), aged, 7st. 3lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Oh Lummy (Mr. T. Green), 6 yrs, 6st. 11lb. (car. Sat. 12lb.) ..... T. Lowrey 0
Loneliness (Mr. R. J. Colling), 3 yrs, 6st. 10lb. (car. Sat. 11lb.) ..... T. Lowrey 0
St. Summer (Mr. M. Vasey), 6 yrs, 6st. 5lb. ..... J. Wanless 0

(Winner trained by Clancy, at Chitterne)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 1 each agst Peardrop and Loneliness, 6 to 1 Lengien, 8 to 1 Melgo, 10 to 1 each Minnie Ha Ha and Delph, 100 to 8 Alchemist, 100 to 7 each Gratuitous and Giltbrown, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s.; places, 5s. 3d., 10s., 4s. Total win pool, 5,677 units; total place pool, 5,463 units.

Won by two lengths; half a length separated second and third. Minnie Ha Ha was fourth and Daily Mart last.

4.30 (4.36).—The PONTEFRACT HANDICAP PLATE of 300 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

POMERELLEN, ch f, by Pommern—Hippolyte (Mr. P. Jackson), 8st. ..... Dines 1
SILVER ARROW, ch f, by Hurry On—Shuttle (Sir G. Bullough), 7st. 7lb. ..... W. Nevett 2
SIDE CAR, ch c, by Lemonora—Hippocras (Lord H. de Walden), 8st. 11lb. (car. 8st. 2lb.) ..... R. Perryman 3
Autumn Tints (Mr. W. J. Peck), 9st. ..... J. Thwaites 0
Merry Lass (Mrs. C. Rich), 8st. 5lb. ..... P. Beasley 0
Princess Rosetta (Mr. R. Dand), 8st. 4lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Cadi (Miss B. Hirst), 8st. ..... D. McGuigan 0
Latchford (Mr. J. M. Clayton), 7st. 13lb. J. Simpson 0
Invino (Brig.-Gen. C. Cheape), 7st. 12lb. E. Molyneux 0
Heart of Gold (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0
Esmolin (Mr. F. Pratt), 7st. 11lb. ..... G. Bezant 0
Pomarel (Mr. J. G. Thompson), 7st. 10lb. F. Brooks 0
Sunny Lone (Mr. F. N. Sutton), 7st. 10lb. C. Richards 0
Royal Countess (Mr. T. Green), 7st. 10lb. ..... D. McGuigan 0
Capelrig (Mr. W. H. Smith), 7st. 8lb. ..... W. Prince 0
Free Lance (Mr. J. A. Dawson), 7st. 7lb. (car. 7st. 5lb.) ..... S. Wragg 0
Mosque (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 7st. 6lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Red Laird (Mr. J. Bell-Irving), 7st. 5lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0

(Winner trained by Reader, at Doncaster)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Pomerellen, 4 to 1 Silver Arrow, 11 to 2 Merry Lass, 6 to 1 Cadi, 10 to 1 each Side Car and Red Laird, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 9d.; places, 3s., 3s. 3d., 7s. Total win pool, 7,392 units; total place pool, 6,533 units.

Won by six lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Red Laird was fourth and Princess Rosetta last.

5.0 (5.6).—The TOWN MAIDEN PLATE of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

SAINT STRATFORD, br g, by Stratford—Angela (Mr. S. Morris), 8st. 4lb. ..... J. Taylor 1
LITTLE BENISON, b f, by Golden Sun—Benbain (Mr. M. Dale), 8st. 4lb. ..... R. James 2
BLAZON, ch f, by Bachelor's Double—Signal (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 4lb. ..... R. Perryman 3
Golden Bay (Captain J. Harrison-Broadley), 8st. 4lb. ..... F. Brooks 0
Napon (Mr. C. R. Baron), 8st. 4lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Knock-along (Lady Grey), 8st. 4lb. ..... R. H. Charlton 0
Playday (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 8st. 4lb. ..... G. Baines 0

(Winner trained by M. Vasey, at Doncaster)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Saint Stratford, 5 to 2 Blazon, 4 to 1 Playday, 8 to 1 Little Benison, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s. 6d.; places, 4s. 3d., 7s. Total win pool, 2,765 units; total place pool, 2,040 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; two lengths separated second and third. Napon was fourth and Knock-along last.

ACCEPTANCES

CITY AND SUBURBAN

(To be run at Epsom on April 30)

(Fifty-six entries. Twenty-nine forfeits)

Vatout, Athford Saint Corenth II., Ghost Train, Sunny Trace, Masked Bandit, Lion Hearted, Empire Builder, Pinaola, Celtis, Midlothian, The MacNab, John Silver, Enish Bridge, N.P.B., Highride IV., Guy Mannering, Lucky Tor, Bhang, Coster Boy, Arctic Light (including 10lb. extra, 7st. 4lb.), Stalactite, Miss Linn, Gay Light, The Sirdar, Alcester and Whitsbury.

GREAT METROPOLITAN

(To be run at Epsom on April 28)

(Sixty-four entries. Twenty-nine forfeits)

Jugo, Tor, West Wicklow, Rubicon II., Promptitude, Servia, Ballyroy, Royal Pom, Kinnaird, Mint Master, Afrah, Flying Arab, Regain, Bracknell Homer, Blue Mist, Madcap, Highbury, Duke of Florence, Literline II., Mesiarlin, The Niche, Ballycanlon, Gipsio, Rod de Saba, Patrick, Joyous Greeting, Mallock, Mercury, Boumbardier, Yarn, Cherry King, Irish Spinner, Clydestair (including 5lb. extra, 6st. 5lb.), Two Royals and Loneliness.

QUEEN'S PRIZE

(To be run at Kempton Park on April 21)

(Sixty-seven entries. Thirty-nine forfeits)

King's Over, Sir Joshua, Jugo, Buoyant Bachelor, Cacao, Cavendo, West Wicklow, Saracen, Rubicon II., Eagle's Pride, Kinnaird, Mint Master, Dark Hillock, Montclair, Scotch Hill, Servia, Bartelma, Pard, Troubadour, Afrah, Blue Mist, Cherry King (including 7lb. ex. 7st. 7lb.), Ladies First, Feng, Story Teller, Courtly, Auction Pool and Vollero.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.30.—Sweet Adare colt, WIN 350s. PLACE 92s.; Trojan, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Miss Jessica Fly, PLACE 2s. 9d. 3.0.—Clinton Lass, WIN 5s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Good Mint, PLACE 2s. 3d.; Cottage Lass, PLACE 1s. 6d. 3.30.—Joliment, WIN 2s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 0d.; North Riding, PLACE 4s. 6d.; Indian Eagle, PLACE 37s. 9d. 4.0.—Melgo, WIN 21s., PLACE 5s. 6d.; Fire Boreen, PLACE 68s.; Barkham Square, PLACE 34s. 3d. 4.30.—Pomerellen, WIN 7s., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Silver Arrow, PLACE 2s. 6d.; Side Car, PLACE 2s. 9d. 5.0.—Little Benison, WIN 14s., PLACE 14s. 6d.; Little Benison, PLACE 10s. 6d.

AFRICAN DOUBLE.—3.0, Clinton Lass; and 4.30, Pomerellen. 23 5s. to £1.

PONTEFRACT PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

2.30.—The VICTORIA PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	st	lb
BACKWARD GLANCE (Mr. M. Markham)—Barling	9	2
CHICOTA (Captain H. F. Thomas)—R. J. Colling	9	0
aSMOLENSK F, by Scherzo (Mrs. C. Rich)—R. J. Colling	9	0
STOLEN JEST (Mr. C. R. Baron)—Peacock	8	12
GAY FACE (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving)—R. Armstrong	8	12
INTIMUS (Mr. H. F. Clayton)—Lowe	8	12
ROCKLAND (Mr. L. Jones)—Bentley	8	12
FONTAINE FRANCAISE C, by Prince Palatine (Mr. H. E. Leyland)—Green	8	12
aTROJAN PRINCE (Mr. F. Leach)—Leach	8	12
OXFORDIAN C, by Rose Prince (Captain J. E. Renwick)—J. Renwick	8	12
BUZZ AROUND C, by Lancegaye (Mr. Barker)—G. Armstrong	8	12
CHALKLANDS (Mrs. E. Wallace)—J. Beary	8	12
DOVEHEART (Captain A. E. Wyatt)—J. Beary	8	12
LADY BUCKWHEAT F, by Stratford (Mr. E. Wallace)—J. Beary	8	9
DUCHESNE (Captain R. B. Brassey) Boyd-Rochfort	8	9
EXCHEQUER (QUEEN C, by Silver Image (Mr. A. J. Bridgman)—F. Harper	8	9
CLARE HOUSE F, by Ellangowan (Mr. J. M. Clarke)—C. Leader	8	9
FIJI DEARCOURT F, by Spion Kop (Mr. J. C. Cort)—Reader	8	9
NITSCHIN (Mr. D. S. Kennedy)—Thrale	8	9
Miss CRACCER F, by Fanfonma (Mr. R. Pugh)—H. Leader	8	9
COMPOSER (Mr. W. J. Pugh)—Bazley	8	9
JOHN GILPIN (Mr. T. Richardson)—Bullock	8	9
SOLICENA (Sir V. Sassoon)—Walsh	8	9
aSHARIA (Mr. W. de Salincourt)—G. Armstrong	8	9
TIVOLI LASS (Captain H. Slingsby)—Hammett	8	9
ROWMOND (Mr. R. E. Smith)—Peacock	8	9
DAMAGE (Mr. F. M. Sykes)—Bellerby	8	9
MONNIE (Mr. Friend Sykes)—Morris	8	9
aBONNIE BAINE (Mrs. J. Field)—J. Beary	8	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BACKWARD GLANCE, R. Perryman; SMOLENSK FILLY, P. Beasley; TROJAN PRINCE, H. Leach; COMPOSER, J. Thwaites; SHARIA, C. Brown.

3.0.—The HOUGHTON HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st	lb
aSILEX MAJOR (Mr. H. F. Clayton)—Elsey	5	9	2
HECTARE (Mr. R. Walker)—Bullock	6	9	1
aPORT ARTHUR (The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar)—A. Sadler	a	8	13
OBVIOUS (Mr. J. M. Clayton)—J. Cannon	a	8	12
VANOC (Mr. J. Hamer)—Peacock	a	8	12
aLUCCA (Miss M. Marks)—G. Armstrong	5	8	7
BOWER OF ROSES (Captain R. Dixon)—Peacock	4	8	3
aCOURTIER (Lieutenant-Colonel Winfield-Pope	a	8	1
aPERCHANCE (Lord Zetland)—Dundas	a	8	1
NESTORIAN (Mr. R. Wallace)—J. Beary	5	8	0
GOURD (Lady Somers)—Peacock	4	7	12
aHIDALGO II. (Mr. T. G. Watson)—Easterby	a	7	12
aTAGRA (Lord Beatty)—Beatty	5	7	11
BALLYHERBERT (Mr. J. C. Thompson)—T. Weston	6	7	10
PURE FUR (Mr. H. F. Clayton)—Elsey	4	7	6
aBACO (Mr. G. B. Bates)—E. Harper	4	7	6
POT HOT (Mr. C. Hailey)—A. Sadler	4	7	4
WALLOON (Lady Scarbrough)—A. Smith	4	7	4
aTELESCRIPTOR (Lady A. Compton-Vyner)—Cole	4	7	1
MARTIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown)—H. A. Brown	a	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LUCCA, C. Brown; BOWER OF ROSES or GOURD, W. Nevett; CHICOTA, T. Weston; PERCHANCE, James; HIDALGO II., —; TAGRA, W. Stephenson; PURE FUR, J. Caldwell; BACO, C. Richards; POT HOT, J. Dines; WALLOON, T. Lowrey; TELESCRIPTOR, J. Simpson.

3.30.—The JUVENILE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	st	lb
aAPPOSITE (Mr. Alderson)—G. Armstrong	8	10
LEO FULLER (Mr. W. Clayton)—Elsey	8	10
PETIT CHOU (Lady A. Compton-Vyner)—Cole	8	10
aPELFORD C, by Beresford (Mr. J. Gorman)—Yapp	8	10
ROUND BEE (Mr. W. Armitage)—Bullock	8	10
ROTARY (Mr. S. Morris)—Botterill	8	10
MENTHOL C, by Irishman (Mr. S. Wootton)—F. Wootton	8	10
LOYAL RISK (Mr. M. Vasey)—Yapp	8	10
PATRONA (Mr. J. Wallace)—J. Beary	8	7
aDERRYWOOD (Mr. W. J. Bellerby)—Bellerby	8	7
aREJECTION (Queen C, by Silver Image (Mr. A. J. Bridgman)—Reader	8	7
aCALMETTE (Lieutenant-Colonel C. Birkin)—C. Leader	8	7
aLIBERTY'S GIFT G, by All Alone (Mr. A. J. Bridgman)—F. Harper	8	7
GOLDFIELD F, by Etheric (Mr. J. Cochrane)—H. Leader	8	9
aROSE NOBLE (Mr. R. J. Colling)—R. D. Taylor	8	7
ANARASH (Mr. W. F. Egerton)—R. Armstrong	8	7
aLEPANTO (Mr. T. Mott)—Thrale	8	7
aVALID (Mr. H. E. Leach)—Leach, jun.	8	7
IRLEA TARN (Lord Lonsdale)—R. Armstrong	8	7
LOUVASTRA (Sir C. Neumann)—R. J. Colling	8	7
FALOSE (Mr. W. J. Peck)—Bazley	8	7
aFURBELOW (Mr. de Rothschild)—Watling	8	7
TIVOLI LASS (Captain H. Slingsby)—Hammett	8	7
SWIFT JESTER (Mr. J. Smith)—Easterby	8	7
THRIFTY (Mr. H. Thrift)—Reader	8	7
aBYRONIA (Sir H. de Trafford)—Boyd-Rochfort	8	7
BALLYDINE F, by Pomponius (Mr. M. Wickham-Boynton)—J. Beary	8	7
N'YOU MONKTON F, by Silver Band (Captain R. Wilson)—Storie	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LEO FULLER, H. Wragg; PELFORD COLT, —; CALMETTE, T. Cley; LIBERTY'S GIFT GELDING, C. Richards; GOLDFIELD FILLY, —; ROSE NOBLE, F. Bullock; LEPANTO, S. Wyatt; VALID, H. Leach; FURBELOW, R. Perryman; BYRONIA, J. Dines; APPOSITE, C. Brown; LOYAL RISK, F. Braithwaite; SWIFT JESTER, W. Nevett.

4.0.—The KIRKBY SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
HIGHLAND REEL (Mr. H. Braime)—Braime	6	8	7
SONNY BOY (Mr. W. H. Russell)—T. Clancy	5	8	6
aDILLY (Mr. L. E. Cribbin)—T. Clancy	5	8	6
LOST DYNASTY (Mrs. M. Lambert)—E. Renwick	5	8	5
MARLBILL'S BEAU (Mrs. V. H. Ketley)—E. Harper	5	8	4
INFANTRY (Mr. B. H. Maughan)—Botterill	a	8	2
aAYOT (Mr. A. Boasman)—Peacock	a	8	2
aGILTTOWN (Mr. J. Aitken)—Aitken	4	8	1
PRINCE LORMOND (Mr. J. McLean)—McGuigan	6	8	0
aLENGLEN (Mr. R. W. Mealings)—Newey	a	7	13
PHANTOM JIM (Mr. G. Crabtree)—Bullock	5	7	10
DUNIN (Mr. R. Renton)—Renton	a	7	9
TYPHOON (Mr. J. Richardson Sowerby)—Yates	5	7	6
aRIVIERA (Mrs. J. T. C. Burn)—Moreton	5	7	6
VISIBILITY (Mr. F. E. S. Graves)—De Mestre	4	7	5
aTHE BO GIRL (Mrs. M. Kinney)—Kelly	4	7	5
MELDRUM (Mr. J. Smith)—Drake	4	7	5
HAZELTHORPE CAT (Mr. T. Green)—T. Green	3	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DILLY, C. Richards; INFANTRY, Bentley; AYOT, W. Nevett; GILTTOWN, J. Simpson; PRINCE LORMOND, J. McGuigan; GETHIN, Pollock; PHANTOM JIM, K. Brown; DUNIN, T. Weston; TYPHOON, —; RIVIERA, J. Dines; THE BO GIRL, J. Caldwell; MELDRUM, —.

4.30.—The CARLETON HANDICAP PLATE of 300 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aLUCKY LIGHT (Lord Lonsdale)—R. Armstrong	5	9	0
PERADVENTURE (Mr. H. Thorpe)—Pollock	4	8	9
TAD (Mr. W. Allen Smith)—Peacock	4	8	9
ARGOS LAD (Sir E. Hanmer)—Peacock	8	8	1
ANOTHER DUCHESS (Major W. V. Beatty)—Beatty	6	8	0
BRIGHT STEEL (Mr. H. C. Cain)—J. Renwick	5	7	13
aRENBURN (Mr. F. N. Sutton)—E. Harper	5	7	11
RAYMAN (Mr. R. P. Botterill)—Botterill	6	7	9
aSILVER TRAMP (Mr. J. Hamer)—Monk	4	7	7
aLUCIUS (Mr. J. M. Clayton)—J. Cannon	3	7	3
aORIENT EXPRESS (Lady A. Compton-Vyner)—Cole	3	7	2
DANCE ON (Mr. H. F. Clayton)—Elsey	3	6	12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LUNDY LIGHT, —; PERADVENTURE, G. Baines; TAD or ARGOS LAD, W. Nevett; ANOTHER DUCHESS, —; BRIGHT STEEL, J. Thwaites; RENBURN, C. Richards; CHAMAN, Dines; LUCIUS, J. Simpson; ORIENT EXPRESS, T. Lowrey; DANCE ON, A. Richardson.

5.0.—The PARK PLATE of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

	st	lb
UPPERCOURT (Miss M. Marks)—G. Armstrong	8	7
ADLON (Mrs. Elgar Wallace)—J. Beary	8	7
aWOOD ROSE (Mr. W. Webster)—Seymour	8	7
aGUILCAGH (Mr. R. J. Colling)—Beary	8	7
POMMANE (Mr. Joseph Benson)—Elsey	8	4
BACKWOODSMAN (Mr. A. Boasman)—Peacock	8	4
aBRENDERTON (Mr. T. R. Burn)—Moreton	8	4
BROCO-O-DALE (Mr. E. Burns)—E. Burns	8	4
aMAUDRE (Lord Carnarvon)—R. Dawson	8	4
MIDDLE WATCH (Mrs. E. Clayton)—J. Cannon	8	4
BROOM (Mr. H. Broom)—Bullock	8	4
aHALLOWEEN (Lord Derby)—Frank Butters	8	4
TENKER'S WELL (Mr. J. Dugdale)—Peacock	8	4
STAR IN PRUNE (Mr. J. Prune)—Beasley	8	4
aCUISINIERE (Lord Fitzwilliam)—Dundas	8	4
TOMNAFINNOGE (Lady Fitzwilliam)—Smallwood	8	4
aGRISELIDIS (Vicomte Foy)—J. Cannon	8	4
aCOCK-ALOOF (Mr. W. Cannon)—H. Leach	8	4
aWAZIR (Mr. R. J. Hughes)—R. J. Colling	8	4
aPRINCE RATHOE (Mr. J. S. Kincaid)—Yapp	8	4
ROGAT (Mr. C. Peacock)—Peacock	8	4

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

LADIES AT RANELAGH

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

Professionals at Roehampton are not, in my judgment, nearly such good fun as ladies at Ranelagh, and there were a great many very eminent ladies at Ranelagh yesterday, including Miss Leitch, Miss Gourlay, Miss Enid Wilson, and that venerable mother of champions, Mrs. Hezlet. What precisely they were playing for the score-sheet must show. It is a complex question, but there were scratch prizes and other kinds, and the scores of the most eminent counted in a two-days' international team competition. For myself, I preferred to take a broad, general view of the situation and wandered where I listed.

It must not be thought from these remarks that the golf was not serious. Heaven forfend! "He was always rather grim, d'you see?" said the postillion to Lavengro when he was talking of the great John Thurtell, and so are the ladies rather grim when they are playing medal rounds. Yet, in spite of their seriousness, I thought that they were, judged by their own high standard, playing rather ill. Admitting that the course was slow and the tees at their ultimate point, the scores were high. The greens looked good enough, but the putting was not. Nobody seemed able to get the ball quite dead, and when one thought it was dead it wasn't. Most people were short, except when in a paroxysm of resolution they banged the ball out of holing. It seemed to be this bad putting that swelled the scores, for the hitting of the ball up to the green had nothing amiss with it.

The first couple I watched were Miss Molly Gourlay and Miss Doris Chambers, and here again it was "Aye the putting." Miss Gourlay played like the multiple champion that she is so long as the ball was in the air, but she could not make it roll along the ground into the hole. She only just failed to take four putts at the sixth, the first hole over the water, and 76 for the round was really not worthy of her. Neither was 75 worthy of Miss Wilson, who has been playing such extraordinarily fine golf lately. True, Ranelagh does not give such a player much scope, but neither does it justify the pitching of iron shots into ponds in front of the nose. She hit some noble tee-shots with her steel-shafted driver, and her recovering shot off the road at the home hole showed her real quality, but that is about all there is to say. Indeed, I went out to see Miss Wilson, and remained to pray for her partner, Mrs. Percy, once Champion of Scotland. She was playing with model accuracy, hitting every ball as clean as a whistle and quite as far as Ranelagh demands. Till she came to the 13th hole she had not made a slip. There a 6 crept in, but she steadied herself with 3, 4, 3, and seemed to have a 71 for the asking. Then the putting demon attacked her; she took three putts on each of the last two greens and finished in 73, not so good as it ought to have been, but three shots ahead of her partner. Miss Dorothy Pearson took 75 with a surfeit of putts, and various other great ladies did far too great scores —sometimes they showed a reluctance to give details—but Miss Joy Winn equalled Mrs. Percy's score, and then Miss Pim, who has before now been one of the uncrowned heroines of Worplesdon, beat it with a 72—a very good score indeed with a handicap of four to be subtracted from it.

After luncheon there was clearly one thing to do—namely, to watch Miss Cecil Leitch. It meant a long wait, for the times had got sadly behindhand, but it was worth it, because to watch Miss Leitch start, followed by admiring cohorts of ladies, is akin to watching Mr. John Ball start at Hoylake. One could have wished for rain and wind and a long course. This was a little like seeing a grown-up woman playing with a dolls' house, but it had its thrill. Miss Leitch gave the impression of being a little out of practice; she began with a topped tee shot, and her pitch to the second was perhaps struck rather near the heel. Two 5's was bad, but she soon rallied, hit the flag with her approach at the fourth, and got a 3, played Ranelagh's one long hole, the fifth, beautifully, and was unlucky to miss her 4, and then holed a putt for 2 at the sixth. That was back to an average of 4's, and one expected exciting things to happen. Then she began to drop strokes and 38 out did not promise anything brilliant. However she recovered nobly and finished the round in 72.

The results were:—

INTERNATIONAL CUP

ENGLAND.—Miss Cecil Leitch, 72; Mrs. H. Guedalla, 73; Mrs. P. Garon, 75; Miss Dorothy Pearson, 75; Miss Enid Wilson, 75. Total (four best scores), 295.

IRELAND.—Miss Pim, 72; Miss Coote, 75; Mrs. Walker, 75; Miss Rattledge, 78. Total, 300.

SCOTLAND.—Mrs. H. Percy, 73; Mrs. A. G. Barry, 74; Mrs. E. White, 80; Miss Shewan, 81. Total, 308.

WALES.—Mrs. J. R. Mason, 80; Miss Barbara Pyman, 80; Miss Sylvia Dampney, 81; Mrs. L. Newman, 81; Mrs. Ricben, 81. Total (four best scores), 322.

PEARSON CUP

ADDINGTON (holders).—Miss Leitch, 72; Miss Pim, 72; Mrs. Guedalla, 73; Mrs. W. Payne, 81. Total, 298.

SCRATCH PRIZE

Miss Leitch, 72; Miss Pim, 72; Mrs. Guedalla, 73; Mrs. Percy, 73; Miss Joy Winn, 73; Mrs. Barry, 74; Miss Rhona Rabbidge, 74.

HANDICAP

Miss Pim, 72 – 4 = 68; Mrs. Rowand Harker, 75 – 7 = 68; Mrs. Percy, 73 – 4 = 69; Miss Leitch, 72 – 2 = 70; Mrs. Miller, 78 – 8 = 70.

PUTTING

Miss E. Bramwell, 42; Miss Enid Wilson, 43.

R.E. HALVE WITH HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE

The annual tournament among the Household Brigade G.S., the Royal Engineers G.S., and the Royal Artillery G.S. was concluded over the links of the Royal St. George's Club, at Sandwich, yesterday, when the Household Brigade and Royal Engineers halved a match, each side securing six points. The Household Brigade had gained a lead of two points on the Singles but could win only one of the four Foursomes.

The results were:—

SINGLES

Royal Engineers		Household Brigade	
Captain W. H. H. Aitken (3 and 2)	1	P. D. Miller	0
J. V. C. Moberly (3 and 2)	1	Major J. S. Hughes	0
		Major Sir G. F. N. Palmer (1 hole)	1
L. G. Thomas	0		
Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Eddis	0	W. Steele (6 and 5)	1
		Captain C. E. Maturin-Baird (2 holes)	1
Major L. S. O. Playfair	0	The Hon. T. Coke	0
W. R. Kemsley (3 and 2)	1	F. A. S. Allen (3 and 2)	1
F. G. Hatch	0	Captain A. Wilkinson (3 and 2)	1
Colonel H. G. Gandy	0		
Total	3	Total	5

FOURSOMES

Aitken and Eddis (3 and 4)	1	Hughes and Palmer	0
		Miller and Steele (5 and 4)	1
Moberly and Kemsley	0		
Thomas and Hatch (3 and 2)	1	Coke and Allen	0
Playfair and Gandy (1 hole)	1	Maturin-Baird and Wilkinson	0
Total	3	Total	1

R.N. AND R.M. CHAMPIONSHIP

Surgeon Commander A. T. Rivers won the championship of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, held over the Berkshire Club's Red and Blue Courses yesterday, with scores of 84 and 83 respectively, for a total of 167. This was not the best aggregate, Commander J. R. Johnstone finishing with 78 + 86 = 164, but he is on the retired list and so was ineligible for the championship. Johnstone won the R.N. and R.M.G.S. gold medal. The Rev. E. S. Ulyat, who tied with Major R. A. D. Brooks last year after winning in 1924, 1925, and 1926, took 172 strokes for the two rounds.

The leading scores were:—

R.N. AND R.M.G.S. GOLD MEDAL.—Commander J. R. Johnstone, 78 + 86 = 164.

CHAMPIONSHIP.—Surgeon Commander A. T. Rivers, 84 + 83 = 167; Lieutenant-Commander H. McMaster, 86 + 86 = 172; Engineer Commander C. J. G. Mackenzie, 86 + 84 = 170; Commander H. W. H. Yeatman, 90 + 81 = 171; Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor, 86 + 86 = 172; the Rev. E. S. Ulyat, 91 + 81 = 172; Captain M. K. Horton, 92 + 81 = 173.

HANDICAP.—Commander J. A. Scott (9), 77 + 81 = 158; Lieutenant Dalbeyer (12), 80 + 76 = 156.

HANDICAP.—BLUE COURSE.—Commander M. K. Horton, 81 – 6 = 75. RED COURSE.—Johnstone (1) and Scott (9) tied at 77 net.

PROFESSIONALS AT ROEHAMPTON

LOW SCORING

The eleventh annual Professional Invitation Competition was begun at Roehampton yesterday, and with it came the beginning of a golfing season that promises to be a memorable one. Two qualifying medal rounds were played in order to qualify 16 golfers for the match play stage which will start this morning.

The result was a triumph for the young school and is a healthy sign for British professional golf. There will be some rare cut-throat golf in the first half of the draw, which contains most of the tigers, and in the second half T. H. Cotton, looking very fit after his South American trip, appears to have the best chance. One great man—A. Compston, the holder—failed, his two rounds of 71 and 74, good enough last year, being just outside the necessary total, a sign of the quality of the play.

Great play it certainly was, and a long day's golf into the bargain, for it started at 9 o'clock and did not finish until 6.30, when Sherlock qualified for the last of two places far out in the country at the fifth hole. The weather was perfect, a grey morning turning into an afternoon full of sunshine, and with no wind good scores were expected, but hardly as good as some that were returned. H. Large was the first to break 70 with outward and homeward scores of 36 and 33 respectively. Soon after him came Robson and T. H. Cotton. Their golf was amazing. They both reached the turn in 37, both getting 2's at the short seventh, and then both came home in 36. One hardly realized what was happening, it was all done so easily and simply. Only just a little behind came Mark Seymour with a 68, 36 out and 32 home. Abe Mitchell was not at his best going out, for he took 40 to reach the turn. He started with a fine 3, but then six 5's crept into his card somehow out of the next eight holes, little slips, all of which counted. However, he pulled himself together and came home in 33. Twine had a 67. At one time it looked as if it would be phenomenal, for he reached the turn in 32—here are his figures: 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 3, 3 —but 5's at the 16th and 18th holes made his homeward half 35. Compston returned a 71, but somehow his golf was not impressive, and one felt he was not in his real form. Len Holland, a really great golfer, returned a 69. He took 38 to reach the turn, but then reeled off five 3's in succession. E. R. Whitcombe and W. H. Davies both played soundly for 72 and 73 respectively, and R. A. Whitcombe also with 73 was the last to have a gallery before luncheon.

With so many low scores in it was realized there would be a proper scramble in the afternoon and that last year's qualifying total would probably not be good enough. So it proved. H. Large fell away with a 77, but his partner, little Gaudin, with a 70 brought his aggregate to 144. Jolly was the next with a great recovery of 69 after his morning 75. He came home in 30, in spite of a 5 at the home hole. Close on his heels were Sherlock and Gus Faulkner. Sherlock returned a 71, but Faulkner electrified every one by holing the course in 65. He started with a 5, but reached the turn in 34, and came home in 31. His putting did it, 32 putts in all—and one on each of eight greens. That made his total 142. Then T. H. Cotton came in with a 71—total 138. Mark Seymour followed a little later also with 71, which made his aggregate 139, and so it went on. Indeed, it was like a golfing nightmare. News of half a dozen players doing a 2 here and a 3 there, and all the time one could be in only one place at a time. Mitchell with a fine 69 made himself safe—this time there was no faltering, and W. T. Twine, with a 71, equalled Cotton's aggregate. Bert Hodson with 72 and Seymour with 71 also established themselves, but Compston, with a total of 145, was in obvious danger. When Havers returned a 71 to make his total 139. Compston was out of the hunt. Holland was the next to win his place, with a round of 71 and a total of 140, and when Davies completed the course in 69 for an aggregate of 142 the players had qualified and all seemed splendid. E. R. Whitcombe, his partner, having just failed, there was still R.A. as the only real danger. R. A. Whitcombe did it. He went round in 64. Here are his figures in full:—

OUT.—4, 5, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 4—35
HOME.—3, 4, 3, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4—29

Even then he might have been three strokes better, for twice his ball hit the hole and came out, and at the last hole his putt for a 3 only just failed to reach the hole. Amazing golf, and very tiresome, too. For Gaudin, Sherlock, and Jolly had to go out again. Jolly managed this by the third hole, but the other two had to continue as stated. Yesterday the golf was chaotic but very heartening. There is plenty of talent in this country, and it has started the year well.

Those who qualified were:—

R. A. Whitcombe (Parkstone)	73 + 64 = 137
T. H. Cotton (Langley Park)	67 + 71 = 138
W. T. Twine (Bromley and Bickley)	67 + 71 = 138
M. Seymour (St. Leonards)	68 + 71 = 139
C. Saynor (Birkdale)	68 + 71 = 139
A. G. Havers (Sandy Lodge)	68 + 71 = 139
F. Robson (Cooden Beach)	67 + 73 = 140
L. Holland (Gerrards Cross)	69 + 71 = 140
G. Faulkner (Bramley)	77 + 65 = 142
Abe Mitchell (Private, St. Albans)	73 + 69 = 142
W. H. Davies (Wallasey)	73 + 69 = 142
A. J. Lacey (Selsdon Park)	73 + 70 = 143
G. T. Adams (Hampstead)	71 + 72 = 143
B. Hobson (Chigwell)	71 + 72 = 143
*H. C. Jolly (Foxgrove)	75 + 69 = 144
*J. G. Sherlock (Hunstanton)	73 + 71 = 144

Other scores were:—

H. S. Gaudin (Wanstead) 74 + 70 = 144
143.—M. Daragon (South Lodge), A. Compston (Coombe Hill), E. R. Whitcombe (Merrick Park).
146.—H. Large (Grange Park), A. J. Miles (Denham), A. E. Wheildon (Moseley), F. Taggart (Wilmslow), C. Gray (Willingdon).
147.—J. Ballantine (Moortown), G. Gadd (Rochampton), P. H. Rodgers (St. Annes Old).
148.—A. Herd (Moor Park), R. G. Wilson (Croham Hurst), C. Johns (Purley Downs), T. Barber (Derbyshire).
149.—A. Tingey, jun. (Frinton-on-Sea), J. Bradbeer (Potters Park), C. A. Whitcombe (Crews Hill), W. G. Oke (Fulwell), L. T. Cotton (Coulsdon Court).
150.—A. H. Monk (Felixstowe), W. M. Watt (R.A.C. Epsom), W. C. Thomas (Royal Blackheath), E. Ray (Oxhey), H. G. Twine (Ashford Manor), J. Stait (unattached).
151.—W. Large (Huyton), H. Vardon (South Herts), J. H. Taylor (Royal Mid-Surrey), C. Parsons (East Brighton), S. Trapp (Romford), H. C. Kinch (Woodcote Park), R. Walker (Glamorganshire).
152.—M. J. Bingham (Stourbridge).
153.—J. Ockenden (N. Middlesex), J. Horn (Weston-super-Mare), C. H. Corlett (Dorset).
154.—J. B. Fulford (Bulwell Forest), F. H. Frostick (St. George's Hill).
155.—H. Roberts (Stoke Poges), C. W. Thomson (Royal Eastbourne), T. Williamson (Notts), R. K. Dalby (Beds and County), Tom Trapp (Shirley Park), Fred Leach (Royal Wimbledon).
156.—Arthur Mitchell (Bexhill).
157.—A. G. Beck (Sherwood Forest).
158.—J. Taylor (Richmond Park), T. Mounce (Camberley Heath), J. B. Batley (Pinner Hill).
159.—T. G. Renouf (Stockport), C. F. White (Burhill).
160.—Rowland Jones (Wimbledon Park), R. A. Herd (Molesey Hurst), F. G. Holden (Roehampton).
170.—H. Kinnell (Kenya Colony).
W. B. Smith (Hadley Wood), retired.

* After a tie.

The draw for the match play competition is:—

H. C. Jolly v. Abe Mitchell; W. T. Twine v. F. Robson; J. G. Sherlock v. R. A. Whitcombe; C. Saynor v. A. G. Havers; T. H. Cotton v. B. Hobson; W. H. Davies v. A. J. Lacey; G. T. Adams v. M. Seymour; G. Faulkner v. L. Holland.

The first match will start at 10 a.m.

NATIONAL HANDICAPS

Among the latest list of players who have been allotted a National Handicap of four or less by the Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club appear the names of J. R. Keen and G. P. Jackson, who played for Oxford in this year's University match. The other names in the list are:—W. B. Pilling, M. R. Kittermaster, F. P. McConnell, A. T. Kyle, James Stickler, A. T. Heard, A. Shiell, J. W. Kidd, J. C. Dykes, D. MacEwan, K. Forbes, A. Jack, W. C. Stickler, G. M. McColl, and T. W. D. Turner.

Dr. Alexander (St. Rule) and Miss Glover, of Elie, will to-day meet in the final round of the Fife County Ladies' Championship at St. Andrews.

OXFORD LACROSSE TEAM IN U.S.

SWARTHMORE, PENN., April 9.—The Oxford lacrosse team won another victory here yesterday when they defeated Swarthmore College by eight goals to three. Oxford scored three goals in the first half, and were far superior to the Americans both in strategy and speed, Astie and Ricketts being good. Delotte, a former Rhodes scholar, played for the Swarthmore team.—*Reuter.*

WRESTLING

The following team has been selected to represent Great Britain against France in Paris to-morrow at wrestling:—

A. E. H. Sansum, 10st. 6lb. (Heavy-weight); E. Alfred Oakeley (Bat.), 9lb. (Light-heavy); S. Rowe, 12st. 6lb. (Middle); E. Beere, 11st. 4lb. (Welter); R. Edwards, 10st. 4lb. (Light); S. Mackenzie, 9st. 9lb. (Feather); Sansum, 8st. 10lb. (Bantam).

In the final of the R.A.F. Junior Hockey Tournament, at Henlow, yesterday, Upavon beat Wittering by three goals to one.

LAWN TENNIS

DAVIS CUP TRIALS

The first part of the Davis Cup trials came to an end at Wimbledon yesterday, when two Doubles matches were played and a fresh programme of matches was issued for the next three days. The Probables v. Possibles match has been discarded, but a careful study of the new list suggests that several of the matches are superfluous and that the real test lies in the matches between H. W. Austin, H. G. N. Lee, and J. S. Olliff, and J. C. Gregory, Lee, and Olliff, and the Doubles match between Gregory and I. G. Collins and Austin and C. H. Kingsley, who recently defeated Cochet and Brugnon on the Riviera.

The Doubles winners yesterday were Gregory and Collins, the Doubles team last year, and very nearly the Wimbledon victors, and G. R. O. Crole-Rees and Eames, the pair of former years, who are now nearing the veteran stage. In both cases they were opposed to unequal pairs. Olliff and Perry were unable to hold Gregory and Collins, whose bombardment was heavy and intensive. Perry was the weak spot. The pace was faster than anything he had experienced before, and being something of a novice in this class of the game he could not live up to it. Olliff tackled the thankless job courageously, and, apart from being the best server of the four, often compelled the invaders to retreat by the perfection of his lobs. He seldom missed an opening for a winning drive, too, but naturally enough these were not very plentiful. Perry began to improve half-way through the second set, and was getting better all the time, but Olliff was unable to keep up with the pace at which he had started, so it all became plain sailing for Gregory and Collins, who won by 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. Gregory put over the big stuff in the big manner. His drives carried tremendous speed, his service was fast and well directed, and he crowded the net and put his volleys away with decision. He was a little exuberant at times, but the quieter and shrewder methods of Collins were an admirable antidote. They were, in fact, the imposing pair that played that memorable final against the Americans, Van Ryn and Allison, at Wimbledon last summer.

Eames and Crole-Rees beat Kingsley and Lee by 6—3, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2. Lee was the weak spot, and Eames and Crole-Rees directed most of the play to him. Kingsley did some clever things, but could not do enough with the limited support he had from his partner.

Austin and Kingsley, from their partnership on the Riviera, are reputed to be a more than useful pair. Their match against Gregory and Collins will be the vital one of the trials, for if by any chance they win the selectors will be torn between a desire to play them in the Doubles and leave Austin out of the Singles, or, presuming him to be a first choice, leave him in the Singles. It is hardly to be supposed that Austin, whose physical resources are only too exhaustible, will be called upon to play in both.

The results were:—

To-day, Gregory and I. G. Collins beat J. S. Olliff and F. J. Perry, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2; G. R. O. Crole-Rees and C. G. Eames beat C. H. Kingsley and H. G. N. Lee (6—3, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2).

The programme for the remainder of the week is as follows:—

To-day, at 3.30.—H. W. Austin v. H. G. N. Lee; Dr. J. C. Gregory v. J. S. Olliff; I. G. Collins v. N. Sharpe; G. R. O. Crole-Rees and C. G. Eames v. C. H. Kingsley and F. J. Perry.

To-morrow, at 3.30.—Gregory and Collins v. Austin and Kingsley; Perry v. W. H. Powell or Sharpe.

Saturday, at 2.30.—Austin v. Olliff; Gregory v. Lee.

WOMEN'S TRIAL MATCHES

Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall was again beaten and Miss D. E. Round, the young Worcestershire girl, won again in the women's international trials at Wimbledon yesterday.

Miss Round has carried all before her at these trials, and if the selection is to be made on this play she may be considered practically a certainty for a place in the Wightman Cup team. Yesterday she got going sooner than in her other matches, and Miss Joan Fry did not win a set, but nearly won the second when by determination she gained a lead of 5—3. The situation only served to spur Miss Round on to one of her great efforts, and the match was won by 6—1, 8—6. Miss Round's volleying gave her a big advantage over Miss Fry, who only goes to the net when she has to.

Miss E. H. Harvey beat Mrs. Whittingstall by 3—6, 6—2, 6—4. She was in better form than on the preceding day, but she could not get the ball away, and Miss Harvey got back all her best shots. Miss J. C. Ridley and Mrs. L. G. Owen had a long three-set struggle in which Miss Ridley, reduced almost entirely to playing on the defence, lasted better and won by 7—5, 4—6, 6—4. Mrs. Holcroft-Watson beat Mrs. R. E. Haylock by 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. C. G. McIlquham, who hit hard, beat Miss M. Heeley with the loss of two games only, and Miss Fry and Miss Harvey beat Miss Round and Miss N. Trentham by 6—2, 6—4.

The results were:—

SINGLES

Miss D. E. Round beat Miss J. Fry (6—1, 8—6); Miss E. H. Harvey beat Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall (3—6, 6—2, 6—4); Miss J. C. Ridley beat Mrs. L. G. Owen (7—5, 4—6, 6—4); Mrs. C. G. McIlquham beat Miss M. Heeley (6—0, 6—2); Mrs. Holcroft-Watson beat Mrs. R. E. Haylock (6—2, 6—4).

DOUBLES

Miss Fry and Miss Harvey beat Miss Round and Miss N. Trentham (6—2, 6—4).

MAGDALEN PARK TOURNAMENT

Y. Ohta, E. O. Mather, W. R. Latham, H. K. Lester, Commander P. F. Glover, R. Miki, O. G. N. Turnbull, and R. K. Tinkler reached the last eight in the Singles at the Magdalen Park tournament at Wandsworth Common yesterday. The last eight in the Women's Singles are Miss N. Trentham, Miss M. Johnstone, Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott, Miss M. Slaney, Miss B. Yorke, Lady Doreen Pleydell-Bouverie, Miss K. M. Grocott, and Mrs. Dudley Cox.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—Second Round.—"Jones" beat "G. Grahan" (6—1, 6—1); J. A. Sidebottom beat L. H. A. Hankey (7—5, 1—6, 10—8). Third Round.—Y. Ohta beat R. Mackinnon (6—0, 6—0); E. R. Latham beat C. P. F. Bright (6—2, 6—3); E. O. Mather beat G. O. Jameson (3—6, 6—3); H. K. Lester beat J. Cummins (6—2, 6—3); O. G. N. Turnbull beat "Jones" (6—3, 6—2); Rumjyander P. S. (Oxford) beat Sidebottom (6—4, 6—2); R. Miki beat N. G. Deed (6—3, 7—5); R. K. Tinkler beat J. H. Shales (8—6, 7—5).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Third Round.—Miss N. Trentham beat Mrs. H. Grover (6—4, 6—1); Miss M. Johnstone beat Mrs. I. D. Brumwell (1—6, 7—5, 7—5); Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott beat Miss N. C. Edes (6—4, 9—7); Miss M. Slaney beat Miss C. M. Drabble (6—2, 6—4); Miss B. Yorke beat Miss M. Polansby (11—9, 6—2); Lady D. Pleydell-Bouverie beat Miss K. B. Clayton (0—7, 6—1, 6—4).

WESTGATE-ON-SEA TOURNAMENT

The results in the tournament on the St. Mildred's courts at Westgate-on-Sea yesterday were:—

SINGLES.—Second Round.—D. M. Greig beat J. C. Powell (6—2, 6—4); Dr. A. A. Fyzee beat H. J. Gilbert (6—1, 6—0); M. J. G. Ritchie beat J. K. Mannooch (6—2, 6—2); A. Price w.o., B. D. Helmore scratched.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round.—Miss A. Steer Watkins w.o., Miss Scritt scratched; Miss Joan Ingram beat Mrs. Mannooch (6—0, 6—1).

MRS. WILLS-MOODY

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Mrs. Wills-Moody (*née* Miss Helen Wills) is leaving her home here to-night for New York, whence she will sail for Europe in time to reach Paris to put in some practice before she defends her title in the French Championships in May. Mrs. Wills-Moody will then travel to England to defend her title at Wimbledon.—*Reuter.*

TENNIS

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

The 38th annual competition for the Amateur Tennis Championship will be held at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on April 26 and following days, and will be followed by the Inter-club Four-handed Championship. Entries for these events, which close on April 19, should be sent to the secretary of Queen's Club.

DIVING

The Highgate Diving Club will hold its first annual Splash Night at the Prince of Wales'-road Baths on April 26, at 8 p.m. The programme will include club plain and fancy diving championships and several open events.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

RUGBY UNION

	Pts.		Pts.
Captain Crawshay's XV. 14		Devonport Services	6

RUGBY LEAGUE

Castleford	6	*Wakefield Trinity	2
*Wigan	21	Huddersfield	2
St. Helens	8	*Swinton	3
*Featherstone	8	Bradford	9

ASSOCIATION

League.—First Division

*Bolton Wanderers	1	Newcastle United	1
*Middlesbrough	1	The Arsenal	1

Third Division (Southern Section)

		Bournemouth and	
*Bristol Rovers	2	Boscombe Athletic	1

* Home team.

SCHOOL SPORTS

GLENALMOND

The results of the School sports at Trinity College, Glenalmond, were:—

100 Yards.—M. M. Irving, 1; W. H. C. Bell, 2; G. K. Marshall, 3. Time, 10 2-5sec.

Quarter Mile.—M. M. Irving, 1; A. A. Ross, 2; W. W. Dickie, 3. Time, 55 4-5sec.

Half Mile.—A. A. Ross, 1; T. A. Easton, 2; H. B. Pirie, 3. Time, 2min. 15 3-5sec.

Mile.—T. A. Easton, 1; A. A. Ross, 2; G. S. K. Maydon, 3. Time, 5min. 2 2-5sec.

120 Yards Hurdles.—A. R. Bell, 1; H. D. B. Lorraine, 2; H. B. Pirie, 3. Time, 18 2-5sec.

Long Jump.—A. R. Bell, 1; H. D. B. Lorraine, 2; T. A. Easton, 3. (20ft. 6in.) (a School record.)

High Jump.—A. R. Bell, 1; T. D. H. M. Sime, 2; A. M. Laing, 3. (5ft. 6½in.) (a School record.)

Pole Vault.—H. B. Pirie, 1; H. D. B. Lorraine, 2; M. R. White, 3. (9ft. 4½in.) (a School record.)

Throwing the Hammer.—A. R. Bell (72ft. 1in.), 1; J. F. Cardno, 2; J. O. Gordon, 3.

Putting the Weight (14lb.).—A. R. Bell (33ft. 6in.), 1; H. D. B. Lorraine, 2; M. M. Irving, 3.

Throwing the Javelin.—H. D. B. Lorraine (119ft. 5in.), 1; J. O. Gordon, 2; A. R. Bell, 3.

Throwing the Discus.—H. D. B. Lorraine (90ft. 6in.), 1; A. R. Bell, 2; W. W. Dickie, 3.

BEAUMONT

The results of the Beaumont sports are given below:—

100 Yards.—A. Wardale, 1; H. Hewett, 2; H. Seward, 3. Time, 10 9-10sec.

220 Yards.—G. Wolff, 1; A. Wardale, 2; H. Seward, 3. Time, 24 2-5sec.

Quarter Mile.—G. Wolff, 1; A. Wardale, 2; M. Eisdell, 3. Time, 57 1-10sec.

Half Mile.—G. Wolff, 1; A. Wardale, 2; E. Hilterman, 3. Time, 2min. 12 2-5sec.

Mile.—G. Wolff, 1; E. Hilterman, 2; P. Pritchard, 3. Time, 5min. 21 4-5sec.

Steeplechase.—G. Wolff, 1; M. Daly, 2; E. Hilterman, 3.

Long Jump.—J. Tye, 4ft. 10½in., 1; A. Burden, 2; R. Duval, 3.

High Jump.—R. Duval, 3ft. 5in., 1; E. Murphy, 2; R. Duval, 3.

Weight (12lb.).—H. Hewett, 32ft. 5½in., 1; E. Murphy, 2; R. Duval, 3.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—T. Hallinan, 88yds. 2ft. 3in., 1; H. Hewett, 2; H. Chapronière, 3.

120 Yards Hurdles.—H. Hewett, 1; D. Hanafin, 2; A. Burden, 3. Time, 19 3-5sec.

Victor Ludorum.—G. Wolff.

WREKIN COLLEGE

The results of the sports held at Wrekin College were:—

100 Yards.—R. Elliott, 1; J. R. Macgregor, 2. Time, 10 9-10sec.

220 Yards.—R. Elliott, 1; J. N. Davies, 2. Time, 25 1-5sec.

Quarter Mile.—J. R. Macgregor, 1; R. Elliott, 2. Time, 54 3-5sec.

Half Mile.—G. E. Tisdale, 1; A. G. Wilson, 2. Time, 2min. 12 4-5sec.

Mile.—R. H. Wallace, 1; A. G. Wilson, 2. Time 4min. 59½s. (School record).

120 Yards Hurdles.—J. P. Ford, 1; J. N. Davies, 2. Time, 18 1-5sec.

High Jump.—J. P. Ford, 5ft., 1; J. C. D. Howland, 2.

Long Jump.—J. R. Macgregor (20ft. 5in.), 1; G. A. Akerovd, 2.

Putting the Weight.—J. C. Harris (36ft. 9in.), 1; R. Elliott, 2.

Open Champion.—R. Elliott.

House Championship.—York House.

Relay Cup.—Saxon House.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL

The City of London School sports were held at Grove Park on March 26, April 2 and 5, and the results were:—

Cross Country (5½ miles).—R. James (Abbott), 1; J. Todd (Carpenter), 2; W. H. Ollis (Seeley), 3. Time, 32min. 13sec.

Hurdles.—W. Wright (Beaufoy), 1; N. W. A. Harvey (Hale), 2; P. H. Great (Seeley), 3. Time, 20sec.

Long Jump.—L. K. Calver (Hale) (19ft. 2½in.), 1; N. W. A. Harvey (Hale), 2.

High Jump.—W. N. Redman (Seeley) (4ft. 11½in.), 1; P. R. Guest (Seeley), 2.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—W. Austin (Seeley) (95 yards 1ft. 8in.), 1; N. W. Owen (Carpenter), 2.

Putting the Weight.—D. L. Clarkson (Carpenter) (31ft. 3in.), 1; L. A. Cardy (See'ey) (31ft. 2in.), 2.

Mile.—R. James (Abbott), 1; W. H. Ollis (Seeley), 2. Time, 4min. 52 1-5sec.

Half Mile.—R. James (Abbott), 1; W. H. Ollis (Seeley), 2. Time, 2min. 12 3-5sec.

Quarter Mile.—R. M. Goldsworthy (Carpenter), 1; W. R. Wright (Beaufoy), 2. Time, 57 2-5sec.

100 Yards.—R. M. Goldsworthy (Carpenter), 1; W. R. Wright (Beaufoy), 2. Time, 11sec.

Senior Championship.—R. James (Abbott).

Junior Championship.—M. R. Snelling (Beaufoy).

Winning House.—Seeley (154 points).

* The results which were published on April 7 were those of the City of London Freemen's School.

OAKHAM

Oakham School athletic sports were held at Doncaster Close on Tuesday, April 8, and the results were:—

100 Yards.—G. H. W. Goode, 1; G. Vaulkhard, 2; R. K. Aben, 3. Time, 11 4-5sec.

Quarter Mile.—G. Vaulkhard, 1; G. H. W. Goode, 2; R. V. Price, 3. Time, 58 3-5sec.

Half Mile.—P. V. Rintoul, 1; R. W. G. P. Burbidge, 2; C. S. Elphinstone, 3. Time, 2min. 23sec.

Mile.—P. V. Rintoul, 1; G. Vaulkhard, 2; C. G. P. Eastgate, 3. Time, 4min. 45sec.

120 Yards Hurdles.—R. K. Aben, 1; C. S. Elphinstone, 2; G. H. W. Goode, 3. Time, 19 3-5sec.

High Jump.—R. B. Shonler (5ft. 1in.), 1; G. H. W. Goode and G. Vaulkhard (equal), 2.

Long Jump.—R. K. Aben (20ft. 4in.), 1; A. J. Gurney, 2; G. H. W. Goode, 3.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—P. J. Kerr (92 yards 1ft.), 1.

OSWESTRY SCHOOL

The results of the sports at Oswestry School were:—

100 Yards.—R. H. Benbow, 1; F. Mottershead, 2; J. W. L. Davies, 3. Time, 11 4-5sec.

Relay Race.—Oswald, 1; Burraby, 2; Holbarbe, 3.

High Jump.—T. F. Stokes (4ft. 10½in.), 1; R. H. Benbow, 2.

Quarter Mile.—R. Rees, 1; F. Mottershead, 2; R. H. Benbow, 3. Time, 1min. 7 2-5sec.

Hurdles.—R. H. Benbow, 1; T. F. Stokes, 2; M. M. Bull, 3. Time, 16sec.

Mile.—R. Rees, 1; Ll. Richards, 2; R. H. Benbow, 3. Time, 5min. 38 2-5sec.

Half Mile.—R. Rees, 1; R. H. Benbow, 2; Ll. Richards, 3. Time, 2min. 21 4-5sec.

Long Jump.—F. Mottershead (17ft. 6in.), 1; R. H. Benbow, 2.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—N. T. Hughes (73 yards 2ft. 6in.), 1; F. Mottershead, 2.

Steeplechase.—R. Rees, 1; Ll. Richards, 2; G. Davies, 3. Time, 19min. 55sec.

Victor Ludorum.—R. Rees.

GIGGLESWICK

The following were the results in the open events at Giggleswick School sports:—

100 Yards.—P. M. Sutcliffe, 1; M. Hunter, 2; R. V. H. Robinson, 3. Time, 11sec.

Quarter Mile.—H. Leighton, 1; M. A. Baird, 2; R. V. H. Robinson, 3. Time, 59sec.

Half Mile.—H. Leighton, 1; M. A. Baird, 2; A. F. A. Barbier, 3. Time, 2min. 14 3-5sec. (Equals School record).

Mile.—H. Leighton, 1; A. F. A. Barbier, 2; M. A. Baird, 3. Time, 5min. 10 1-5sec.

120 Yards Hurdles (42¾).—W. J. R. Turner, 1; P. M. Sutcliffe, 2; J. W. M. Martin, 3. Time, 20 2-5sec.

High Jump.—R. Little and W. H. Liversidge tied for first place (4ft. 11½in.).

Long Jump.—F. R. Bigrar (17ft. 10½in.), 1; M. A. Baird and J. P. Harper tied for second place.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—M. A. Baird (89yds. 2ft. 3in.), 1; W. J. R. Turner, 2.

Putting the Weight (12lb.).—P. M. Sutcliffe (31ft. 8in.), 1; A. R. Millar, 2.

Victor Ludorum.—H. Leighton.

LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL

The results in the open events at Leeds Grammar School sports were:—

50 Yards.—J. N. B. Millican, 1; J. D. Kirkby, 2; B. C. Howcroft, 3. Time, 6sec.

100 Yards.—J. D. Kirkby, 1; J. N. B. Millican, 2; G. A. Fowler, 3. Time, 11sec.

Quarter Mile.—G. A. Fowler, 1; J. D. Kirkby, 2; L. A. Cresswell, 3. Time, 58 4-5sec.

Mile.—W. Cape, 1; O. R. Pape, 2. Time,

Parliament

LORD TRENCHARD ON AIR POWER

POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR DOCTORS

GOVERNMENT SCHEME

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

The following Bills were read the third time:—London and North Eastern Railway (No. 1), Liverpool Corporation (No. 3), Milford Haven Urban District Council (Water), Scottish Central Electric Power, Malvern Hills, Leicester Corporation, Rochdale Corporation (No. 1), Chester Water, and Falmouth Corporation Water.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, announced that the House would meet at 3.30 to-morrow. Lord Thomson would move the second reading of the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill.

AIR POLICY

LORD TRENCHARD rose to call attention to the development of air power, and, having regard to the importance of an adequate and efficient Air Force to the British Empire and to its proved efficiency and economy as an instrument of control in the Middle East, to ask the Government for a statement of their policy; and to move for papers. He pointed out the rapid increase in the size of the Air Forces of foreign Powers. The first-line strength of the Great Powers was, according to a statement by Mr. Montague, as follows:—France, 1,300 machines; Italy, 1,100; America, 900; and Great Britain, 770. Surely that fact required very earnest consideration. He thought we were becoming, if we had not already become, as dependent for our very existence on the Air Service as we had been in the past, and indeed still were, on the Navy. He asked the Secretary for Air what was the policy of the Government, particularly with regard to that home defence force that was sanctioned in 1923. Was that to be gone on with? He felt certain that, as long as Lord Thomson was Secretary for Air, he would be no party to one-sided disarmament. He could not deal with the second part of his question without touching on air development since the War. The pilots and mechanics in the last War built up the finest air fighting machine in the world. It was built up to deal with the menace of the enemy we then had to face. British characteristics were given the fullest play.

But when the War was over the question arose how to organize the Air Service. It appeared to those with whom he served and worked in those days that if the only way they could use the Air Force was against the enemy's force, then it simply meant through the long years of peace superimposing the expenditure on the Air Force on the already heavy expenditure on the Navy and the Army. They thought therefore that the Air Service would have to take over some of the humdrum responsibilities of peace. Mr. Churchill, who was then Secretary for Air, suggested that the Air Service should take over the responsibility of keeping peace and order in Mesopotamia. The Air Staff willingly accepted the responsibility. They thought that if full use was made of the mobility and moral effect of the Air Force it could keep order in those wide spaces. There were no railways and roads to make and no convoys to be cut off. Many tribes fought for fighting's sake. Some of them had no objection to being killed if they could only kill others and take from them a rifle, some domestic article, or their boots. But they did not like fighting in which they might lose things themselves and have no chance of getting those which belonged to somebody else. The Air Force could move so rapidly when disturbances occurred a long way off that there might be no need to drop a single bomb. The moral effect of the mere appearance of the aeroplane was sufficient to stay the trouble. What the Air Force felt was that if it could be used quickly in far-distant places it might stop trouble instead of having to wait, it might be for several months, for a ground expedition to be prepared. (Hear, hear.) Was it possible for the Secretary of State for Air to give information as to the number of cases where the mere appearance of aeroplanes had done the work of pacification? It had been said that the bomb was a most inhuman weapon, but his submission was that it was not more brutal than other forms of warfare, and all warfare was brutal. (Hear, hear.)

The noble lord then gave instances of air operations on the North-West Frontier, in Iraq, and Aden, and compared them with ground operations which had been carried out in the same territories, the conclusion he drew being that, in the length of time occupied, the number of casualties suffered by the British forces engaged, and the financial cost, those conducted by the Air Force were far more favourable than those carried out by military forces. He asked the Secretary of State for Air whether it was not possible to have an inquiry in order to see what other responsibilities in peace time could be taken over by the Air Force, and also to see which would be the most economical and effective in both money and life. What about the frontier of India—though that was a matter for the Government of India—what about the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, the Sudan, and other places? If the two considerations of economy in money and economy in life were not satisfied, then there was no justification for making any alteration in the existing system. (Cheers.)

DUTIES OF THE NAVY

EARL BEATTY said that Lord Trenchard had asked that there should be an investigation into the question whether the Air Force could take over certain duties, among which he enumerated those in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. The duties in those two places were to-day performed by the Royal Navy. If the Air Service could take over those duties he assured the House that there would be great rejoicing in the Navy, because of all places where the Navy did not wish to serve the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf were the chief. (Laughter.) But they had to look at the facts and recognize what those duties were. They were principally concerned with the restriction of the slave traffic and the arms traffic. Those were things which could only be controlled by naval forces. Dhows had got to be stopped, boarded, and examined, and if guilty they had to be towed into port. Those dhows often flew flags of various countries, and it was essential, before any untoward action was taken, to ascertain whether they were guilty, otherwise there would be an international incident of a regrettable character. That could only be done by stopping the dhows. It was a simple matter for a sloop to run alongside a dhow and force it to stop, but flying-boats could not do it without the risk of grave damage, of destruction, or of being rendered useless by the purposely clumsy handling of the dhow. Among other duties which the Navy had to perform in the Persian Gulf was looking after political representatives and providing accommodation for the native authorities. A flying-boat could carry a man a great distance, but it could not provide the accommodation needed.

There was such a thing as showing the flag, which was a very important service. It consisted of exchanges of courtesies, hospitality, and receiving authorities on board. Aircraft could not exist in the Persian Gulf without having ships to assist them. There were all sorts of duties performed by H.M. ships which could not be done by aircraft. There were operations which necessitated ships remaining in a port where trouble was likely to occur for a period of weeks. On many occasions the actual presence of a sloop had prevented a disturbance from arising. That was a duty which the Air Force could not do. Most important of all was the fact that for nine months in the year the weather conditions in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf were such that flying-boats could not alight on the water. Therefore for nine months in the year the traffic in slaves and arms would continue uninterrupted if the Air Force took over the duties performed in that case by his Majesty's Navy. (Cheers.)

PRINCIPLES OF IMPERIAL STRATEGY

The EARL of CAVAN said Lord Trenchard had raised a question of vast strategical importance, which dealt not only with the control and policing of the territories in the Middle East, for whose well-being Great Britain was responsible, but with our intimate relations with the peoples of those countries. He would have thought that a question of pure strategy such as this was should first have been submitted to the Committee of Imperial Defence by Lord Trenchard when he was in the chair which he filled so ably as head of the Air Force for 10 years. Then the Committee of Imperial Defence would have referred a question of this sort, which closely affected the whole of the three Services, to the subcommittee of the chiefs of the staff, who would have made some recommendation, and that after that it would have been a subject for debate. The principles of Imperial strategy were unchanged. Each of the three Services must be interdependent. The Army without aircraft was blind, and the Air Force without an Army was unprotected. Both the Army and the Air Force were dependent on seamen. In the interests of the future of humanity some thought at least ought to be given to the question of bombing. We were bound now by certain conventions regarding the use of poison gas, and were seeking for restrictions in the size and number of battleships, cruisers, and submarines, yet the Air Force could still be used as a threat of indiscriminate bombing against people, innocent and guilty alike. The casualties might be inflicted on the wrong people. Bombing was bound to be indiscriminate, and women and children must take their chance. It was astonishing that this great question of bombing from the air had never yet appeared on the agenda of the Powers at Geneva. He hoped that this debate might bring the question to the public notice, and that inquiry might be made into it. He hoped that they would be told by the Government that, before the care of any portion of the Empire or mandated territories was handed over to the Air Service alone, the question would receive the earnest consideration of the Committee of Imperial Defence. (Cheers.)

The MARQUESS of LONDONDERRY, having congratulated Lord Trenchard on his maiden speech, said that it was very gratifying to note the spirit of harmony which existed between the three Services. He was somewhat alarmed by the opening remarks of his noble friend with reference to the strength of the first line in air forces, and he asked the Secretary for Air if he could give them some information on these important matters. The expenditure which was at present being lavished by various countries on their air forces was a matter—he would not say of disquietude—but a matter worthy of discussion. The programmes of France, Italy, and the United States all showed, he thought, a considerable expansion. They also showed a further increase in disparity rather than a movement towards parity. Could any information be given whether these programmes were likely to be completed? He felt that there were activities possible to the air force in which its employment would be of a more humane and efficacious character than that of the other forces.

LORD PLUMER'S OBJECTIONS

VISCOUNT PLUMER said he had listened with the deepest interest to the able statement which Lord Trenchard had made regarding the achievements of the Air Force and its progress and propounding certain proposals with regard to future development. The record was a fine one and was of itself a great tribute to Lord Trenchard, and the work which he had done during the many years he was Chief of the Air Staff. All the officers of the Army appreciated the splendid service which he had rendered to the Army, but he endorsed what the Earl of Cavan said when he expressed surprise that this great matter had not been in the first instance submitted to the Committee of Imperial Defence, where it would have been considered and reviewed from all points by the Chiefs of the Naval and Military Staff and the other members who were the responsible advisers of his Majesty's Government. A change of procedure in such an important matter was regrettable.

He was not, and he had not been, a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and he could not speak with authority on that point, but he was one of the senior officers of the Army and had held since the War two rather important administrative appointments in different parts of the Empire. Speaking from his experience in those capacities, he could not allow certain of the claims put forward by Lord Trenchard for the Air Force to pass unchallenged, because there was another side to the attractive picture which Lord Trenchard had presented. He did not propose, and that was not the occasion, to enter into any discussion as to the particular role that should be allotted to the Air Force in case of war. The point to which he wished specially to refer was the claim, as he understood it, put forward by Lord Trenchard that measures for public security and the maintenance of order and the prevention or repression of disorder in certain parts of the Empire should be handed over to the Air Force. In his opinion the character and nature of the Air Force did not render it the most suitable force to perform those duties. Apart from any other considerations, he would give just two reasons. In the first place, the Air Force was admittedly and essentially an offensive force. Its power lay in its mobility and all the advantages of that mobility and in its ability to strike quickly and strike hard. But the many parts of the Empire, especially the distant parts, that had been acquired in the first instance by force of arms had been and were being consolidated and pacified by a constant daily association and contact with the officers and men of our Forces. The inhabitants of those countries had, quite rightly, taken our officers and men as samples of British citizens, and in consequence of their constant association with them they had realized that British rule and British administration stood for integrity, justice, and humanity. The Air Force could not possibly maintain such daily contact and association. It was quite true that they could visit, and no doubt had visited distant localities from time to time, but then they were regarded only as visitants, and the ordinary method of keeping in touch was the sending of an aeroplane to circle over those places. That was taken by the inhabitants as a threat—quite an effective threat, of course, because they knew full well the power that lay behind it—and a threat which produced, as Lord Trenchard had said, passive acquiescence in authority. But if they were to make these people contented, happy, and actively loyal, they must inspire them with some higher and deeper feeling than passive acquiescence in our authority. (Hear, hear.)

His second reason was that the principal punitive power of the Air Force lay in bombing. Bombing was a most effective weapon for dealing with raids, aggression across a frontier, and so forth, but if applied against the civil population, taking the form of the destruction of villages and habitations, it was, he considered, a mischievous power. To his certain knowledge, the memories of those bombings would not easily be effaced. It nearly always happened that in those cases women and children were killed or wounded. If it was not actually the case, it was invariably reported that it had been the case. The memories of those bombings, stirring up, as they did and would continue to do, feelings of bitter hatred and resentment, although those feelings might not be on the surface, would not be effaced for many years to come. Those were the two reasons why he considered that the Air Force could not possibly succeed in true pacification. He had not made any special reference to Palestine. Subsequent to the recent disturbances in that country in August, a special Commission was appointed and had submitted a report. That report was still under the consideration of his Majesty's Government, and in the meantime it would be improper for him, as having recently held the office of High Commissioner in that country, to make any observations connected with the causes of those disturbances, with the disturbances themselves, or with the deductions that might be drawn from them.

Special attention was paid to the claims of the Air Force on the ground of economy. Certainly the figures that he had been able to see and to hear were very attractive, he might almost say alluring, but true economy must not be gauged by actual figures, but by the value which those figures represented. It was false economy to incur any expenditure for the maintenance of public security unless it was quite certain, humanly speaking, that the measures adopted would be such as to ensure permanent pacification or, at any rate, a basis for it. He had the highest admiration for the gallantry, zeal, energy, resourcefulness, and readiness to undertake their duty of the officers and men of the Air Force, but he did not believe that, from the character and nature of the Force, it was best fitted to be entrusted with the duties of public security. It was for that reason that he asked his Majesty's Government to review the matter very carefully from all points of view before they finally decided on a policy which, he was confident, could not fail to involve us in certain embarrassments from time to time and which might eventually—perhaps in the far future, but still eventually—involve us in something akin to disaster.

LORD LLOYD'S VIEWS

LORD LLOYD said he would like to take this opportunity of associating himself, as one who had lived alongside the Air Force in two different parts of the world for the last 12 years, with the tribute that had been paid to Lord Trenchard and to the work that he had done for the Air Force. No one who had seen much of the Air Force, of its spirit, and of the gallantry of its officers and men, could fail to feel that its existence in its present condition was a monument to the zeal, courage, and enterprise of the noble lord who opened this debate.

Lord Trenchard had indicated that the North-West Frontier of India was an area in which the Air Force could be used in place of ground troops. That claim filled him with grave alarm. For 70 years we had tried to rule the North-West Frontier by indirect means. The Army was merely used as a weapon to mete out punishment for raids. In 1919 matters came to a head, but meanwhile the Government of India had learned its lesson. The area was penetrated with great military roads. Ever since we had adopted that policy of control from within our policy had been one of civilization and pacification, and no better justification of that policy could be found than in the effects we were now witnessing. The most important element in the success of that policy was the direct contact between British officers and the heads of the tribes. Wherever their roads went now they had their Residents and their Political Officers mixing freely with the leaders of the tribes. Army officers went about the country shooting, fishing, and picnicking, and doing all these things in the company of the tribesmen who, only a few years ago, were their bitterest enemies. That was a most important change. The British occupation and peaceful penetration had put a stop to all raidings. There had not been a single raid into British territory for the last four years, and the effect of their occupation had been gradually to relieve the economic pressure on the tribesmen. Whereas the old system of punitive expeditions left behind a legacy of hatred and created a desire for revenge, now the presence of our troops was welcomed on all sides. (Hear, hear.)

Therefore he argued that the proposal to substitute Air control for Army control on the North-West Frontier involved a complete reversal of their pacific policy. Whatever air control could do, and it could do many things, it could never civilize or pacify a country. He agreed with what Lord Plumer had said about the bitterness of feeling which was left behind after a bombing raid. He knew that the feeling left among the Arabs by bombing raids was not one of friendship but of bitterness and hatred. He felt very strongly in regard to the effect of bombing on the work of the administrator in the East and in Africa. There was no one who had spent a long period among the native populations who was not rightly imbued with an enormous pride at the success of our people in dealing with Orientals and semi-civilized races. The proposals to which the House had listened involved a reversal of our traditional policy in handling those people. To advocate the substitution of what inevitably must mean an impersonal and inhuman agency, whose only weapons, however valuable in war, could be intimidation and punishment, for the personal, human agency of the administrator, with his free intercourse with those peoples, would have a most damaging effect on our repute all through the East. (Cheers.)

LORD GORELL said that the House could congratulate itself that, for the first time for many years, it had heard at first hand the opinions of those who were the leaders and the great brains of the three Services. Lord Trenchard had put forward no claims for the Air Force; he had dealt with facts, and had asked for an inquiry. Lord Lloyd on one point had rather misapprehended what Lord Trenchard had said. Lord Trenchard had not suggested that the Air Force should be put forward as the administrator as against the civil administrator, but rather that if punitive measures were called for it might be possible for the Air Force to operate more economically and humanely than bodies of troops on the ground.

EARL PEEL said that it was very natural and right that a comparatively young force like the Air Force should wish to re-examine at different times its relations with the two older Services. This was primarily a question for the Government of India, but very grave consideration should be given before any substantial alteration was made in the method of administering the forces or in the Commands on the North-West Frontier. On that frontier it was much more than a merely military or air question. During the last few years we had adopted there a policy which was having most admirable effects, and the tribes that we once thought to be irreconcilable were now realizing the effects of getting a little money and a little civilization into that area, and it was now very largely an economic question that we had to face. He could testify how admirable was the system there at present and how useful was the civilizing influence of our political officers and our soldiers, and he would urge that, before any change was made in that system, the subject should be very carefully and sympathetically considered.

AIR MINISTER'S REPLY

LORD THOMSON, Secretary for Air, having associated himself with the tributes paid to Lord Trenchard, said he did not regard air power as consisting exclusively of air forces. The function of the Air Ministry as he conceived it, and the justification for its separate existence, was that it was there to develop air power, and the three principal elements in air power were: An Air Force of sufficient size to carry out the policy of the country; air communications sufficiently developed and an air transport system corresponding to the mercantile marine; and, last but not least, a highly developed system of aeronautical research. (Hear, hear.) Those three elements in air power were absolutely indivisible. It was no small tribute to the judgment of our Government and of our race that as long ago as the later stages of the War we established an Air Ministry and confided to it the development of air power in that extended sense.

The Air Estimates represented to some extent the air policy of a country, though not altogether, and, as the person responsible for our own Air Estimates, he could say that they did nearly fulfil the heart's desire of his advisers. They amounted to a slight increase—perhaps more than a slight increase—on air defence; in proportion, a slightly greater increase on air communications; and a very slight increase on research.

REQUISITE STRENGTH OF THE AIR FORCE

The cost of air defence had gone up. The increase in the size of the Air Force had been very slight. The Air Force in France had gone up or was going up this year—and he saw no reason why the programme should not be carried out—by four squadrons. The Air Force in America was being increased by 44 squadrons. If we had followed exactly the programme laid down in 1923 the increase in our Air Force would have been, say, three squadrons, and it was not as great as that this year, not even on home defence. He might probably be called upon to justify that action. We kept the Air Force in this country to defend ourselves and our shores against attack by Continental air forces, which were the only forces within striking distance by air. How could that be done? He believed that the policy which should guide the Government in that respect was to provide a sufficient Air Force, that was a force of sufficient size and efficiency to act as an adequate deterrent to any hostile Government. Up to date, he was sorry to say that no means of purely passive defence had yet been devised for dealing with an attack by air. Some people held contrary views, but he had never heard them meet the real case—a surprise attack. He had not the least doubt that devices could be put up which would make it extremely difficult for an attack by air to be made, but he doubted even these being entirely effective against a surprise attack. In any case they could not be put up all over the country. The defence was reprisals—that was the terrible part about air warfare—and the interception to some extent of the attacking aircraft. He wondered whether, in view of the efficiency and equipment of our Air Force, it really would appeal to any foreign country to drop a bomb upon this island. He thought he could assure the House that the Air Force of to-day was, so far as human foresight and equipment could make it so, an adequate deterrent.

If the Air Force were twice the size he did not know that it would be more adequate. Personally, he would set his face strongly against a considerable addition to its numerical strength at the present time in view of the general political situation. Note had to be taken of the call for economy, and nothing got out of date quicker than aircraft. In view of the general political situation and of the efficiency of the Air Force as a deterrent, he thought it would be a waste of money to pile up armaments because of some idea that they would make us safer against Continental Powers. That was not his conception of security. He did not believe in security which was based solely on force. He believed in security based on political conditions, and though he was the last to deny that there was a limit below which it would be unwise to fall, he was prepared to justify the very slight increase in the size of our Air Force this year for the reasons he had given.

It might be asked on that why he increased expenditure. It seemed to him that no steps should be neglected and no pains spared to avoid any possible jeopardy to the lives of our airmen owing to shortage or inferiority of equipment. The extra money had been devoted to bringing the equipment up to date, making good shortage, and to ensuring, so far as was humanly possible, that no pilot in the Air Force should lose his life through inadequate equipment or through a lack of the most highly developed research with a view of making flying safe. There were some aspects of air power which he would not deal with on that occasion, in view of a question which he understood Lord Cave would put down after Easter.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE INQUIRY

What Lord Trenchard asked for was an inquiry. No Government which was confronted with a proposition which might ensure economy without sacrificing security could fail to give the most careful consideration to such a proposition. The Government were not committed to doing anything at once, either on the North-West Frontier of India or anywhere else. All the noble lord asked for was an inquiry, and the Government were at this moment giving the matter their most careful consideration. The Prime Minister himself was taking an active part in the matter as head of the Committee of Imperial Defence. Their lordships would be kept adequately informed of the progress of the investigation, for up to date it was nothing more. It had not yet started as an investigation. Lord Cavan had suggested reference to the Committee of Imperial Defence. He thought he could assure him that his wishes would be met, though he could not give the noble lord any definite information on the subject. Lord Plumer had said that it would be dangerous for the Air Force to have its functions widened. It was quite possible that his opinion might be asked by the Committee. Lord Plumer was in a sense prejudging the findings of the Committee. They might agree entirely with him. He (Lord Thomson) was surprised that Lord Cavan, who had seen so much of war, should still believe that one could humanize it. Without admitting that a bomb was more cruel than a shell, he believed they would never make war anything but terrible. Possibly the most insidious way of prolonging war as a means of settlement between nations was to endeavour to make it a gentlemanly occupation. It must always be a brutal and bloody thing, unlimited and unscrupulous. If the bomb acted as a deterrent, and he thought it did he should have said that that was an added reason for the employment of the Air Force. He did not think any remark had struck his colleagues and himself more, coming from a man of war, than the remark made by a certain distinguished Air Vice-Marshal who was sent out on special duty the other day to the Middle East and a disturbed area. "I shall feel," he said, "that I have failed if I drop a single bomb on human beings." (Hear, hear.) It was the most humane of weapons for dealing with those countries because it deterred, because it prevented; it did not punish necessarily always. That had been proved many times.

He was not standing there to claim that the Air Force could do everything. On the contrary. He did not think that the Air Force could keep order in large cities, or in crowded centres, or even in comparatively small towns like those in Palestine, but he thought the noble and gallant lords on the cross benches would agree that the use of troops for police purposes was to be avoided. It was very bad for, and demoralizing to, the troops; it was bad politics in a mandated area to accustom the people to the presence of armed forces when the object of the Mandatory Power was to train them to be self-supporting and self-defending, and, also, it was extremely expensive.

AIR FORCES AND AIR POWER

Reference was made by his predecessor in office, Sir Samuel Hoare, in another place as to the disarmament of Air Forces. He supposed it would be possible to limit Air Forces, though it was very hard to get agreement on these things. The present Government, or, he was sure, any future Government would gladly welcome some arrangement for the limitation of Air Forces. We, in that respect, had acted with a moderation which was an example to mankind. We had never claimed a one-Power standard even in our air policy. At the present moment we were the fourth strongest Power in the world. We had not got parity. He did not like to quote a distinguished Sea Lord about sleeping safely in our beds, but he thought we need not be afraid. They might have carried their moderation, in the opinion of some of their lordships, too far, but the policy of the present Government, and, as he saw it, of past Governments, had been to avoid, as far as possible, and as long as possible, a disastrous race in air armaments. He did not think they had lost any prestige or influence as a consequence. They certainly had a clear conscience in that respect before the world.

But while they could limit Air Forces, they could not limit air power. Consider the state of Europe to-day: Germany building up the foundations of air power in a large air transport system; France, with a similar administration to ours, a large Air Force and commercial aviation together; Italy working on the same lines. It was difficult to say which of those countries was strongest in regard to air power. But in aviation one had got to look at least 10 years ahead. When people talked about disarmament he believed that here was one of the biggest problems that lay ahead. What was certain was this: they might increase their Air Force at the expense of their other Departments, but this was not a departmental matter, it was a national, a European, matter. Whatever they did, they were not going to stop the development of aviation. He read the other day that aviation had turned the Channel into a ditch. He did not think it was an exaggeration to say that aviation had turned the Mediterranean into narrow waters. He supposed it was true to say that there was not a nook or an inlet in the whole of the Mediterranean which could not be bombed by aircraft from one of the stations. Those were facts which they had to consider, not as departmental people, not as party politicians, not even as Britishers, but from the European point of view. And if the aircraft carrier was developed they would have to consider it from the world point of view. If these developments went on there was hardly a town in Europe which would be safe from bombardment; there was hardly a home town in America that would be; there would not be in these islands a single town that would not be exposed to bombardment.

It was, therefore, one of the greatest and most complicated problems that lay ahead to consider how they could so restrain the development of Air Forces or so organize themselves that the abuse of aviation should be no longer possible. His own view was that no country could possess air power that was not a progressive and highly developed country. The countries which could possess air power were very few in Europe. They were the most democratically governed, and, therefore, the most likely to wish to avoid the disaster of another war. But without their political cooperation and agreement there was no prospect of disarmament in the strict sense in regard to air matters. It could only be with their agreement that the nations possessing air power would be able to say to those which were more backward: "We have got the air power. You may have an Air Force, but you are not going to abuse aviation. These things shall not be." That, as he saw it, was the only hope in the matter, but, with Lord Cavan, he would gladly welcome any conference on the subject of an immediate limitation of Air Forces.

EARL STANHOPE said that if the Government were going to consider the question of reprisals they should also consider whether reprisal by naval bombardment was not a great deal more effective and cheaper than bombardment from the air. The gun was infinitely more accurate, and therefore they would be better able to avoid hitting historical buildings. If Lord Thomson felt that there was substance in getting agreement between the Powers in regard to armaments, he might, in the first instance, try to stop the bombing of open towns by aeroplanes in the same way that the Powers had agreed not to attack each other with poison gas. He agreed that bombing from the air was brutal and he objected to reprisals altogether.

LORD THOMSON (replying to Lord Brentford) said that the principal matter raised by Lord Trenchard was now being considered by the Prime Minister for reference to the Committee of Imperial Defence or to a sub-committee thereof.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

The Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill was read the first time.

Their Lordships rose at 28 minutes past 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his Majesty's representative in Mexico has in the last few weeks discussed with the Mexican Government matters connected with the default of that Government's obligations to British holders of Mexican Government securities, and, if so, what was the reply received by his Majesty's representative.

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Burnley).—Yes, Sir. His Majesty's representative in Mexico City recently discussed this matter with the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, and is now awaiting information as to the plans of the Minister of Finance. Mr. A. SAMUEL.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that we have lost £100,000,000, and does he not think he should really make a push in this matter? Mr. HENDERSON.—It all depends on what the hon. member means by pushing. We are doing all we can. Mr. A. SAMUEL.—Does the right hon. gentleman realize that the Mexican Government will not take any steps to fulfil its obligations until he makes himself unpleasant?

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.).—Was not this money owing when the last Government was in office? No reply was given.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would instruct his Majesty's representative at the Vatican to endeavour to obtain from the Vatican authorities any information they may have in their possession regarding any religious persecution which may now exist in Russia.

Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.).—Before this question is put, may I submit that it is most improper and offensive to ask that an official request be made to a third party to find out information regarding what is happening in the territory of a country with which we are in proper diplomatic relations? May I submit that this question is not only offensive to the Soviet Government, but to the British Ambassador at Moscow?

The SPEAKER.—If I had thought the question was out of order I would not have allowed it.

Mr. HENDERSON'S reply to the question was:—No, sir. I do not consider that it is my duty to undertake inquiries of the nature suggested.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY.—Is it not essential that reliable information should be obtained as to religious persecution in Russia, and will not the right hon. gentleman take these steps to find out the true facts? Mr. HENDERSON.—No, sir. Mr. HAYCOCK (Salford W., Lab.).—Will he get some reliable information from our representative at the Vatican concerning political persecution in Italy?—The SPEAKER.—That does not arise.

THE CHINA INLAND MISSION

Mr. HENDERSON, in reply to a question by Sir K. WOOD (Woolwich W., U.), said his Majesty's Minister at Peking reported on April 6 that the China Inland Mission in Shanghai had received a demand for ransom for Mr. and Mrs. Porteous, to which they were not replying. They were instructing their representative at Changsha, after consulting his Majesty's Consul, to proceed as near as he safely could to the spot and to urge the Chinese authorities to procure the release of the captives. Sir Miles Lampson is continuing to press the central and local Chinese authorities to take immediate and effective action.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIET

STATEMENT IN "VERY NEAR FUTURE"

Mr. HENDERSON informed Sir A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) and CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.) that he hoped to be in a position to make a statement on his negotiations with the Soviet Ambassador in the very near future.

SIR A. POWNALL.—Will that be before the recess?

Mr. HENDERSON.—There are only a few days until the recess. We are going on just as fast as we can, having regard to other calls on my time.

BRITISH SETTLERS OVERSEA

In reply to Mr. A. SOMERVILLE (Windsor, U.), Mr. LUNN, Parliamentary Secretary for the Dominions (Rothwell), said:—The total number of British migrants proceeding to Canada in the three months ended February 28 last (the latest date to which figures are available) was approximately 2,849. The number proceeding at the £10 rate was approximately 1,464.

Replying to further questions, he added that the £10 passage agreement terminated at the end of this year. During 1929 37,140 persons went to Canada under the agreement, and the Government hoped to make arrangements for its continuance after this year. Migrants who went out under the Empire Settlement Act usually went to work on the land, but the £10 rate was provided for industrialists or for land workers.

In reply to Mr. A. SOMERVILLE, Mr. LUNN said:—The number of migrants proceeding to Canada and Australia respectively with assisted passages during the last three months was approximately 2,500 and 1,200. Applicants approved for assisted passages to Canada are provided with warrants on which they book their own passage. Outstanding warrants available to the end of June cover 914 persons. Assisted settlers booked for Australia to the end of June at present number 97.

THE SUDAN

MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to Mr. WARDLAW MILNE (Kidderminster, U.), who asked whether he still adhered to the statement regarding the Sudan laid down in the White Paper, said there was no intention of departing from the principle laid down in Article 13 of the draft proposals of last year. Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE asked whether it might be taken that the reports which suggested that the question of the Sudan was to lie over for consideration at some future time were without foundation. Mr. HENDERSON.—That has not been considered in the Conference as yet. Mr. WARDLAW MILNE.—Does that not arise out of the answer which the right hon. gentleman has given? Mr. HENDERSON.—I am only answering the question as to whether there is any truth in the statements that have been made.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

POST-GRADUATE SCHEME

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, Edgbaston, U.) asked the Minister of Health whether he was in a position to state what action the Government proposed to take on the Report of the Post-graduate Medical Education Committee.

Mr. GREENWOOD (Nelson and Colne).—In view of the public interest in this matter I hope that the House will permit me to make a statement which exceeds the usual limits of a reply to a question. The Committee was appointed by my predecessor. He was as Minister of Health its chairman, and I succeeded him. The proposal of the Committee is that in order to remedy the most serious outstanding defect in the existing provision for the education in medicine of post-graduate students, a British Post-graduate Hospital and Medical School should be established in London.

The organization of the British Post-graduate Hospital and Medical School recommended by the Committee consists of an existing public hospital, the Hammersmith Hospital, with 400 beds in modern wards, which on April 1 became the property of the London County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929, a medical school in conjunction with the hospital; and a residential hostel on a site in central London.

The Committee estimate that the financial provision required to establish and maintain the British Post-graduate Hospital and Medical School, apart from the cost of the maintenance of the beds in the public hospital, which in their view should remain, as it is now, a charge on the ratepayer, will be as follows. First, a capital sum not exceeding £250,000 for building a medical school, which, together with the hospital, will form the main part of the new organization and for providing educational equipment. Secondly, the sum necessary to maintain the medical school as a recognised school of the University of London. Thirdly, the capital cost of building the residential hostel. The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee as to the organization of the British Post-graduate Hospital and Medical School. They are much impressed with the importance of securing without avoidable delay the advantages of a proper system of post-graduate medical education in London, not only from the domestic, but also from the Imperial and from the international point of view.

The Government will accordingly be prepared to contribute from public funds a maximum sum of £150,000 for building and equipping the medical school as an integral part of the scheme recommended by the Committee, and to make provision for grants through the University of London towards the maintenance of the school on the lines already applied to comparable institutions of university rank. The Government earnestly hope that they may secure the cooperation of the London County Council and of the University of London in the scheme as recommended by the Committee, and they are entering into communication with those bodies on the subject.

The Government understand that an appeal will shortly be made to the public for assistance in the establishment in London of a residential institution, to be called "London House," for the use of students from the

(Continued on page 9)

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

Dominions not only in medicine, but in other arts and sciences. It is also part of the proposed scheme that "London House" shall offer accommodation to a limited number of British students domiciled in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in order to furnish collegiate association between them and students from the Dominions.

Such an institution would, in fact, secure the object aimed at by the Post-graduate Medical Education Committee in recommending the provision of a hostel. The Government are in full sympathy with the movement, and they look forward with full confidence to the success of the appeal when it is made as crowning a scheme to which the taxpayer, the ratepayer, and the general public will be contributing their appropriate shares.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.—I am sure that the statement which the right hon. gentleman has just made will give profound satisfaction as soon as its full implications are appreciated. In congratulating him upon the final success—which I am sure he will agree is largely due to the very distinguished body of surgeons and physicians constituting the Committee—may I ask him whether the hospital which has been chosen is considered to have a sufficient number of beds for the purpose for which it is required, and whether, if not, there is room for extension in future if it is considered desirable?

Mr. GREENWOOD.—Yes, Sir. The scheme envisaged by the Committee makes provision for a larger number of beds than is now available at Hammersmith. The Committee were unanimous in their choice of Hammersmith, and there is sufficient available ground for extension and the number of beds to make the hospital effective.

Mr. MARLEY (St. Pancras, N., Lab.) asked whether it was proposed that Colonial students as well as students from the Dominions would be able to reside at "London House," as there were post-graduate students from Africa taking courses in tropical medicine.

Mr. GREENWOOD.—If I used the term Dominions narrowly, I am sorry. The hostel will be available for students from all parts of the British Commonwealth.

In reply to Miss RATHBONE (English Universities, Ind.), Mr. GREENWOOD said that men and women would both be included in the scheme.

WIRELESS FOR THE BEDRIDDEN

Mr. P. OLIVER (Manchester, Blackley, L.) presented a Bill to facilitate the use of wireless telegraphy by permanently bedridden persons.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

THIRD READING

On the motion for the third reading of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill, which raises to £50,000,000 the limit on the amount of the advances by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund which may be outstanding during the deficiency period,

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) said it was deplorable that the House should be given the third reading of a Bill the actuarial principles of which were put out of action by the announcement in the Press that morning that the number of unemployed on March 31 had reached 1,677,500—a figure which was well above the balancing point of the Insurance Fund. Unemployment was bound to go up under a Labour Government. The mere fact that a Labour Government was in office caused disturbance in industry, and the fact that every measure which the Government proposed meant an increase of public expenditure tended further to increase unemployment.

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), said that in the present state of industry there was no alternative to the course proposed by the Bill. No one could say how long the depression would continue. She hoped that the trade depression would lift, but her business was to assume the worst and to make provision for circumstances that would show no immediate reduction of the figures. Events were being watched by her Department with the greatest care, and all suggestions that had been made in the debates, particularly those made last Friday, would be followed up with energy.

SIR H. BETTERTON (Rushcliffe, U.) said that the discussions on the Bill had disclosed the really serious position in which they were. The most terrific strain had been cast on the whole system of unemployment insurance. It was a matter of regret that Miss Bondfield, a courageous supporter of the national system of mutual self-help that was called unemployment insurance, should have given way when the first assault was made on that system last November, and she inflicted an irreparable blow on the whole system of contributory unemployment insurance. They would have quartered on the fund people to whom they were giving under an Insurance Act what was not insurance, but a gratuity paid out of other people's money. The Minister was the trustee of that fund, and when she committed an act of that kind she was doing something in breach of the trust of which she was a trustee.

With regard to the question of figures, the country was entitled to know week by week the numbers of those who were actually receiving benefit, and the number of claims of those who were on the register but had had their claims refused by the court of referees. Obviously this Bill was the merest of stop-gap measures. Unless something was done to re-establish this fund and this principle on a sound foundation, then they were in danger of losing altogether a system which had been of infinite value to many thousands of people.

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) suggested that the unemployed figures should be reviewed from time to time, so that it might be seen who had a real insurance record, who a bad insurance record, and who an impossible insurance record.

Mr. SKELTON (Perth, U.) urged the Minister to see whether even now the countryside could not be brought to the assistance of the towns in reducing the amount of unemployment.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Cardiff, E., Lab.) said he resented the implication from the Opposition side that the unemployed were looking to the present Government for doles. The term "dole" was an unfair one, which he hated. If the Conservative Government had been in office, the figures of unemployment would have been smaller because there would have been fewer on the registers in receipt of unemployment benefit.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) said there was not a shadow of justification for the statement that the increase in the unemployment figures was due to the fact that people were allowed benefit now who would not have received it under the administration of the last Government. It was said that people who did not get benefit under the late Government were getting benefit now. Those people were either not sufficiently in want to go on the Poor Law, or sufficiently anxious to obtain employment to take the trouble to be put on the Register. For the insinuation that the late Government were harsher in their treatment of the unemployed there was no justification whatever. Supposing the figures of the unemployed were in excess of the balancing point of the Insurance Fund, he estimated that the additional debt of the Fund for every 100,000 persons on the Fund would be £100,000 a week, or £1 per person per week, and that the interest on this greater debt of the Fund would be £40,000 per week. If his estimate were correct the £10,000,000 extra borrowing power authorized by the Bill would be used up at the rate of half a million a week, and consequently would disappear in 20 weeks. The one hope was that the extraordinary high level of unemployment this week was not likely to continue indefinitely.

Mr. LAWSON, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour (Chester-le-Street), said the Ministry appreciated the spirit in which, generally speaking, the Bill was discussed. The average expenditure for an increase of 100,000 on the register was £100,000, and the cost of interest was £40,000. If the register remained at the present point, the fund would last until the end of September. There seemed to be a tendency to assume that those who received benefit were getting money out of some illimitable fund to which they did not contribute. That was not so. The critics of those who were receiving money from the fund were not among the workers who contributed to the fund. The fact that we had this fund and that our people had confidence in it and were having at least the elementary needs of life satisfied was something of which we might well be proud.

The Bill was read a third time.

OVERSEAS TRADE GUARANTEES

The House went into Committee on a resolution declaring it expedient to amend the Overseas Trade Acts, 1920 to 1929, by extending to March 31, 1935, the period within which new guarantees might be given under those Acts in connexion with export transactions and by extending to March 31, 1940, the period during which guarantees so given might remain in force.

Mr. GILLETT, Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), said that the contracts during the first nine months of the scheme for the financial year ended March, 1927, amounted to £385,000. For the first full year ended March, 1928, the figure was £2,400,000, for the year ended March, 1929, £4,283,000, and for the last financial year the figure was £5,861,000. Last year the scheme included Russia. Contracts entered into with that country amounted to £1,305,000, all on short term. A new Executive Committee had been appointed, but it was made quite clear that the ultimate responsibility of the Minister to Parliament must be maintained and that he must have knowledge of what was going on. The new Executive Committee were also required to keep the Treasury informed of what they were doing, as Treasury sanction was essential. He was glad to say that Colonel Peel, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, had consented to act as Chairman of the new Executive Committee.

Mr. HACKING (Lancs, Chorley, U.) said that Mr. Gillett had said on February 5:—"If Russia desires to raise credits in this country a settlement with the City on the various debt questions and other questions that still exist and are waiting settlement is a fundamental necessity." That bond might have been kept in the letter, and he recognized especially after the correspondence in *The Times* the difference between insuring a British exporter against non-payment of debt by Russia and the actual granting of credit facilities to that country. But it was quite clear that Russia derived indirect benefit by the purchase of British goods which would not be supplied unless this export credit system had been in existence. If she failed to pay, the British Government would be bound to accept responsibility for a portion of her bad debts. Surely that came very near to financing Russia. He maintained that although the Government had not broken their bond in the letter they had certainly broken it in spirit. He agreed that the period for these guarantees should be extended as proposed, but he hoped that the period would only be considered as a maximum.

Mr. RUNCIMAN (St. Ives, L.) agreed that the Department ought to be given a further and fuller trial. In regard to Russia the question was whether orders could now be got from a Russian Department which would give employment at home and whether there would be a risk of the Russian Department, or whatever it might be, refusing to pay in due course. The present Russian Government might have ideas which we did not hold with regard to past debts, and their moral standards might be very different from those of the City of London, but so far as their present transactions were concerned they had paid up all the debts which they had incurred. Where the Department were advised that credits could be granted to Russia on merit they ought to be granted.

Mr. R. TAYLOR (Lincoln, Lab.) said that more orders would be obtained if the Advisory Committee were reasonable as to credits.

MAJOR HILLS (Ripon, U.) said there was a great work before the Export Credits Committee for the assistance of British trade, but he would regret any change in the system under which the Department was run—namely, that regard should be had to the risk before credit was granted.

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL referring to Russian trade said that poor people who were out of work had been told that if trade were opened with Russia unemployment would be put right. The whole thing had gone up in smoke. If the system of extreme Marxian Socialism went on in Russia, Russian finances would come down from economic exhaustion.

SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.) said the real barrier to industrial exports to Russia was the fact that the predecessors of the present generation of industrialists had been robbed of everything they lent to Russia.

Mr. GILLETT, replying to points raised in debate, said the average length of credit for all countries was about six months. He believed the Russian figures showed a rather longer term than the average granted to other countries. With regard to Russia, the problem was a part of the larger question of long-term credits, and could be dealt with better on the second reading of the Bill, when he would be prepared to go fully into it.

The resolution was agreed to and reported to the House.

SAFETY OF RESERVOIRS

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting), moved the second reading of the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill, which has passed through the House of Lords and which he said was designed to strengthen the law for the protection of the public against disasters due to the bursting of reservoirs used for the storage of water. It was intended to ensure that new reservoirs were constructed under the supervision of a civil engineer who was an expert in this class of engineering work, and that both new and existing reservoirs were specially and thoroughly inspected from time to time.

SIR B. PETO moved the rejection of the Bill. He said that his main reason for opposing the measure was that clause 7 appeared to involve an important modification in the common law applicable to statutory undertakings in regard to liability for damage. Owners of reservoirs constructed before the passing of the Bill would remain liable under the common law or under a private Bill, whereas the owners of reservoirs constructed after the passing of this Bill would be in a totally different position.

Mr. BALFOUR (Hampstead, U.) seconded the amendment. He said that he would support the most rigorous measure to make certain that these works were constructed safely, but this Bill would not protect the public against disaster.

After debate the amendment was, by leave, withdrawn, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Report of Supply voted on April 8 was brought up and agreed to, as, also, was the Report of the Housing Money Resolution.

The House directed that, in accordance with the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, the Clergy Pensions (Older Incumbents) Measure be presented to his Majesty for Royal Assent.

The House stood adjourned at 11.30 p.m.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS
AT 3.30

Land Drainage Bill, second reading.
Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill, second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
AT 2.45

Housing (Scotland) Bill, second reading, and Committee on money resolution.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee C. Road Traffic Bill, Room 10, at 11. Musical Copyright Bill, Room 11, at 4. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30. Group D, Manchester Extension, Room 6, at 11. Group E, Nottingham Corporation, Room 5, at 11. Group F, London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge), Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Group G, Tees (Newport) Bridge, Room 4, at 11. Group H, London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 1), Room 15, at 11. Local Legislation, Section B, Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation, Room 9, at 11.

MILE-LONG PROMENADE

SEA FRONT PROTECTION AT BOURNEMOUTH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOURNEMOUTH, APRIL 9

Miss Ellen Cooper-Dean, whose surname is associated with the early planning of the western end of Bournemouth, performed the opening ceremony to-day of another new portion of the West Undercliff Promenade and sea wall in the presence of the Mayor and Mayoress and members of the corporation in civic robes.

The new promenade, now finished, is the final link of about 500 yards which completes a continuous promenade west of Bournemouth Pier to the borough boundary at Alum Chine of over a mile. The new portion has cost £38,000, and has been built by direct labour in 11 months. The achievement also includes a sub-tropical hanging garden at Alum Chine, with glorious views over Purbeck Hills.

The MAYOR said that the corporation were sometimes accused of destroying the natural beauties of Bournemouth by carrying out such works, but there came a time in the development of every town when natural wild beauty must be replaced by cultivated beauty. In Bournemouth the gains as a result of the development were greater than the losses. ALDERMAN H. ROBSON, chairman of the Beach Committee, said that before 1906, when the corporation began the work of sea-front protection, erosion was taking place at the rate of 10ft. per year. Since then, for works carried out on the sea front, £312,000 had been borrowed and £70,000 spent out of revenue, whilst £122,000 had been repaid. The town had acquired valuable property worth £192,000, despite loan charges of over £25,000 during the year ended March 31. Sea-front undertakings would contribute £1,800 to the relief of rates this year.

BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

The Board of Trade announce that draft Orders in Council were laid before Parliament yesterday in pursuance of Section 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, requiring an indication of origin to be shown on the following classes and descriptions of imported goods:—(1) Strap butts; (2) Machinery belting; (3) Tiles of earth or clay and refractory bricks, blocks and tiles.

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is extracted from the reports received by the Automobile Association:—

HOME COUNTIES.—The London-Hatfield road is under repair at Pricklers Hill (East Barnet), Barnet Hill, and between Brookmans Park and Hatfield, while the London-Oxford road is being repaired at Wheatley. On the Brighton-Chichester-Emsworth road repairs are also being carried out on Station Hill, Arundel, and at Boxgrove. The Haywards Heath-Petworth road (*via* Cuckfield and Billingshurst) is being widened between Haywards Heath and Cuckfield and repaired at Cowfold, between Buckbarn and Coolham, and from Newbridge to Petworth. Care on the Haywards Heath-Ditchling road owing to reconstruction work. On the Hastings-Ore-Rye road pipelaying is being undertaken at Guestling Green and repairs on Tillingham Bridge. Cinque Ports-street and Strand Gate are still closed for reconstruction (A.A. loopway signs).

EASTERN AREA.—Repairs on the Norwich-Colchester road at Brome, Thwaite, and Colchester, also on the Norwich-Yarmouth road at Billockby. Trenching is in progress in Beccles-road, Gorleston, on the Bury St. Edmunds-Scole-Yarmouth road, also at Kennett and between Newmarket and Bottisham on the Bury St. Edmunds-Cambridge road.

MIDLAND AREA.—Care on the Birmingham-Stony Stratford road at Whittenhall (repairs) and at Cuttles Mill and Fosters Booth (extensive repairs and widening). Widening is being undertaken on the Leicester-Bedford road near Desborough, while the Northampton-Stamford road is being repaired at Holcot and Broughton.

WESTERN AREA.—Repairs are in progress on the following roads:—Bridgwater-Wells, between Glastonbury and Wells; Devizes-Frome-Wells, near Frome; Chippingham-Wootton Bassett-Swindon, a quarter of a mile south of Wootton Bassett; Bristol-Wells, on Hursley Hill; Bristol-Portishead, entering Portishead; Ilminster-Ilchester-Wincanton-Salisbury, six miles west of Ilchester, one mile west of Sparkford, at Bourton, between Teffont and Zeale, and at Salisbury; Bampton-Taunton-Ilchester, at Wiveliscombe, Waterow, and between Milverton and Preston; Devizes-Amesbury, at Shrewton.

SOUTH-WESTERN AREA.—The Hatherleigh-Holdsworthy-Bude road is being widened at Red Post and repaired between Anvil Corner and Holdsworthy, while full-width repairs are in progress at Stanbury Hill on the Bideford-Launceston road. Care on the Waterloo Cross-Exeter-Plymouth road at Waterloo Cross and between Westcott and Merry Harriers (reconstruction). Heavy repairs will be encountered on the Exmouth-Exeter-Ilfracombe road between Barnstaple and Ilfracombe, while the Liskeard-Probus road is being widened between West Taphouse and Lostwithiel.

EAST MIDLAND AREA.—The Grimsby-Louth-Spilsbury road is being widened at Utterby while pipelaying is being undertaken on the Nottingham-Derby road near Bramcote. Pipelaying is also being carried out on the Stamford-Spalding-Holbeach road between Fulney and Moulton. Owing to the construction of a new railway bridge between Wellow and Ollerton great care is advised, also on the Newark-Saxondale-Widmerpool road (widening at intervals).

NORTH-EASTERN AREA.—Special care is advised on the Hull-Howden-Selby road, near Howden, owing to repairs, and a temporary diversion is necessary (A.A. loopway signs). Widening on the York-Thirsk-Darlington road four miles north of Easingwold and on the York-Scarborough road through Malton. On the Leeds-Otley-Settle-Clapham road care is advised between Gargrave and Hellifield owing to reconstruction of a L.M.S. railway bridge.

BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIAN STATES

THE BUSINESS GROUP IN LONDON

The formation of the Indian States Business Group in London under the chairmanship of Sir Gilbert Vyle was announced in *The Times* of March 5 last. At a further meeting held yesterday the organization was completed. Those present included Sir William Crawford, Mr. Kesaviengar (Trade Commissioner for Mysore), Major P. C. Burton, Professor Rushbrook Williams, Mr. J. C. A. Ward, and Mr. Stephen Gordon. It was stated that the group had become deeply impressed with the possibilities of the development of trade between this country and the States to their mutual advantage. The States, it was explained, were only at the beginning of their economic development, and therefore offered an enormous potential market for British goods in exchange for their natural products.

In a statement on the formation of the group, Professor Rushbrook Williams referred to the unfortunate repercussion of political sentiment upon economic conditions now apparent in British India. He said that happily this difficulty did not arise in the Indian States, which were thoroughly loyal to their connexion with the British Crown and had no desire to see that connexion severed. He added that it was most desirable for the States to arrange for economic representation in London at the heart of the Empire.

OUTLOOK FOR SHIPPING

LORD INCHCAPE'S VIEWS

The annual dinner of the Institution of Naval Architects was held at the Connaught Rooms last night. ADMIRAL of the FLEET LORD WESTER WEMYSS, the president, was in the chair.

Proposing the toast "The Navy and the Mercantile Marine," the PRESIDENT said that when taxpayers were asked to reduce the Navy, whether it were for reasons of economy or for reasons of peace, which was more difficult to understand, they must remember that they were doing away with one of the great constitutional organizations which helped to make good citizens. It required the genius of Kipling to bring poetry into the modern steamship, but though merchantmen in these days had lost much of their romance there still remained for nearly every Englishman the strange call of the sea. (Cheers.)

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR HERBERT W. RICHMOND responded on behalf of the Royal Navy.

LORD INCHCAPE, replying on behalf of the Mercantile Marine, said that it looked at one time as if the motor-ship might render obsolete all other means of propulsion, but the turbo-electric drive, with its economies of space, transmission, and fuel consumption, promised a new and long lease of life to the steam engine. The shipping industry was passing through a period of economic depression due to over-production, protective tariffs, and in some parts of the world civil warfare and misgovernment, which tended to reduce the margin of profit in shipowning and other branches of trade to the point of disappearance. Their only present comfort was that trade came in waves. He was bound to admit that in these latter days the waves suggested the long undulations of the Atlantic rather than the steep, short seas of the English Channel. But if, for the time being, they were in the trough they might have faith that, inevitably, the depression would pass away and be succeeded by the upward curve which would bring them again to a season of prosperity. (Cheers.)

SIR FREDERICK C. BOWRING proposed the toast of "The Institution," and the PRESIDENT responded.

LORD BRENTFORD ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION

STRONG MEASURES NEEDED

Lord Brentford addressed a meeting of the British Empire Union held at Claridge's last night at the invitation of Mrs. Edward Marshall. The Egyptian papers, he said, had declared that the whole British Army had got to be cleared out of Egypt, and it was with these orders that the Egyptian Prime Minister had come to London to negotiate with the Socialist Government. It was interesting to find a feeling existing that although Mr. MacDonald might not give the delegation all they wanted, the extreme section of the British Labour Party would push him as far as they wanted him to go.

"We made a mistake—and I must take my share of the responsibility, because I was in the Government—when the Sirdar, Sir Lee Stack, was murdered," Lord Brentford added. "We were advised not to take extreme measures, and we imposed a fine of half a million pounds. We did not take as strong measures as we might have done. If we had done so we might have saved the difficulties that have arisen at the present time. We are entitled to say to the Government: 'If you go one inch beyond what you said was the extreme limit we shall say that you are only a minority Government, and we will not, as a party, be bound by what you do.'"

Dr. W. D. Higson, medical officer of Maidstone Prison, has been appointed medical officer of Liverpool Prison. He went to Maidstone from Liverpool six years ago.

FUTURE OF THE NAVY

WARNING BY LORD WESTER WEMYSS

"GRAVE POSSIBILITIES"

The 71st annual meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects was opened yesterday in the Hall of the Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi. Admiral of the Fleet Lord Wester Wemyss, the president, was in the chair.

The Gold Medal of the Institution was presented to Mr. John Johnson, a member, for his paper, "The Propulsion of Ships by Modern Steam Machinery"; and the Premium of the Institution to Lieutenant-Colonel F. Dondona, Royal Italian Navy, for his paper, "Sea Trials of Italian Destroyers."

LORD WESTER WEMYSS, in his presidential address, said the industry of shipbuilding, with which they were primarily concerned, was dependent for its prosperity on the orders it received from shipping companies, who, in their turn, were largely dependent on trade conditions for their own prosperity and expansion. Formerly we enjoyed unrivalled prestige in these allied branches of the industry upon which our sea communications so largely depended, but to-day world competition was more severe and the restrictions imposed by tariff walls were more difficult to escape from.

At first sight the tonnage figures of shipbuilding completed and also of ships commenced during the past year led one to hope that the improvement in industry which a year ago had shown signs of revival had been maintained, but the general situation at present hardly bore out the early promise of last year. The tonnage launched in 1929 in Great Britain and Ireland reached the high figure of over 1¼ million tons, a figure approximate to the average of the 10 years immediately preceding the War, and indicating a continuous increase since the low-water mark of 1926. This output represented no less than 54½ per cent. of the world's output of tonnage for 1929, and although it was undoubtedly satisfactory in comparison with the years immediately preceding, yet it must be borne in mind that many of the orders which this tonnage represented had been taken at very unremunerative prices, and also that the shipbuilding yards during the War years had been largely added to, so that there remained to-day a considerable excess of plant and material for which employment was difficult to find.

FALL OF FREIGHTS

Moreover, the recent fall of freights had put the shipowners in such a position that the placing of large orders in the immediate future could not be relied upon. Early this year freights fell to below pre-War level, while working costs had risen to about 70 per cent. above pre-War standard. Under such conditions it was obvious that shipping, as an industry, was experiencing a most difficult and trying time, and the large amount of idle tonnage laid up in our ports was a significant proof that no profitable employment could be found for these redundant vessels. We had to face keen foreign competitors, some of whom derived great advantage from having bought up at very cheap rates obsolete British ships and run them successfully with foreign crews whose rates of pay and standard of living fell far short of those obtaining on British ships. Attention had already been called to the short-sighted policy which led shipowners to dispose of their old ships in this way; selling them cheap to our foreign competitors, instead of breaking them up in British yards, and thus clearing the way for laying down bigger and better vessels when the economic situation improved. This short-sighted policy reacted, of course, upon the shipbuilding industry, which would otherwise reap the benefit of increased orders for new tonnage.

The plan to reduce the excess of shipyard plants by elimination of those least likely to conduce to the welfare of the industry was an interesting practical experiment in rationalization. Coming, as it did, from within the industry itself, there was every hope that it might be carried out in a practical manner and without inflicting undue hardship on those establishments which had to be eliminated. The transference of operatives from trades which were declining to those which offered better opportunities of employment was a phase of industrial life which must necessarily occur occasionally in the history of any country engaged in commercial pursuits, and the help of trade unions and of the leaders of both employers and employed must be given in a spirit of mutual understanding in order to carry such changes into effect without undue hardship.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES

"The Navy Estimates this year," Lord Wester Wemyss continued, "show a reduction of over £4,000,000 below those for 1929, and no provision is included in these estimates for commencing any further new construction in 1930. This decision was taken in consequence of the position arising from the Naval Conference, the proceedings of which have been watched with the deepest interest, not only in this country but throughout the world. The outcome of the Conference was from the first regarded with scepticism in many well-informed quarters, and all that can be said now is that the high hopes of those who called this Conference into being have not materialized. We come back to solid facts and we have to face a situation fraught with grave possibilities for our future as a maritime Power. The actual position, as stated in Parliament and allowing for the difference in the value of money, is that (exclusive of the non-effective vote) the Navy Estimates show a reduction of 46 per cent. on those of 1914. This is concurrent with an enormously increased national Budget, so that the shipbuilding community can now realize how the naval policy pursued since the War has affected their well-being and in some cases their very existence. Is this backbone of British industry and of national defence to be sacrificed in order that doles and pensions shall be provided on a more munificent scale to those who might in many cases be usefully employed in developing the Empire's resources and helping to protect our interests overseas?

"One cannot but cast one's mind back to the years which followed the South African War, when the late Lord Roberts's voice was ineffectually raised, time and again, in urging upon the country better preparation for national security. That cry fell upon deaf ears, and we were found unprepared when the day of great peril and trial came in August, 1914. To-day we are in much the same position as regards our naval defences, which have been reduced year by year, while our oversea possessions and responsibilities have continued to grow and have now become greater than they ever were in our history.

"MISTAKEN CONFIDENCE"

"Let us hope that the reaction, which must inevitably come sooner or later, towards a fuller realization of our naval requirements may find us with the power to act, before our national resources in men, money, and material have been irretrievably lost through a policy of mistaken confidence and extravagant expenditure in unprofitable channels.

"I do not wish to be thought to take advantage of the present opportunity to display party feeling in this matter. The future of the Navy is not a party matter—it is a great national question. Successive Governments, of different political colour, are equally responsible for the present state of affairs, and not they alone but the electors whose views they are supposed to represent are those on whom praise or blame should be bestowed. As a naval officer, whose life has been spent in the Service, and as president of the oldest and most influential society devoted to the science and practice of shipbuilding, it would indeed be strange if I did not hold the view that our shipbuilding resources should not be allowed to dwindle, and, holding this view in what I believe to be the best interests of the nation. I need not ask your indulgence if I take this opportunity of saying these words on a subject which I have deeply at heart." (Cheers.)

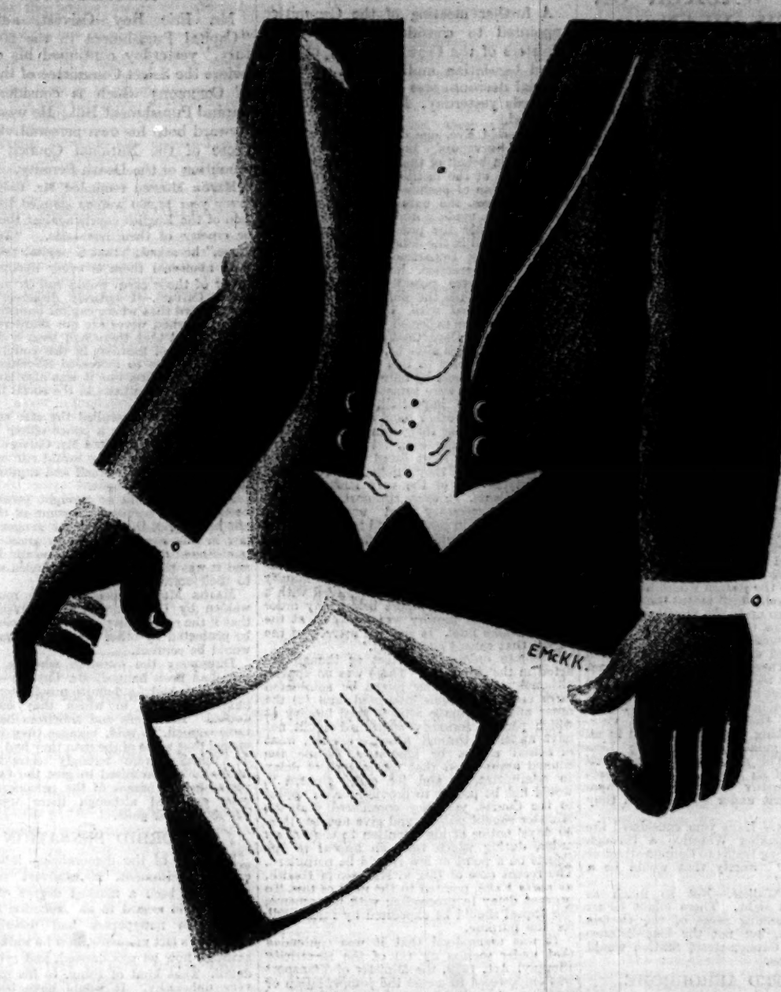
ITALIAN PROGRESS

Lord Wester Wemyss referred to the meeting of the Institution in Italy last year, and said the shipyard and engineering plants which they inspected were laid out on practical lines and were being run with dispatch and efficiency. They saw for themselves what seven short years of wise rule, under a forceful personality backed up by a band of patriotic young men, could do, and how from the dark days of 1921, when the cloud of revolution hung over the land, there had emerged an orderly community actively engaged in the task of raising Italy to her right place among the great nations of the world. (Cheers.)

"Safety of life at sea" was the subject of a paper given by SIR W. S. ABELL and MR. A. J. DANIEL, and a paper was read by ENGINEER-CAPTAIN J. HOPE HARRISON, R.N., on "Some materials used for naval engineering purposes."

Officers of the Institution were elected, Lord Wester Wemyss being re-elected president.

The meeting will be continued to-day.



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CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

SIR H. WALKER ON NEW PLAN

PROPOSED STATION SITE UNACCEPTABLE

The Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill met again yesterday and heard evidence regarding a plan for constructing a new station on the south side of Waterloo instead of on the Lion Brewery site as proposed in the Bill. The plan had been submitted to the Committee, at their own request, by Mr. Frederick Palmer, a consulting engineer, who considered the scheme in the Bill jointly with Sir George Humphreys for the London County Council. Sir Herbert Walker, general manager of the Southern Railway, told the Committee that Mr. Palmer's plan was one which the railway company could under no condition accept. Sir Henry Cautley (East Grinstead, U.) presided over the Committee.

Sir Herbert Walker said that Mr. Palmer's plan had many more disadvantages than even the Waterloo Junction site, and certainly none of the advantages of the Lion Brewery site. The distance from Charing Cross, which was one of the main considerations against the Waterloo Junction site, would be accentuated. The means of access would be very inferior compared with the Lion Brewery site and, as in the case of the Waterloo Junction site, entrances to the station would have to be from the road level, which meant that luggage would have to go up to the platforms by lift. The distance from the centre of the station to the underground railway would be 450 yards as compared with 192 yards at the Lion Brewery site. There would be two distinct stations, because the road access to Waterloo must remain where it was, in between the side of the two stations. There would be no advantage from the traffic point of view. The cost of working the station would in all probability be greater than at the Lion Brewery site. The site did not lend itself to the building of an hotel. In every respect the railway company looked on the proposition as one that under no condition they could accept.

The CHAIRMAN.—Have your considered the possibility of making Waterloo a through station and running trains to Cannon-street or London Bridge? Surely that would be a great advantage?

Sir Herbert Walker.—Not so much as it seems at first sight. There might be an advantage in running some of the electric services through, but not the long-distance steam trains. Cannon-street Station would not take the trains.

SUGGESTED AERODROME

Asked by the CHAIRMAN whether he had ever considered putting another station on top of Waterloo, Sir Herbert Walker said that the Air Ministry had inquired whether it would be possible to put an aerodrome there, and it was then found that the cost would be £5,000,000 for an aerodrome alone. He would not like to say what a station would cost.

The CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Palmer's plan does get rid of long blank walls and a bend in the street, and it does make the traffic go direct to the new bridge and to Waterloo Bridge without all these tunnels.

Sir Herbert Walker.—I think you would have very great difficulty in getting the traffic to Waterloo-road. The only advantage of the scheme is that at some time or other we might connect up the two railway systems. We should certainly oppose most strongly this scheme or the Waterloo Junction site.

The CHAIRMAN.—In other words, you oppose being put anywhere except on the Lion Brewery site?—No; we prefer to be left alone where we are now.

In reply to Mr. MACLAREN (a member of the Committee), Sir Herbert Walker said that the railway company would not contemplate building an hotel in Westminster Bridge-road under Mr. Palmer's plan. They had not yet decided what use they would make of the superstructure of the station under the scheme proposed in the Bill. It might be used for an hotel, for offices, or for flats.

At an earlier stage the CHAIRMAN asked Sir Herbert Walker what exactly the position was regarding goods traffic coming to the new station. The Committee had always been under the impression, he said, that the restriction against the use of the present Charing Cross Station for goods traffic would apply to the new station on the other side of the river.

Mr. F. G. Thomas, K.C. (for the promoters) said that the restriction was only applicable under existing legislation on the north side of the river.

Sir Herbert Walker said that it was not intended to deal with what was generally accepted as goods traffic—coal, for example—at the new station, but they would ask that there should be no restriction placed on their dealing with perishable traffic, such as fruit, conveyed at goods traffic rates.

The CHAIRMAN.—Is there any restriction at Waterloo?—No, nor at Cannon-street or Victoria.

Most of the perishable goods traffic, the witness added, would come to the new station during the night.

Mr. MACLAREN.—Do you propose that the new station should be used for goods coming to Covent Garden?—We might do so.

Mr. MACLAREN.—That is rather startling.

In reply to further questions, Sir Herbert Walker said that this traffic would not be in the station during the day time or passenger traffic hours as there would be no room for it.

TRAFFIC POINT OF VIEW

Sir Henry Maybury was also recalled and said that Mr. Palmer's plan would not be so advantageous from a traffic point of view as the scheme in the Bill.

The CHAIRMAN.—But it would permit of a very fine development of York-road and Stamford-street as a through road?—Yes, very much better.

And it would do away with half a mile, or perhaps more, of existing viaduct?—Yes.

In reply to Mr. MACLAREN, Sir Henry Maybury said that he did not think the transport of perishable goods from the station proposed in the Bill to Covent Garden would lead to much increase in the traffic over Waterloo Bridge.

Mr. Frank Pick, general manager of the Underground group of railways and the London General Omnibus Company, said that under Mr. Palmer's plan the nearest Underground station to the new Southern Railway terminus would be Lambeth North. The facilities would be halved as compared with the scheme in the Bill, because there was only the Bakerloo tube at Lambeth North station. The adjustment of fares he had mentioned in his previous evidence would not apply and every passenger would have to pay 1d. more to get only to the other side of the river. The removal of Charing Cross Station to the south side of the river would mean the transfer of at least 400 omnibuses to that side, and under the scheme in the Bill they would use the new bridge, but under Mr. Palmer's plan they would have to use Westminster Bridge, which was already seriously congested.

Dr. Davie, principal medical officer of the L.C.C., gave evidence to show that the carbon monoxide content of the air in various covered roadways in London was not so much as to be dangerous to public health.

This concluded the case for the promoters of the Bill and the Committee adjourned until to-day.

LONDON-BRUSSELS AIR MAIL

A NEW NIGHT SERVICE

The Postmaster-General announces that, beginning on the night of Monday, April 14, a new night air mail service between London and Brussels will be introduced. It will run nightly, except on Saturdays and Sundays. The latest time of posting at the General Post Office, London, will be 11 p.m., and the mail will reach Brussels in time for the first delivery. The latest time of posting in the provinces should be ascertained locally.

This service offers a much later time of posting in London than the ordinary service to Belgium and a considerably earlier delivery. All classes of postal packets (except parcels) may be sent; and registration, but not insurance, is admitted. An air fee of 2d. per ounce must be prepaid, in addition to ordinary postage. Letters should bear the blue air mail label in the top left-hand corner, and may be posted in the ordinary way.

There will be a corresponding service from Brussels to London, and mails by that service should obtain the first delivery in London Head Districts and second delivery in other parts of London.

MINISTERS' POWERS

SURVEYORS' PROPOSALS AS TO INQUIRIES

A further meeting of the Committee appointed to consider the powers of Ministers of the Crown, by way of delegated legislation and judicial or quasi-judicial decision, was held at the House of Lords yesterday. Lord Donoughmore presided.

Mr. Gerald Eve, one of the vice-presidents of the Surveyors' Institution, submitted evidence on behalf of that body. He said that the council of the institution recognised that the congestion of business in Parliament, and, in many cases, the nature of the subject to be dealt with, made it impracticable to discontinue altogether the practice of empowering Ministers to fill in the details of Parliamentary enactments by Departmental or Ministerial order. The practice, however, should be avoided wherever possible, if only on the ground that, while the public were presumed to be acquainted with Acts of Parliament, they could not be expected to keep themselves informed on all Departmental orders.

The council were alive to the fact that these inquiries held prior to the making of orders, being generally held by officers of the Department concerned, were sometimes criticised on the ground that impartiality was thus not assured. On the other hand the council were aware that among their own members there was a general recognition, not only that those officers were the most fitted to conduct the inquiries, but that they enjoyed the confidence of surveyors and of the very large majority of their clients. In these circumstances it was thought unnecessary and undesirable to suggest, except in selected and rare cases, that other persons should be appointed to hold the inquiries. The council, however, were emphatically of opinion that "all persons interested" in the matters under inquiry should, upon application, be furnished with a copy of the officers' report before any order pursuant to the inquiry was made or, at the least, became final. It was the secrecy of the report that caused complaints.

Absolute orders had effect as though enacted in the Act itself. There was no appeal, although (1) the order might be considered *ultra vires* by persons interested, and (2) the order might be made after a local inquiry at which persons seriously concerned might not have appeared through absence abroad, want of actual notice, or ignorance. While the council appreciated that for reasons of delay in administration and for other reasons it would not be proper to provide for an appeal to the Courts, yet they considered that the Minister should publish and give not less than 30 days' notice of his intention to confirm an order, during which time an appeal to the Courts on a point of law should be permitted. The recent case of Rex v. Minister of Health, *ex parte* Yaffé, pointed to the need of this. To prevent delay in proceeding with the scheme, the appeal should be expedited by rules made for the purpose.

It was understood that it was contended that under section 22 (1) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1919, the Minister of Transport was empowered to assess the compensation or rentals payable in respect of the acquisition of wayleaves for electricity transmission lines, and to include such terms in an order by him authorizing the construction of the line. The council were of opinion that in no case should a Minister be called upon to undertake the duty of assessing compensation for land taken or easements acquired. All such questions should, they considered, be left to the decision of the proper authority for such purposes, the official arbitrators or agreed arbitrators appointed under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919.

In reply to questions by members, Mr. Eve said that in his opinion it was desirable that inspectors' reports of local inquiries should be published, but a Minister's reasons for any decision should not be given.

Sir LESLIE SCOTT questioned Mr. Eve on the necessity for informing persons affected of prospective inquiries by means additional to those now used. He said he did so because persons affected sometimes did not hear of the inquiries. The result was that in a certain case salmon fishing in the River Severn was sterilized by an order issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries after an inquiry of which people concerned had no knowledge. The order prohibited the taking of salmon by nets, and was made under the impression that the fish could be caught by fly or rod, whereas, in fact, in the whole history of man none had been caught by those methods, in those waters.

The next sitting of the Committee will be on May 7 at 4.15 p.m.

RATING OF DOWN HOUSE

BROMLEY JUSTICES' DECISION

The Bromley Justices, yesterday, after a hearing of nearly three hours, decided to issue a distress warrant against the British Association in respect of the non-payment of £84 4s. 6d. rates on Down House, Downe, Darwin's old home.

The case was before the Bench on March 17, when Mr. A. M. Trustram Eve, for the Rating Authority, maintained that the Bench had no jurisdiction in the matter. On March 31 they announced they had formed the opinion that the Justices were not debarred from hearing the defence.

Mr. W. E. P. Done now appeared for the Rating Authority, and Mr. R. O. B. Lane for the British Association, who, he said, held a certificate from the Registrar of Friendly Societies under the Scientific Societies Act of 1843.

Mr. O. J. R. Howarth, secretary of the Association, who lives at Down House, said that in 1928 Sir Arthur Keith, then president of the Association, made a deed for the preservation of Down House. Mr. George Buckston Browne then acquired the property at his own expense and had it transferred to the British Association, together with an endowment for its maintenance as a memorial to Darwin. He intended that the house and grounds should be used for the benefit of science. The witness went to live there in September, 1929. He was the servant of the Association, and had a very large number of duties to perform.

Cross-examined by Mr. Done, the witness said he carried on his duties at Burlington House and at Down House. Before Down House was acquired all the work was done at Burlington House. The secretarial staff was kept at Burlington House. The staff at Down House consisted of two custodians and a gardener. A very substantial correspondence was addressed to him at Down House.

Mr. Lane submitted that Mr. Howarth resided on the premises exclusively to carry out the objects of the Association.

Mr. Done held that Mr. Howarth's main object in living at Down House was residential.

The CHAIRMAN, in giving the decision of the BENCH, said they were of opinion that the occupation of part of the premises by Mr. Howarth under the terms of the arrangement between him and the Association was such that, although the Association were exempt under the Scientific Societies Act, 1843, the premises could not be considered to be occupied exclusively for the transaction of the business of the Association or for the carrying out of its objects. They were bound, therefore, to issue a distress warrant.

The BENCH agreed to state a case for the High Court if application were made in the proper manner.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1830. Price 7d.

DEPTFORD DOCK-YARD.—The establishment of this ancient and celebrated naval arsenal is nearly broken up, and the change it has made in Deptford is very apparent from the number of unemployed hands and empty houses. . . . The extensive range of buildings forming the left side of the yard are now occupied by a strong body of Marines, several hundred in number. Deptford is, however, to be the rendezvous for the Royal yachts, and will still be used as a receiving and store-yard for the Navy; and we believe it is intended to permit merchant vessels to repair here.

This dock was one of the earliest established in England, and is the scene of many remarkable events. It was formed by Henry VIII. at the commencement of his reign, who erected a storehouse for the Royal Navy. In 1575 Sir Thomas Spert, Commander of the great ship *Henry Grace Dieu*, here founded the patriotic and benevolent Trinity Society. Queen Elizabeth, in 1581, visited Drake at Deptford, after his return from his first voyage round the world, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1698 Peter the Great of Russia worked in the dock-yard as a shipwright. It consists of two wet docks—one two acres in extent, the other one and a half; with all the requisite outbuildings and storehouses for a great naval arsenal. Vessels of minor class, as small frigates, sloops of war, and bomb ships, have been constructed there, though many stately vessels have issued from its slips, amongst which are the *Windsor Castle* and *Neptune*, of 90 guns each; the *Bombay*, 74; and the *Queen Charlotte*, 110.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

EVIDENCE IN FAVOUR OF ABOLITION

Mr. Eric Roy Calvert, author of "Capital Punishment in the 20th Century," yesterday continued his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Capital Punishment Bill. He was putting forward both his own personal views and those of the National Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty.

MAJOR MILNER reminded Mr. Calvert that every year 14,000 women claimed the protection of the English courts against the violence or cruelty of their husbands. "Don't you agree," he asked, "that if capital punishment were abolished there is every likelihood that many of those cases would end in murder?"

Mr. Calvert.—I entirely disagree. It has been shown that where capital punishment has been abolished wives are not murdered.

He added that there had been a decline in the number of murders in this country. That was partly due to increased efficiency on the part of the police, but it was also largely due to improved conditions in the social life of the people.

MAJOR MILNER recalled the case of Browne and Kennedy, where a police officer was shot in cold blood. He asked Mr. Calvert if he did not think public feeling would run very high if a similar case happened and capital punishment were not in vogue.

Mr. Calvert said he thought people would be filled with horror at a crime of that kind, but he did not think that the danger of lynch law in this country was very great. Capital punishment did not stop Browne and Kennedy, and it was the revolver they carried which led to their conviction.

MAJOR MILNER instanced the murders of women by Landru, and Mr. Calvert replied that if the community knew that society would be protected by other means he thought they would be content.

Discussing the question whether innocent men had been hanged, Mr. Calvert said that, while they had no definite proof, there were a number of cases in which they had grave doubts. Barristers and solicitors had joined their council, he said, because they were convinced that some of the men they had defended for murder were wrongly convicted and hanged. He promised to give the Committee privately the names of the persons who had been executed although there were grave doubts of their guilt.

"MORBID SENSATION"

Speaking of the demoralizing influence of capital punishment, Mr. Calvert said that there had been a marked degree of morbid sensation in regard to an execution on Tuesday. The newspapers had described the murderer's last moments, how he walked to the scaffold, how he was dressed, and every other detail. That kind of thing, to his mind, was very unhealthy. It would have been absolutely non-existent if capital punishment had been abolished.

Mr. OLIVER asked Mr. Calvert if he had any statistics to show that a morbid desire to be hanged had been one of the causes of crime.

Mr. Calvert.—I think it is common knowledge that there have been a certain number of cases of that kind and the police know that a lot of people who have not committed murders give themselves up for that reason.

Sir GERVAIS RENTOUL questioned Mr. Calvert closely about the views which had been given to the Committee by Sir John Anderson, of the Home Office, on the effect which the abolition of capital punishment would have on public feeling in England. Mr. Calvert said that was only Sir John Anderson's view, and it was refuted by the evidence from other countries.

Do you really suggest you can brush aside altogether—as I rather assume you would desire—the evidence of the Home Office given by men of such great experience as Sir John Anderson?—No, of course I don't; but I think Sir John Anderson is making an error of judgment.

It has been stated by Sir John Anderson that the Home Office have records of cases where a storm of indignation would have arisen.—An instance he gave was the case of Ronald True.

Yes, but he mentioned other cases.—I believe this indignation is much more due to inequality of punishment—it has arisen against one person being executed while another person, for a similar crime, has not.

There has been lynch law in some places in America because people have lost faith in the ability of the law to vindicate them.—Lynch law has occurred in the States which have capital punishment, suggesting that capital punishment makes the people value life lightly.

Mr. EDWARD MARJORIBANKS.—Under the early Saxon law the only right the individual had apart from retribution was that he was entitled to get pecuniary recompense.—I think restitution should be a very valuable part of the punishment.

You suggest that one aspect of the punishment should be that the murderer should contribute towards the support of the relatives of the man whose life he has taken—that he should be the indentured labourer of the family one member of which he has murdered?—I am not disposed to discuss the term "indentured labourer."

Do you really suggest that the murderer should in any way work out his crime in that way?—I do not think it is practicable just now, but it might very well be under the prison system of 50 years' time.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS.—In Plato's Ideal Republic.

The Committee adjourned until April 30.

MANCHESTER EXTENSION BILL

CORPORATION HOUSING POLICY

The Manchester Extension Bill, by which the Corporation seek to incorporate in the city three parishes now in the county of Cheshire—Northenden, Baguley, and Northern Etchells—was further considered yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Commons presided over by Mr. LEE.

In response to a request from the Committee for definite information as to the house-building programme of the Corporation in the area which they seek to incorporate,

Mr. E. W. HOWELL, Town Clerk of Manchester, was recalled. He said he had consulted the representatives of the Corporation in the committee-room and he was authorized to make the following statement:—"The Corporation, subject to any contingencies which may arise, definitely intend to build over 20,000 houses for the working-classes on the Wythenshawe Estate, and that as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The Corporation desire to reach a rate of not less than 3,000 houses a year, not only for the purpose of obtaining the houses, but also of relieving unemployment among the building operatives in Manchester.

Sir LYNDEN MACASSEY, K.C., for the Cheshire County Council, who oppose the Bill, asked what authority there was to commit the city council in this way.

Mr. Howell said there was no commitment other than that mentioned in the statement. He was instructed by the representatives of the Corporation in that room to say what he had said, and it was fully borne out by the report on policy which was presented to the city council in October, 1929.

The CHAIRMAN.—It is only defining the policy of the city council?

Mr. Howell.—Exactly.

This closed the case for the promoters.

Mr. F. G. Thomas, K.C., speaking in support of the opposition of the Bucklow Rural District Council, submitted that upon the evidence called by the promoters there had been disclosed no change of circumstances between those which existed in 1927 and those which existed to-day which would make right to-day a proposal which a Committee of the House of Commons found wrong in 1927. The Corporation in 1927 were in possession of estates comprising more than half the area proposed to be incorporated. Plans for the development of the land were in existence then, but when it came to binding resolutions there was the same absence of commitments now as there was then. The same argument was used in 1927 as now about the lack of land available for building in the city, and about the greater popularity of the south side of Manchester. So far as circumstances had changed they had changed against the Corporation, because by recent legislation the ability of the rural district council to undertake the necessary sanitary works had been greatly increased.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

An "express pneumatic postal service" on the straight 3½-mile stretch between the central post office, BERLIN, and the Charlottenburg sub-post office in the west is to be opened after Easter.

FIGHT AGAINST SOCIALISM

MUNICIPAL SOCIETY'S POLICY

IMPORTANCE OF NEXT L.C.C. ELECTIONS

The added responsibilities which the new Local Government Act has placed upon the London County Council were discussed at the annual meeting yesterday of the London Municipal Society and the National Union of Ratepayers' Associations.

The PRESIDENT (Lord Jessel) said it was with deep regret that the society recorded the death of one of its oldest vice-presidents, Lord Balfour. From the establishment of the society he was one of its keen supporters, and in municipal elections he often spoke on behalf of its policy. When the speaker recalled the active part which statesmen like the late Lord Balfour, his uncle, Lord Salisbury, and the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain took in local government, he wished that present-day Conservative statesmen would follow their example. The menace of Socialism in local government was unknown to the general public 40 years ago. To-day it was a most formidable peril, which was rapidly invading the administration of our county councils and great towns.

The Local Government Act of last year was now in operation throughout the country, Lord Jessel continued. The work of transferring Poor Law administration to the county councils and the county boroughs was perhaps the greatest operation ever effected in local government. It was too early yet to judge how smoothly that transfer had been made. The London County Council had been fortunate enough to enlist the services of over 400 of the 700 guardians who worked under the old system. He believed it would be found that there was room under the new system for practically the whole of the old Poor Law workers, and that in the enlarged and more important sphere opened up by the new Act there was a greater scope for their activities. Very few people had realized the enormous increase in the administrative and financial importance of the London County Council which had come as a result of the Local Government Act. The total budget of the London County Council to-day was roughly £40,000,000.

"BRITISH IS BEST"

Now that the public mind was so concerned with Imperial preference and safeguarding of British Industries, he wondered why the municipal industrial policy of the Municipal Reform Party on the L.C.C. had failed to receive a wider recognition. As far back as 1904 the party put forward its policy of preference for the productions of the British Empire over foreign goods, and that policy had received the approval of the electors at seven successive elections. Shortly, the policy was that "British is best," and that the ratepayers' money should be spent on British goods. It had resulted in the employment of thousands of British men and women who would have been out of work if foreign materials and foreign contracts had been accepted to the fullest extent.

Sir KENYON VAUGHAN-MORGAN, M.P., in moving the adoption of the annual report, said that whatever might have happened in the provinces, London had reason to congratulate itself upon the care which had marked the financial course of its local authorities. The Local Government Act, 1929, had brought about a temporary diversion from the normal flow of the rates, but the main cause of disturbance had been the spending by the guardians of their balances. That had enabled the guardians to make substantial reductions in their rates last year. Unfortunately the London County Council, having taken over the work of the guardians, must have capital to carry on the good work, and it had had therefore to raise from the ratepayers this year a substantial sum. On the whole, he thought that the result of the Act would be a great improvement in Public Assistance, with real efficiency and real economy.

LABOUR AND TRAFFIC

The speaker referred to the circumstances in which the London Traffic Bills were defeated by the Labour-Socialist Party, aided by the Liberals. No one had pressed the late Conservative Government harder upon this matter than the Labour-Socialist members for London; no one had been more insistent that urgency was of the first importance than Mr. Herbert Morrison, the present Minister of Transport, and his Labour-Socialist friends. Defeating the Bill almost with tears in their eyes, they pledged themselves that they would without delay bring forward their scheme for solving the London traffic problem. Virtually nine months had passed, and there were no signs whatever of the Labour-Socialist Bill. Not only had London continued to suffer from the chaos and congestion of traffic, and from competing interests in passenger transport, but the Government had taken a step which might throw upon the taxpayers a heavy charge which would not have been necessary if the Bills of last year had been allowed to pass their final stage.

At that time it was stated that if the Bills were passed the London Traffic Combine would be able to extend the Tube railway from Finsbury Park to the north without calling upon the public purse for either capital or interest. When the private Bill to extend the railway was recently before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, however, it transpired that the Government had agreed, in principle, to pay interest on part of the capital for the construction of that extension over a period of 15 years.

Another example of Socialist legislation was the Local Authorities (Enabling) Bill, which threatened every trade and industry with municipal competition backed by the rates. The Bill was now before a Standing Committee of the House of Commons, and the society had prepared numerous amendments and was furnishing the material for what was hoped would be a successful fight to defeat the Bill.

The policy known as Poplarism—the use of the rates and poor relief as a means of building up an army of Socialist supporters at the expense of the ratepayers—was in practice wherever a Labour-Socialist majority existed on a local body, the speaker went on. The transfer of the Poor Law to the county councils had not lessened the danger; it had merely transferred the Socialist attack from the guardians to the county councils and the county boroughs. An example of the peril in which local government stood to-day was furnished by Sheffield. When the estimates for the financial year ending March 31 next were submitted to the Sheffield City Council last week it was pointed out that the continual extravagance of the Labour-Socialist Party in power on that body had resulted in a rate of 17s. 6d. in the pound for the year, when it ought not to have been a penny more than 15s. The expenditure was estimated at £2,638,000, representing an increase on the year of well over £100,000 on the top of an increase last year of £190,000, and a total increase in four years of nearly £500,000. As a result of these huge increases, no less a sum than £100,000 in rates had been written off as irrecoverable in two years. The Sheffield Board of Guardians had had a Conservative majority. Under the new Act Poor Law work was now handed over to the Sheffield City Council with its Socialist majority. The first act of the new régime had been to propose a scale of relief which was considerably higher than that granted for unemployment, and a big advance on the previous scale of relief.

NEXT L.C.C. ELECTIONS

The adoption of the report was seconded by Lady Brittain, supported by Sir William Ray, leader of the Municipal Reform Party of the L.C.C., and carried.

Sir WILLIAM RAY said that the revolution which had taken place in London local government in the last few days was the greatest in its history. So far as he could gather, the change had been effected with a smoothness that was the wonder of everyone concerned. The next L.C.C. elections would be by far the most important ever held, and if the Municipal Reform Party lost control it was quite possible that the policies associated with West Ham and Poplar would be illustrated in the future administration of London.

The officers and council were re-elected, and Lord Meichett's name was added to the list of vice-presidents.

LADY BRITTAIN, presiding over the annual meeting of the women's section of the society, said that the section had concentrated during the year on education in local politics and the recruiting of new members. At the L.C.C. elections next March the fight would probably be the hardest ever experienced. Women must therefore play their part with renewed vigour, especially in propaganda work in the industrial districts of London. Mrs. Stanley Baldwin was re-elected president and Lady Brittain chairman of the women's section.

NEW LONDON DOCKS LINE

ADVICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES

The Bill by which the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company seek authority to construct a new railway from East Ham to Victoria Dock, to relieve the congestion caused by all traffic for the London docks having to pass over the Great Eastern lines of the London and North Eastern Railway, was again before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. Ormsby-Gore, yesterday.

Sir Ralph Wedgwood, chief general manager of the London and North Eastern Railway, who gave evidence on Tuesday in opposition to the Bill, was cross-examined by Mr. Bruce Thomas, K.C. Sir Ralph said he admitted that the working of the Midland section traffic of the promoters over the Great Eastern lines of his company from South Tottenham to the docks was not satisfactory, but he believed that the improvements which he had told the Committee his company intended to carry out would meet the needs of the traffic. It would then be possible to adhere to the scheduled time of 43 minutes for goods trains from South Tottenham to Victoria Dock. By the proposed new route the journey time would be 60 minutes. He apprehended a loss of traffic of £46,000 a year if the Committee authorized the new line. It was true that his apprehension of loss would be reduced to £21,000 if the promoters gave an undertaking not to use the new line for traffic now carried over the Great Eastern lines to Tidal Basin, Silvertown, and Beckton, but he did not think such an undertaking could be made effective.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C., on behalf of the L. and N.E. Railway Company, said the promotion of the Bill was a flagrant breach of agreements entered into by their predecessors not to put forward a scheme for an independent line to the docks. Moreover, the proposed new line was unnecessary, and its construction would involve waste of money.

After a lengthy consideration in private,

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee would authorize the construction of the new line subject to certain conditions. The Committee did not think that the agreement entered into by the Midland Railway in 1876 should impede the construction of the proposed line, but, in their opinion, not only should a proviso be inserted in the Bill endorsing the understanding that traffic for the Silvertown and North Woolwich line should not be diverted from the L. and N.E. Railway, but the agreement of 1872 should be kept alive in the Bill so far as it affected L.M.S. goods traffic routed or conveyed through Camden Town. While not desiring to inhibit the L.M. and S.R. from diverting traffic or traders from route-ing traffic, they thought that traffic arising from whatever source for the old L. and N.W. system at Camden Town under the agreement of 1872 should go *via* Victoria Park to the docks and *vice-versa*. In a word, the proviso must maintain the spirit of the 1872 agreement. There might be some loss of traffic to the L. and N.E.R. by diversions at a distance from London, but the company must be prepared to put up with that. With regard to the opposition of the Gas Light and Coke Company, the promoters must take only the absolute minimum of land necessary for the construction of the railway.

After announcing this decision, Mr. ORMSBY-GORE said that he and the members of the Committee desired to express their regret that when the promoters decided to go on with this scheme and the L. and N.E.R. decided to make improvements at Temple Mills, neither was made acquainted with the intentions of the other. They continued the old narrow traditions of competition which operated so much to the public detriment and led to so much unnecessary duplication of railway capital before the amalgamations under the Act of 1921. If the matter had been discussed beforehand a great deal of time and money might have been saved. The Committee hoped that instead of this "beggar-my-neighbour" attitude in future the great railway companies when promoting Bills which affected the interests of their neighbours would take early opportunities of consultation and discussion.

THE DRIVING FORCE OF INDIVIDUALISM

SIR ARTHUR BALFOUR ON POST-WAR NEEDS

Sir ARTHUR BALFOUR, presiding at the 33rd "Individualist" luncheon at the Hotel Cecil yesterday, said that if there had been no individualism in the British race there would have been no British Empire. He believed we obtained that individualism from our mothers, and thought that if we did not re-adopt the habit of spending more time in our homes our difficulties would be likely to increase.

There was too much desire nowadays to amuse everyone, and too little realization of the need for more contemplation at home. To-day much was heard of rationalization and amalgamations. As a Sheffield man he knew that city had suffered more than any other from post-War readjustments, but the businesses that had maintained their trade best were nearly all family businesses. Great amalgamations had failed because at the critical moment individuals were not big enough or broad enough to guide the amalgamations through their teething stages.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL said that to-day there was an ever-increasing sense of responsibility among both men and women for the less fortunate people, and private efforts, especially in housing, were supplementing those of the municipalities in finding a solution of the problem. The real driving force behind even the Socialist policy was a recognition of the importance of the individual. Women's interest in their families and their homes made them individualists rather than Socialists.

The Hadow report was also a landmark in the history of education and of individualism in the attention it directed to the need for varied courses to suit the varying capacities of children and adolescents. The new provisions for unemployment benefit for boys and girls at 15 years seemed to be deliberately throwing our children into a system fraught with temptation and danger—a danger and temptation that were all the greater in the case of young people who had not yet begun unemployment or contracted the habit of steady work and the sense of independence that steady work for earnings brought.

NEW TEES BRIDGE

SCHEME BEFORE A SELECT COMMITTEE

A Bill jointly promoted by the Durham County Council and the Middlesbrough Corporation for the construction of a new bridge over the River Tees between Middlesbrough and Stockton-on-Tees, came before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. W. WELLOCK, yesterday.

Mr. Craig Henderson, K.C., opening the case for the promoters, said the provision of an additional crossing over the Tees had been considered at many conferences of interested parties over a period of years, and the present scheme was the centre of town-planning proposals with projected new arterial roads north and south of the Tees. At present communication across the river was afforded by a transporter bridge to the east and Victoria Bridge to the west, which were about six miles apart. Many cargoes unloaded from ships at Newcastle were sent south by road, and the new bridge would shorten the journey by eight miles.

A proposal to construct a tunnel was rejected because for a distance of half-a-mile it would have to run 90ft. below ground level, with artificial ventilation and lighting, and experience showed that traffic would avoid such a route if possible. The proposal in the Bill was to build a bridge of the vertical lift type. There was no bridge of this type in this country at present, but there were many working successfully in the United States and Canada, where they not only carried roads but heavy railways. The proposed bridge would have a centre span of 250ft. Really it would be a gigantic lift and the roadway on the centre span would be raised vertically when necessary to a height which would allow the largest ships to pass freely along the river.

The scheme was approved by the Ministry of Transport, who had agreed to contribute 75 per cent. of the cost, which was estimated at £616,010. The only opposition came from the Stockton-on-Tees Corporation, and it was interesting to note that by a Bill which was considered by another committee of the House of Commons the Corporation obtained power to run omnibuses over the very bridge which they now said should not be built.

After hearing evidence, the Committee adjourned until to-day.

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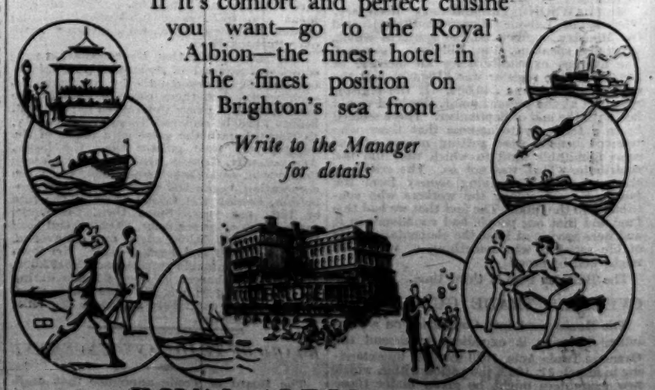

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THE CLASSICS IN EDUCATION

NEGLECT BY MODERN UNIVERSITIES

DR. TEMPLE ON LIMITED VALUE OF SCIENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, APRIL 9.

The annual meeting of the Classical Association is being held this year in the University College of Hull, and to-night the Archbishop of York, at a gathering in the Assembly Hall, delivered the presidential address, taking as his subject "The Distinctive Excellencies of Greek and Latin."

The special need of encouraging the studies of Greek and Latin, said DR. TEMPLE, seemed to him so great that those who were in any way responsible for commending the classics to this generation must do whatever they could to let them display before men's gaze the plenitude of their power and charm. He did not think that our present or traditional way of handling them fully met this requirement. He did not refer to those sorry pedants who treated the text of the *Agamemnon* as if it were no more than a museum of manuscript readings and suggested emendations, or read through the "Phaedo" with attention only to its syntax. Every one knew that such persons were poisoners of the wells of culture, vandals who would smash the Charioteer at Delphi to settle some question about the bronze that was used for making it. His criticism went deeper than that. Was it not true that we tended to treat Latin and Greek just alike? And did we not all realize that there was in fact a great difference between them? We tended to obscure the distinctive excellence of each by applying to both a common method not specially adapted to the characteristics of either.

GREECE AND ROME

Briefly stated, his contention was this:—Latin literature should be studied mainly with a view to understanding Roman history; Greek history should be studied mainly with a view to understanding Greek literature. In other words: In the case of Rome, literature should be subordinate to history; in the case of Greece, history should be subordinate to literature.

The Greeks had influenced us, not by establishing a political structure of which we had become the heirs, but by educating the Romans, who did establish such a structure, and by the impact of their thought and feeling upon our minds through their artists in language, in stone, and in bronze. Ancient Rome built up an empire and cemented it together with a system of law which was to this day the foundation of social order in most of Western Europe. The great ideas expressed in Roman literature were either borrowed from the Greeks, or else found another expression, more constant in its influence, in the political and social structure which, submitting indeed to profound modification in the course of centuries, had proved as enduring as that literature itself.

Was it not true that there was in Greek history a curious lack of continuity? It was disjointed, almost incoherent. There was an abundance of conspicuous names; but there was no sense of a great movement of the spirit which was in man, shaping a significant whole. The outstanding figures were sharply defined individual statesmen or strategists: Solon and Cleisthenes; Miltiades, Themistocles, Aristides, and Cimon; Pericles, Cleon, Alcibiades, Brasidas, and Epaminondas. They did not give the impression, as the great figures of Roman history did, that they were organs of something greater than themselves. Some such impression he got from Demosthenes; but then it was the impression of the Greek political spirit awaking to conscientiousness under the very blows that exterminated it.

INDIVIDUALISM IN GREECE

The genius of Greece was individual, not corporate. The phases of its history were of importance chiefly for the setting which they provided for individuals of genius, on whose account alone we now took interest in the Confederacy of Delos or the Peloponnesian War. In the Persian Wars and in the Macedonian conquests great historic issues were at stake. But, in the main, events in Greece derived their importance from individuals whom they influenced, whereas the events of Roman history were themselves the focus of import. The Gallic War was important to us chiefly because it established the sovereignty of Rome in Gaul and laid the foundations of modern France, not because Julius Cæsar wrote an account of it; the Peloponnesian War was important to us chiefly because it provided subject matter for Thucydides.

When we turned from our treatment of the histories to our treatment of the literatures the case for differentiation was still stronger. In Greek literature there was most conspicuously a Golden Age, which occupied about five generations. In the century and three-quarters between the Persian wars and the death of Alexander all that wonderful efflorescence took place. Homer indeed stood apart, solitary, incomparable; even if that venerable name represented a whole bardic tradition rather than any individual poet, this remained true, for we were concerned with books, not persons, and however they came into being, the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" were there—twin peaks to which, in their sublime serenity, we looked across an interval of dark and uninviting spaces. Homer apart, the works of imperishable and unequalled splendour were all produced within a little more than a century and a half. That period included the *Persæ* of Æschylus and the Odes of Pindar, the speech on "The Crown" and Aristotle's "Metaphysics." From that short period came almost the whole of the influence of Greece upon the world; almost, not quite the whole, for the continuity of Greek philosophy had an importance of the same kind as the continuity of Roman polity.

LATIN SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS

In Latin literature, also, we had marked off a Golden Age; it was a very brief period indeed, from about 70 B.C. to A.D. 20, half the length of the great Greek period, and on investigation it turned out to be the period when Latin was, not most itself, but most successfully an imitation of Greek models. It was indeed a flowering time of the Roman race; the achievements were of the highest quality in all respects but one: yet that one was, in the judgment of some of them, of such importance that lack of it was alone sufficient to prevent the attainment of the very highest perfection. He was one of those to whom Latin poetry meant, first and foremost, not Virgil and Horace, but Lucretius and Catullus. These seemed to him to reach the very topmost heights at moments, the one in short passages, the other in short poems; in such brief compass spontaneity, and with it perfection, was attained. But this phase of Latin literature was deeply imitative and therefore lacking, as a general rule, in perect spontaneity. It missed perfection through a certain self-consciousness.

In the "Aeneid" there was the consciousness of the destiny of Rome. Not Aeneas, but the yet unborn Eternal City was the real hero of the poem. And this greatly damaged its poetic value. Our interest in Achilles and Hector was in Achilles and Hector. Our interest in Aeneas was in the goddess-born founder of the Roman race: in other words, it was in something outside the actual poem. This appeared most manifestly at what should be the most dramatic moment of the poem, and with ruinous effect. For while it was no doubt intended that we should sympathize with Dido when Aeneas so grossly wronged her, the poet plainly intended us to approve Aeneas's action in deserting her; and no gentleman would be able to oblige! Thus a conflict of sympathies between the poet and his readers arose which was destructive of the purest æsthetic experience. The poetry was subordinate to the history at least in this sense, that its value was already dimmed by the fall of Rome, and we could only feel it as an Augustan Roman felt it by putting ourselves in his place through an effort of historic imagination.

TACITUS

The Augustan age was the supreme achievement of imitative artifice in human literature. But for that very reason it did not display Latin at its most characteristic. The author who first fully revealed the distinctive genius of Latin was Tacitus. He did with Latin what only Latin could do. The penetrating terseness of Tacitus was an authentic instance of spontaneity. What his rhythmic principles might have been, Dr. Temple did not know. But whereas Virgil, as an epic poet, was partly second-hand Homer, and Cicero, as an orator, was partly second-hand Demosthenes, Tacitus was himself alone. And after his date Latin continued as the language belonging to the social foundations of Europe. We should, in recognition of this, take our models of Latin style wherever in any period we found effective expression of thought or feeling, and ourselves try to write Latin, observing, indeed, the rules of its grammar and syntax, but otherwise making our own style freely for ourselves. For it was the language not primarily of a literature, but primarily of a civilization; and that civilization was our own.

With the Greeks it was different, for the value of the Greek works of art—in architecture, in sculpture, in literature—was in those works themselves. The philosophic tradition, indeed, continued unbroken from Socrates to the Stoics and Epicureans, who carried it to Rome; Marcus Aurelius and Plotinus, St. Augustine and St. Thomas, were in its succession. But for us the inspiration was most potent as it came from the fountain-heads, and it was a historic rather than a properly philosophic interest which led us to trace out the successive links in that long chain. Our concern with the Greek writings was not chiefly a desire to understand a past phase of human experience; it was a desire to appreciate works of beauty whose significance was independent of time and circumstance so far as human creations might ever be. Therefore, if we wished to write Greek prose, we rightly tried to write like Plato or Demosthenes; and if we wished to write Greek verse, we rightly tried to write like Sophocles—he dared not say like Aeschylus, for the weapons of that mighty style made any warrior of less than giant's strength look foolish.

GREEK POETRY

There was no poetry in Europe which had the freshness of grace, the childlike spontaneity, the completeness of self-oblivion in concentration on the object, which were characteristic of Greek poetry. All later poets were in greater or less degree sophisticated by the memory of the Greeks. What artcritics called presentation as distinct from representation here received its perfect exemplification. There was no adornment for adornment's sake; there was no intrusion of the author's personal emotion; but there was a seizure and exposition of the eternally significant fact; and because significance was thus surely seized and presented, perfect beauty was achieved.

Even the great historian, Thucydides, treated his subject-matter in this spirit. Doubtless he was in fact a most reliable narrator, with much of the scientific historian's conscience. But he held his rank among historians because he was also a dramatic genius. When he immediately followed the Funeral Oration of Pericles, which glorified Athens as the home of all that made life free and beautiful, with the account of the plague, which enslaved and degraded that same Athenian life; when he set the Melian Dialogue, wherein Athenian pride rose to blasphemous heights, as the preface to the great feast of Imperialism when the Syracusan expedition set out in hope to add a Western empire to the Eastern, but doomed to perish and bring down Athens by its failure, he was presenting the significant essence of his story—how Nemesis waited on Hubris—as truly as Aeschylus or Sophocles. As the greatest poem of the greatest Roman poet was subordinate to the greatness of Roman history, deriving part of even its poetic value from that source, so the historic masterpiece of the greatest Greek historian was greater still as drama than as historic record; for though it was clear that he greatly cared for accuracy, yet, because he presented the events in their significance, those events now derived most of their importance from the fact that he recorded them; Virgil's poem depended for part of its importance on the history it glorified; the Peloponnesian War depended for most of its importance on the historic drama in which Thucydides enshrined its significance as a "possession for ever."

The intellectual passion, which was the real ancient Greece, found its fullest expression in Plato, the master mind of all the ages. Here penetration and range of thought, creation and exhibition of beauty, dramatic presentation of significance in persons, ideas and actions, were all combined to afford a standard of excellence in almost every phase of mental activity.

SCIENTIFIC CURRICULUM

The great feature of our period in educational development had been the arrival, and, for the moment at least, the establishment of an almost purely scientific curriculum for a large proportion of those who received any higher education at all. That we needed a development in this direction was certain. That we should welcome it and favour it was in the true tradition of Platonism. But there was a balance to be observed in the interest of the scientific outlook itself. The aim of a scientific education, so far as it was more than commercial, was to train up human beings who understood their environment and were able to respond to it intelligently and to control or shape it for the general good. But the most important part of any human being's environment was spiritual, not physical; the most important of his relationships were those between himself and God, and those between himself and his neighbours. We were denizens of the solar system; we were also denizens of European civilization in its English form. Except for those who were to be specialists in the study or application of the natural sciences, it was more important to know about European civilization than to know about the solar system.

DANGER TO THE MODERN UNIVERSITIES

We had seen spring up a great number of secondary schools and modern universities in which the opportunities for social activity and corporate life were meagre; and it was precisely in these that economic pressure was leading so many students to an almost exclusive concentration on scientific study. If Oxford, Cambridge, and the so-called public schools became predominantly scientific, while the other secondary schools and the modern universities specialized in the humanities, said Dr. Temple, he would be very much less alarmed than he was now at the educational trend of our country. But it was impossible to achieve such a reversal. What we must do was in all possible ways to increase the humanizing elements in secondary schools and modern universities by developing the opportunities for social life and corporate activity, while by our example and testimony we upheld the claim of the humanities—literature, history, philosophy—to a foremost place in education, and among these supremely the literature, history, and philosophy of ancient Greece and Rome.

"To these reasons for attributing respectively to the philosophy, the history, and the literature of the ancient world a special superiority as disciplines of the modern mind," Dr. Temple concluded, "must be added the reason common to all the three, that the civilizations of Greece and Rome, each along the line of its distinctive excellence, are, together with the religious influence that has its source in Palestine, the fountain-heads of European culture. The stocks from which the modern nations have sprung brought energies and traditions of their own; but these were raw material, like the shapeless block of marble before the sculptor endues it with form and significance. The influences that have given form and significance to our life are the three that have been named; we may catch something of their spirit by merely sharing in the life they have helped to mould; but we only understand that life when we ascend the stream of our civilization to its source in the bright light and fresh breezes of the ancient hills."

THE NEW FRAGMENTS OF CALLIMACHUS

VIEWS ON PLATO'S SOCRATES

At the morning session Professor W. M. Edwards (Leeds) discussed critically "The new fragments of Callimachus," the Chief Librarian of the Alexandrian Library, in the third century B.C., of whose lost works some lines were recovered from Oxyrhyncus papyri in 1910, 1915, and 1927.

After an allusion to *The Times* Greek crossword puzzler as having introduced Callimachus in his puzzle last week, linking his name with that of Thomas Coventry, PROFESSOR EDWARDS said that in spite of recent discoveries we were in little better position to judge of the nature and construction of the lost collection of elegiacs known as the *Aitia* as the new fragments were of small bulk, the longest, of 80 lines, merely illustrating what was previously known about the work, so that if discovered alone it might have been accepted as a typical sample of the whole work. This fragment showed Callimachus in a dream receiving information from the muse Clio and possibly also from Calliope. Other fragments included a graphic description in 25 lines of the poet meeting with a new acquaintance, a man from a small island off the coast of Euboea, suggesting that the solid matter of the poem obtained occasional incidental relief. Another fragment discovered a passage of extraordinary beauty dealing with the sickness, recovery and marriage of a group of maidens. This was in the poet's best manner and showed his practised command over the elegiac couplet.

Professor Edwards remarked on the fact that papyri of the fourth century A.D. should preserve Callimachus in book form, not in roll form, and said this was of itself testimony to the continued popularity of the poet in that age. There was, he said, every reason to suppose that the "Aitia" contained an Argonautic section, possibly drawn from a common source with the poem of Apollonius Rhodius on the same subject, but until further portions came to light the precise nature of Callimachus's "Argonautica" must remain doubtful. The longest of the new fragments, consisting of 250 lines, was by no means the most interesting. It seemed to be a battle of words, mainly in iambics and seasons between the apple and the laurel trees as to which was most useful. There was also a fragment of 50 or 60 lines of the poet's idyllic epic the "Hekale," which was very popular in antiquity.

Professor Edwards also discussed a fragment on the funeral of Arsinoe, wife of Philadelphus, whose marriage the poet had celebrated some years before, mentioned Catullus as affording a unique instance of deliberate translation of an Alexandrian poet by a Roman poet, and described a so-called prologue to the "Aitia" found in a second-century A.D. Oxyrhyncus papyrus, as the worst elegiac poem yet recovered. Of this he offered a translation and a paraphrase.

Later there was a good audience to hear M. LEON ROBIN, of the Sorbonne, where he is Professor of the History of Ancient Philosophy, read in English a paper entitled "A Few Remarks on Plato's 'Symposium.'" He differed *in toto* from Burnet and Taylor in their views as to the historical significance of Plato's Socrates in the dialogues. He said Plato never introduced any person as a speaker who was not dead, and suggested that the "Symposium" was by way of being a retrial of Socrates and his acquittal on the testimony of Alcibiades himself in the presence of Aristophanes, the occasion of the work being the then recent death of this poet.

PROFESSOR FIELD (Bristol) said he was in entire agreement with Professor Robin's views, except that he thought there were certain stronger grounds for allowing a greater degree of historical accuracy than the author admitted in the details of the "Symposium."

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

PROGRESS DURING 1929

The year 1929 marked a further stage in the progress and influence of the English-Speaking Union, the eleventh annual report of which has just been issued. American and Dominion visiting members numbered about 8,500, and in the course of the year some 30,000 letters addressed to members at Dartmouth House were dealt with, either being retained until called for or forwarded.

The accounts show that the club-house yielded a financial surplus. The number of members who used the bedrooms was 2,814, and 90,619 meals were served.

New home branches of the union were formed in 1929 at Bath, Exeter, and Winchester. The total membership of the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire on December 31 was 11,951, showing an increase in 12 months of 291, while at the same date the membership of the English-Speaking Union of the United States was 19,239, the increase for the year being 1,906. Many additions, it is stated, have been made to the number of books in the Page Memorial Library, which may now be considered a really representative collection of Anglo-American literature.

The Common Interests Committee carried on in 1929 its work of placing individual visiting American and Dominion members in touch with British members and with organizations and associations interested in the same subjects. These subjects included architecture, settlement work, child adoption, juvenile courts, public health, legal procedure, hospital work, the unemployment problem, work done by disabled soldiers, political procedure during the General Election, afforestation and the preservation of the countryside, and sheep and cattle breeding. An outstanding feature of the year was the visit to England of the delegation from the Garden Club of America.

The English-Speaking Union, the report concludes,

will continue to pledge itself to promote by every means in its power a good understanding between the peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America, believing that the peace of the world and the progress of mankind can be largely helped by the unity in purpose of the English-speaking democracies.

EVANGELICALS AND CHURCH UNION

FINDINGS OF OXFORD CONFERENCE

The Oxford Conference of Evangelical Churchmen (in continuation of the Cheltenham Conference) ended yesterday. The following official report of the conference has been issued:—

The thirteenth of these Conferences of Evangelical Churchmen, clerical and lay, held at St. Peter's Hall, Oxford, under the presidency of the Master of St. Peter's Hall, the Rev. C. M. Chavasse, M.C., considered the general subject of "God's Call to Union."

The following findings were agreed upon at the final session of the conference. They are to be taken, as in previous years, as expressing the general sense of the conference, and not as representing in detail the views of individual members.

As previous conferences have issued findings on the subject of reunion with which the present conference is in agreement, these findings are intended to present points of special significance and urgency bearing on the existing situation which were brought forward during the discussion.

1. The conference thankfully and wholeheartedly believes that the movement towards union is according to God's will, even as our Lord prayed that we might all be one, that the world might believe; and that He calls Christians to give outward expression to the working of the Spirit in the hearts of His servants.

2. The Church is the Assembly of those redeemed by Christ, a spiritual fellowship, Kings and Priests unto God, animated by the Spirit of Christ. The bond of union is from within, and has, as its Divine element, fellowship with Christ. The organized expression of this fellowship must be earnestly sought, and it should embrace those national and racial characteristics best adapted for the expansion of the Kingdom in different lands.

3. The conference holds that in all schemes for reunion Holy Scripture should be accepted as the rule and ultimate standard of faith and practice, with the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds as symbols which safeguard the Faith.

4. The conference reiterates its conviction that the ministries of the organized non-episcopal Churches are real ministries of the Word and Sacraments. In essentials the ministries of episcopal and non-episcopal Churches which imply a sincere intention to preach Christ's Word and administer the Sacraments as Christ has ordained share the same Divine authority.

5. The conference maintains that the Sacrament of Holy Communion derives its efficacy from Christ as the sole source of grace and power, and that the grace received through the Sacrament depends on the faith of the recipient and not on the precise form of the ordination received by the minister.

6. The conference desires that the Church of England should have fellowship with all Christian Churches, and, while welcoming signs of a desire on the part of the Eastern Churches to act reciprocally, regrets that it must regard approaches for reunion between the Reformed Churches and the un-Reformed Churches as at present impracticable.

THE SOUTH INDIA SCHEME

7. The conference rejoices that the proposals for Union in South India seek the achievement of Union by unifying the ministry through the adoption of the rule of Episcopal ordination; and it desires to express its grateful appreciation of the service which has been rendered to the common cause by those who have been willing to change their customs in order to make this possible. The theory generally known as apostolic succession has never been a doctrine of the Church of England, and it should be made clear that it cannot be imposed upon any uniting Church.

8. The conference rejoices that the South India scheme has been approved by the General Council of the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon, and has been widely endorsed by leaders of the non-episcopal Churches. It prays that the Lambeth Conference may do all in its power to facilitate the adoption of the scheme as a step in the advancement of the Kingdom of God in the mission field.

9. The conference, believing that inasmuch as the worship of the one Lord is incomplete unless Christians are able to share the fellowship which they have with Him at the Lord's Table, reaffirms the conviction that inter-

(Continued in next column)

communion is one of the most effective means for promoting, and not only consummating, organic union between the Anglican and the non-episcopal Churches. The Conference respectfully urges on the Lambeth Conference the necessity of actively furthering this purpose. It considers that the time has now come for full liberty to be granted to Anglican Churchmen to enjoy this privilege.

As the Call to Reunion comes from God, the conference appeals to all Christian people to unite in prayer that God may guide the Bishops at the Lambeth Conference in all their deliberations concerning the fulfilment of our Lord's prayer that all His disciples may be one.

OVERHEAD CABLES IN RURAL BRITAIN

AN OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

The Electricity Commissioners have issued an important circular, which is intended to ensure that the beauty of rural Britain shall be impaired as little as may be by the overhead cables and power-stations which are invading it. The Minister of Transport has discussed the subject with members of the Councils for the Preservation of Rural England and Wales, and this circular is the result. It is signed by Mr. R. T. G. French, secretary to the Electricity Commission, and has been sent to all authorized electricity undertakers. The following is the text of Mr. French's letter:—

I am directed by the Electricity Commissioners to state that the Minister of Transport is, as electricity undertakers are aware, anxious to secure that the electrical development of the country shall be carried out in such a manner as to preserve to the fullest possible extent the beauty and character of the countryside, and has requested the commissioners to impress upon all undertakers the necessity for paying the closest attention to this aspect in the preparation and execution of any schemes. The commissioners are confident, and have been able to assure the Minister, that, in general, undertakers are fully alive to the importance which attaches to æsthetic considerations, and they trust that in the preparation of schemes the most careful attention will continue to be given to this aspect, bearing in mind that the distribution of electricity in rural areas, as well as the transmission of power over long distances, is at present only practicable by the use of overhead construction.

In order to assist the undertakers, the commissioners have consulted with the Councils for the Preservation of Rural England and Rural Wales and other interested bodies as to the points which in their opinion require particular attention. The councils and other associations made it clear that they had no desire to place unreasonable impediments in the way of cheap electricity, and submitted that power distribution could be achieved without disfigurement of the country provided the routes were wisely chosen and that the works and buildings were well designed. On that basis they have suggested that particular stress should be laid on the following points:—

(*a*) That before erecting overhead lines in areas of notable beauty, careful consideration should be given to the question of practicable alternative routes and of following depressions rather than the skyline in cases where the crossing of open spaces could not be avoided.

(*b*) That in cases where glades had to be cut through afforested land for cables, overhead line posts, &c., the ground so denuded should be replanted with indigenous shrubs or coppice.

(*c*) That regard should be paid to the colour of the insulators used in connexion with overhead lines.

The commissioners desire to commend these matters for particular consideration. They also desire to point out that while the importance of considering the siting and design of overhead lines is widely recognized by undertakers, the equally important question of the proper design of stations and sub-stations has received less attention. In many cases these buildings can be rendered inconspicuous by careful siting or by masking with trees; but where they are erected in villages or in other conspicuous places, it is essential that attention should be given to the architectural design of any neighbouring buildings of importance and to the architectural tradition of the locality, and for this purpose it is recommended that the services of a professional architect should be utilized in a consultative capacity from the outset.

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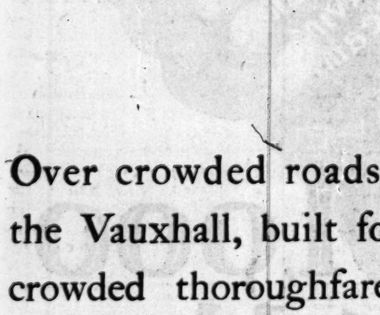

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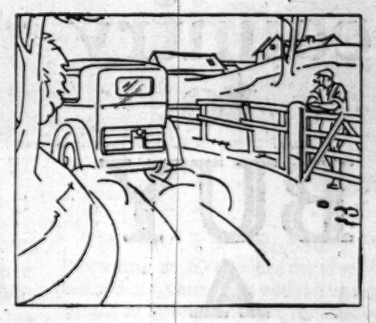

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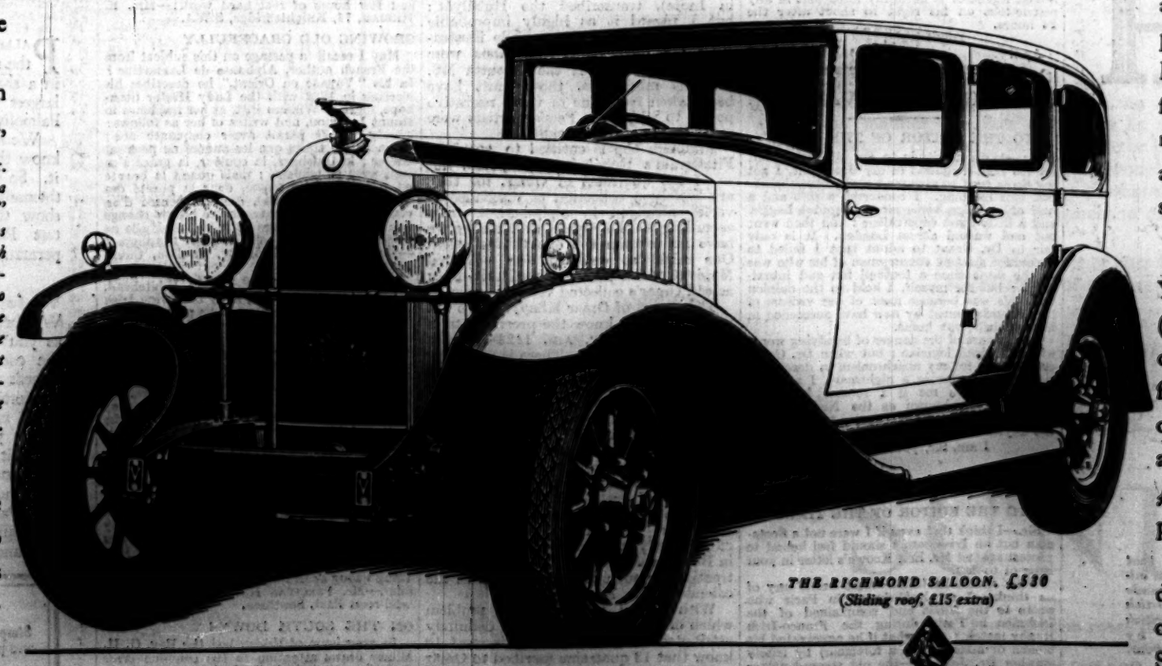

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VAUXHALL

Letters to the Editor

CROCODILES IN AFRICA

THE MYSTERY OF LAKE EDWARD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Crocodiles are numerous in the River Semliki, which carries the waters of Lake Edward into Lake Albert. But it is alleged, both by shore fisher-folk of Lake Edward and (perhaps hence) by most Europeans who have visited there, that there are no crocodiles in the lake itself. Again, crocodiles are numerous in the lower reaches of the River Ruzizi, which carries the waters of Lake Kivu into Lake Tanganyika, but there is none in Lake Kivu itself. In the years 1919, 1920, 1928, 1929, and 1930 I have swum for quite long distances and in a leisurely fashion in Lake Edward off the mouths of the Rivers Kaizé (Kigezi), Ntungwé, Ishasha (frontier), and Ruindi (Congo). I have never seen crocodiles nor have natives, who usually feel the responsibility for the safety of the stranger within their gates, ever suggested the presence of crocodiles or danger. The altitude of Lake Edward is approximately 3,000ft. and the area about 830 square miles.

On the other hand, Mr. Hemelers, Game Warden of the Parc National Albert (between Lakes Kivu and Edward), to-day tells me that on a War-time visit to Lake Edward he saw there what he was (and is) certain was a crocodile. Furthermore, Dr. R. V. Bowles, of the Uganda Medical Services, is equally certain that he saw two young crocodiles at Lake Edward in October, 1929. They were (he states) on a sand-bank at the mouth of the Ntungwé rivers in the closed sleeping sickness area of the district of Kigezi.

If crocodiles do not exist in Lake Edward, which would superficially appear a particularly natural habitat for them, is there anything in the composition of the water which would be sufficiently distasteful to them to account for their absence? The main tributary of Lake Edward is the River Rutshuru. Some of its tributaries rise at the base of two active volcanoes. Rain running off their slopes might reasonably be expected to wash down sulphurous or other noxious substances into both Lakes Kivu and Edward. These two, alone of the great lakes of Africa, appear to contain no crocodiles. Saline outcrops on the north-eastern and south-western shores of the Edward also tend to wash down into the lake during seasonal rains. On the other hand, both fish and hippopotamus swarm throughout Lake Edward, which is both tepid and shallow. Similarly, in Lake Kivu fish are plentiful. The lake contains one hippo.

Neither falls nor rapids present a physical obstacle to movements of an amphibian like the crocodile. It is, of course, possible that if the waters of the lakes were displeasing to the crocodile the two outlet rivers might, after reception of numerous tributaries, be so diluted in their lower courses (where crocodiles are, in fact, numerous) as to be no longer distasteful.

It is in search of a tenable theory to account for this curious phenomenon of natural history that, by the courtesy and help of the Government Laboratory in London, three analyses have been made of the waters of the Edward-Nyanza. The results are appended. All the samples had an odour of sulphuretted hydrogen, and "it is most likely that greater amounts of this gas were present in the waters at the time of sampling." It is interesting, and perhaps significant, that sulphuretted hydrogen, probably evolved from fissures or springs in the lake bottom, is present in the waters of both Lakes Edward and Kivu. Boric acid, probably present as magnesium borate, is also found, and may account for the white deposit formed on the marginal rocks. It is presumably possible that sulphuretted hydrogen, while not in sufficient quantity to be detrimental to fish or hippo life, may act unfavourably to crocodiles. Seven parts of sulphuretted hydrogen in ten thousand parts of air have been known to kill a human being.

ANALYSES BY THE GOVERNMENT LABORATORY, LONDON

—	No. 238 March 25, 1921 Lake Edward, E.	No. 288. March 21, 1921 Lake Edward, S.W.	Misc. No. 862. July 5, 1929 Lake Edward. (Kigezi)
	Sample 500c.c.	Sample 500c.c.	Sample 1,000c.c.
Total solids in solution	42·0	54·3	—
Calcium (Ca)	2·8	3·4	1·4
Magnesium (Mg) ..	3·0	3·7	4·7
Sodium (Na)	9·9	13·2	10·5
Carbonate (CO_3) ..	16·8	22·8	31·9
Chlorine (Cl)	1·1	1·0	—
Silica (SiO_2)	1·6	1·4	0·8
Sulphuretted hydrogen (H_2S)	0·49	0·58	0·82
Oxygen consumed in 4 hrs. at 80°F. ..	1·01	1·23	1·07
Parts per 100,000.			
Sp. gr. at 60°F.			
Nitrate: trace. Pronounced odour of sulphuretted hydrogen. Black sediment of iron sulphide and silicates. —J. E. T. P., March 3, 1930.			

The composition or specimens of the riverain surface soil, of the "burnt area" of the sleeping sickness zone of Lake Edward, have also, thanks to the Government petrologist, been examined, with the following result:—

Sample 5365/20/4 of 31/1/1930. From "burnt area" on south-western shore of Lake Edward:—Coarse quartz grit cemented by calcium carbonate. The black colour throughout the rock is due to carbonaceous matter and, testing with chloroform, shows the presence of oil dark brown in colour.

It would be of interest to have competent opinions on what appears to be a peculiar anomaly.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
TRACY PHILIPPS.

Kigezi, British Ruanda, East Africa, March 13.

MALAYA AND EMPIRE FREE TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Among the Conservative politicians who have incurred the displeasure of the Empire Crusaders is Mr. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., and I notice that he is being reproached in their newspapers with the fact that after his visit to Malaya in 1928 he was criticized by the local Press. As one of Mr. Ormsby-Gore's principal critics at that time, I think it only fair to point out that it was with his methods rather than with his policy that we quarrelled and that we were all impressed by his evident desire to get to grips with local problems and the trouble he took to acquire first-hand information about Malayan affairs.

Perhaps, too, 25 years' residence in Malaya qualifies me to add that in his recent references to the Empire Free Trade campaign in its relation to the Crown Colonies Mr. Ormsby-Gore has correctly stated the position of Malaya, accurately defined its interests, and properly interpreted the opinions of its inhabitants.

The prosperity of the Straits Settlements has been built up almost entirely by strict adherence to the policy of the "freedom of the ports" laid down by the founder of Singapore, Sir Stamford Raffles, and any departure from that policy would entail the Colony's certain and rapid decline. Moreover, any such departure would be justly regarded by the Asiatic community in the Straits as a clear breach of trust by their British rulers and would soon alienate a loyal and contented population who have given many tangible proofs of their attachment to the Empire.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT WELHAM.

18, Ladbroke-square, W.11, April 9.

SECURITY UNDER THE COVENANT

INSUFFICIENT PRECEDENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Conwell-Evans's letter in your issue of to-day is interesting in its discussion of details and of the previous procedure of the Council of the League of Nations under Article XI.; but, when he goes on to erect on this basis of previous procedure a series of deductions as to the most desirable course of events in the future, he seems to be building on rather shallow foundations.

His fundamental assumption appears to be that the Council of the League, in dealing with the former breaches of the peace in defiance of the League Covenant, has acted somewhat in the manner of a British or American Court of law. It has applied Article XI. of the Covenant as a rule of jurisprudence to certain situations which have arisen involving the use of force, and consequently, in contemplating the unhappy eventuality of a future forcible violation of the same Covenant, the statesmen of the nations, if they are to be practical and not vain theorists, should make their thoughts travel along in the way marked out for them by the precedents of the past.

The first comment, however, that must occur to anyone who re-reads the letter with this assumption plainly in his mind is that, to sustain his far-reaching contention, Mr. Conwell-Evans can only chronicle a meagre array of decided cases. He cites the Costa Rica-Panama case, the Graeco-Bulgar case, and the British-Turkish Mosul case—three cases on which to found the deduction that the procedure under Article XI. will be the approved procedure of the future; and this appearance of invariable precedent is only reached by ignoring the Yugoslav and Albanian case of 1922, where it was Article XVI. and not Article XI. that was invoked by Mr. Lloyd George to throw oil on the troubled waters. It is obvious that three cases are not sufficient to sustain the framework of a letter such as that of Mr. Conwell-Evans, even if we grant his questionable preliminary assumption that the Council of the League in dealing with political issues will assimilate the procedure to that of the Court of International Justice.

Mr. Conwell-Evans stigmatises as theorists the statesmen engaged in present discussions who direct their attention to Article XVI. rather than Article XI. of the Covenant. But is it not Mr. Conwell-Evans who becomes the theorist, when he shuts himself up with his three solitary cases and fails to take note of the practical situation in which the statesmen, whom he so readily criticizes, find themselves?

Further, where the statesman stigmatised as a theorist happens to be the representative of a Great Power, he would most likely point out to Mr. Conwell-Evans that none of his cases involves an overt act of war on the part of such Great Power. In the Mosul case, Great Britain was the peaceful party and her self appealed to the Council of the League. The case of the nearest to a Great Power, Yugoslavia, is not taken into account by Mr. Conwell-Evans because it was effectively dealt with under Article XVI., the article which he appears to deprecate. And was Article XI. applied to the case of Corfu?

The conclusion of the whole matter appears to be that we must dig much deeper than Mr. Conwell-Evans if we are to cease to be theorists and say something that is practically helpful in the present disarmament difficulties.

I am, &c.,
J. H. HARLEY.

59, Parliament-hill, Hampstead, N.W., April 8.

THE PALESTINE MANDATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, in a letter to *The Times* on April 3, quotes the Commission as stating that the outbreak in Jerusalem on August 23 "was from the beginning an attack by Arabs on Jews." But on page 164, paragraph 45, of the Report it will be found that the Commission attribute the immediate cause of the outbreak "(a) to the long series of incidents connected with the Wailing Wall, and particularly to the Jewish demonstration on August 15, 1929."

I think it is right to draw attention to this, as showing that no one paragraph of the Report can be quoted alone in this connexion, and the views of the Commission must be taken as a whole. Is this not an excellent argument in favour of the view put forward in the same issue of *The Times* by Lord Winterton, for the necessity for British opinion to avoid taking sides in this Arab-Jewish quarrel, and for the British people to carry out the Mandate entrusted to them, as the Prime Minister has stated it will be carried out, not alone in the interest of either Jew or Arab, but for the benefit of Palestine as a whole?

Yours faithfully,
J. S. WARDLAW-MILNE.

House of Commons.

OUTLAWRY IN RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your to-day's issue the Soviet Union Vice-Consul is stated to have declared, when asked about the fate of the recalled Soviet citizens, "that before any penalty was imposed each individual case would have to come before the Supreme Court. Nothing would be done before then."

This statement can easily be understood by ordinary people to imply that death penalty cannot be imposed without a trial in which the defendant is heard. Such an understanding would, however, be totally erroneous. The "lex Besedovsky," as published in the Soviet Union official Collection of Laws on December 31, 1929, sub. No. 7321, reads:—

"2. Persons who refused to return to the U.S.S.R. are declared outlaws.

"3. The declaration of outlawry invoives:—
(a) the confiscation of the whole property of the condemned person.
(b) The shooting of the condemned 24 hours after his identification.

"4. All such cases are tried by the Supreme Court of U.S.S.R."

As the death penalty becomes operative within 24 hours after the identification of the person in question, who at that time is already styled as a "condemned person," it follows clearly that the trial which is referred to in section 4 and in the statement of the Vice-Consul is assumed to have already taken place before this identification, which can only mean, in these circumstances, in the absence of the defendant. Where and by whom this identification is made is left conveniently open. The Soviet legislator is naturally impatient of any restrictions on his right to shoot after the 24 hours.

Yours truly,
BARRISTER.

April 9.

A SCOTTISH INVASION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With gratitude to Dr. Graham Grant for his kind diagnosis of my complaint, I got my Scots cook to give me a really Scots breakfast this morning. I consumed a slab and a half of porridge, some nice underdone haggis, and a little roast capercailzie; and then went out and walked across London. It is only fair to Dr. Grant to admit that I failed to encounter a single countryman of his who was at the same time a football fan and intoxicated; but for myself, I hold to the opinion that this was because most of our visitors of last Saturday must by now have succeeded in finding their way home.

I am aware of the danger of bandying words with a trained logician; but when Dr. Grant corrects me for my anachronism in describing a daylight horror as a nightmare, I am sure he will forgive me if I remind him that Napoleon was known as the Nightmare of Europe and yet was frequently to be seen in the daytime.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ERIC KEOWN.

Savile Club, W.1, April 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I think that even if I were not a Scotsman but an Irishman, I should feel bound to protest against Mr. Eric Keown's letter in your issue of to-day.

What would he think—what would any of us think—of an Englishman in Paris who wrote to the *Matin* and complained of the Irishmen in Paris during the Franco-Irish Rugby match? And what if he aggravated his breach of manners (as a foreigner) by tritely quoting Dr. Johnson—the old steam-kettle—in his favour? And may I conclude by gently—ever so gently—reminding him that the "annual tax of £100 for licences to work bagpipes" would fall with commendable severity upon the Irish Guards?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ANGUS MALCOLM.

Oxford, April 8.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

"AN ISOLATED PROJECT"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You were good enough to publish a letter from me, under the heading, "Charing Cross Bridge: Town Planning as a Whole," on February 5. I wrote then because it appeared that the fundamental town-planning aspect of the proposals had not been taken into account in the Bill to be presented to Parliament. Since that date the Bill has been presented, and evidence in support of it has been given to the Committee, and all that has transpired has, unfortunately, tended to confirm the fears expressed in my former letter.

One might refer to the traffic difficulties which the scheme must inevitably create on the north bank, or to the deficiet con dition of a large section of the south bank, which it will perpetuate, or to a number of other individual deficiencies. Criticism on individual points will no doubt be forthcoming from individual interests—the only ones which apparently have the right to be heard before the Committee—but this can have little effect on a scheme which, although estimated to cost millions of public money, and which must profoundly affect the future of an important part of the city, has obviously been prepared as an isolated project without regard to the structure of the city as a whole.

To call in an architect or architects to add polish to the externals cannot affect fundamentals. Is it too late to ask that a scheme of this magnitude and with such far-reaching effects should be referred back for reconsidefation on a comprehensive town-planning basis?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
BARRY PARKER, President of the Town Planning Institute.

Norton Way, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, April 9.

HOMERIC ITHACA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The interest shown by *The Times* in the projected excavations in Ithaca encourages me once more to seek the hospitality of your columns to report that Mr. Heurtley, Assistant Director of the British School in Athens, has now made a preliminary survey and fixed the sites which should in his opinion receive priority of attention. They are six in number. The place-names would not be familiar to most of your readers, but those who have visited Ithaca would readily identify among them Pelicata and the area traditionally known as the School of Homer. The saddle between Mount Aetos and Mount Merovugli seems also to offer a promising field.

Generally he considers there is good prospect of interesting results and some evidence of Mycenaean connexions. Any former excavations have been unproductive, not so much because they were made in the wrong place as because they were not exhaustive and did not go down to virgin soil. It is proposed that active operations should begin in August when the work on which Mr. Heurtley is actually engaged in Macedonia has been concluded. Digging will, moreover, be a simpler problem when the harvest has been gathered in. He has received the most cordial assistance from the residents in the island.

I am, Sir, very faithfully yours,
RENNELL RODD.

39, Bryanston-square, W.1, April 7.

THE GRAVE OF HENRY KINGSLEY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May we appeal to admirers of the novels of Henry Kingsley to assist us in collecting the modest sum of money necessary to erect a worthy monument on his grave at Cuckfield, Sussex? We have reason to believe that, particularly in Great Britain and Australia, there are many people who, in gratitude for the pleasure given them by "Geoffry Hamlyn," "Ravenshoe," "Mademoiselle Mathilde," "The Boy in Grey," and other of Henry Kingsley's stories, will be glad of this opportunity to pay a tribute to his memory.

Contributions, however small, addressed to the Henry Kingsley Fund, at 10, Orange-street, London, W.C.2 will be promptly acknowledged.

GEORGE GORDON.
HENRY HADOW.
HUMPHREY MILFORD.
ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH.
MICHAEL SADLEIR.
H. C. BURRA, Chairman of the East Sussex County Council.

OMAR KHAYYAM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Since Omar Khayyám has been honoured by a cablegram from Calcutta and a leading article in *The Times*, may I be permitted to make the following observations?

It is interesting to think that the most famous calligrapher of his day (fifteenth-sixteenth century), Sultan Ali of Mashhad (not Murshidabad, which is in India), transcribed the Rubáiyát; but I regard it as highly improbable that any Persian painter made illustrations for them—such collections were never illustrated. If the Calcutta MS. contains miniatures, these must have been taken from one of those narrative poems to which the Persian artists were wont to devote their skill.

Although one is entitled to speak of FitzGerald's Rubáiyát as a poem, not so of the quatrains of Omar, for they are merely a collection of disconnected verses arranged in alphabetical order according to the rhyme, and the verses have no relation the one to the other. One might as well call the collected Maxims of La Rochefoucauld an essay as call Omar's collected verses a poem.

The poems of Omar Khayyám are 800 years old. We know the precise date of his death—namely, A.D. 1123—from a contemporary writer. There is no longer any mystery attaching to this man's life, although in FitzGerald's day the contemporary sources had not been discovered by Western scholars. During the last few years several hitherto unknown works of Omar have been found. One is a treatise on metaphysics, in Persian; another is a short note on the transmutation of metals, in Arabic; and a third is a Persian work called the *Nouruz Nama*, or "New Year Book": it was only recently discovered by Dr. Fitz Rosen in Berlin, and contains a number of short treatises on such various subjects as the calendar, wine, swords, &c.

With regard to the vexed problem which of the Rubáiyát may be definitely attributed to Omar, it is of interest to know that 13 quatrains ascribed to Omar have been recently found in a manuscript of mixed contents, dated A.D. 1340. Of these only two have hitherto been known.

I am, &c.,
E. DENISON ROSS.

The Athenæum, April 9.

Points from Letters

KEN WOOD

When the late Lord Iveagh left Ken Wood as a magnificent legacy to the public, it was universally proclaimed that the donor's particular wish was that the entire estate, mansion and grounds alike, should be permitted to preserve unspoilt its peculiar amenities as a private property, reflecting the taste and traditions of the eighteenth century. Inside the mansion these traditions have been zealously guarded; but there are not wanting ominous signs that the gardens and grounds are being stealthily subjected to that sort of unintelligent, official regimen which has already transformed so many pleasant rural resorts into the semblance of a cockney park. During the early months of the present year the terrace in front of the house has been tarred and gravelled like a railway platform; many of the beautiful trees have been indiscriminately lopped; and now the sloping lawn that leads down to the pond is being ruthlessly levelled and the charm of the landscape ruined. Is it yet too late to save Ken Wood from a fate which its donor would have deplored?—Mr. ARTHUR WAUGH, 145, North End-road, N.W.11.

OXFORD EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE

Surely there is something amiss with Principal Chavasse's sense of humour. It is difficult otherwise to understand how in his "declaration" which you published on Tuesday, after informing the Anglo-Catholics that he sees no objection to their being driven to leave the Church of England, he should go on to suggest that their ejection of a historic party from the Church should be "by prayer," "without bitterness," "with ties of fellowship still maintained." As the police say, "Now go quietly." I am not myself an Anglo-Catholic.—CANON R. B. TOLLINTON, Tendring Rectory, Essex.

ZIMBABWE

In the most interesting article on Zimbabwe by Professor J. L. Myres it is concluded that it was some time between the years A.D. 800 and A.D. 1200 that Zimbabwe was built, inhabited, and destroyed. In the article which follows, describing the exhibition of objects from Zimbabwe your Correspondent mentions the stone pedestals, decorated with various patterns and with "a rather freer system, thought to resemble maize." Maize, however, was introduced by the Portuguese into Africa during the sixteenth century, from Brazil. This point is specifically stated by the late Sir H. H. Johnston in his book "The Colonization of Africa" (pages 38-40), in which he cites as his authority the description of the Congo region by the Portuguese, De Lopes, who records the fact. Consequently the decorations in question can hardly be taken to represent maize, unless they are much later work than the other evidence suggests.—Mr. P. TOPHAM, Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.

THE CADET CORPS

So much has been said and written about the Government's proposed action to do away with the cadets that I feel it imperative to quote from a letter which I received from the War Office in January, 1912:—"I am commanded by the Army Council to express the great satisfaction with which they have learned of your generosity in placing the Rainham Ranges at the disposal of the City of London Territorial Association from July 1 till December 31, 1912, for the use of the National Reserve, Cadets' and Boys' Brigades, &c." Need I add more to beg the Secretary of State not to interfere with the cadets as at present constituted?—CAPTAIN B. HANSFORD, Hon. Colonel, 54th (City of London) A.A. Brigade, Basildon House, Moorgate, E.C.2.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Requiring an extra man to assist with some rough nursery work, for which I was agreeable to pay 1s. an hour, I applied to the local Labour Exchange. They informed me there was not a man on their books who knew anything about nursery work or gardening. This is a country district where most of the cottagers take some interest in their gardens, and I understand some 80 men are drawing unemployment benefit from the local office. This does not appear to be an isolated case, because the local Exchange communicated with three neighbouring Exchanges, and none of them had a man on their books able to do this unskilled work.—Mr. DOUGLAS F. FOXWELL, Balcombe, Sussex.

HUMOUR ON THE UNDERGROUND

Apropos the correspondence appearing in your columns with regard to the Inner Circle trains, perhaps I may be permitted to draw attention to a delightful little game indulged in by the Underground railways at the Hammersmith terminus of the Piccadilly line. This game consists in tempting passengers who are changing from the District line to the Piccadilly line or *vice versa* to alight rapidly from their train as it comes to a stop, sprint hastily to the platform of the other line, and then to find that they are just too late to catch the outgong train. This humorous little pastime has particular charm late in the evenings or on a Sunday, when trains run only every 10 to 15 minutes. Presumably the winner is the guard, who is able to leave the maximum number standing foolishly on the platform with a 15-minute wait in front of them, after a laudable endeavour to do the sprint in even time. One admires, however, the self-possession of the Underground officials, who never betray what must be intense enjoyment by the slightest hint of a smile on their stern, immobile features.—Mr. A. MORRIS THOMAS, Rousillon, 17, Park-drive, Gunnersbury Park, W.3.

JACKDAWS IN CHIMNEYS

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the habits of birds to know whether jackdaws are harmful or beneficial to agriculture, but I do know that they can be an intolerable domestic nuisance, building their nests in chimneys not in constant use, and bringing down mortar, &c., like showers of hail in the early morning. Their persistence is remarkable; after we had smoked them out on three successive days they returned to the attack in force, bringing twigs more than a foot long in some cases. Last autumn the chimney sweep collected from two bedroom chimneys more than a large sackful of débris. Could any of your readers suggest a means of getting rid of these tiresome birds? Shooting is impossible in an urban district such as this.—Mrs. L. A. JOHNSON, Aberystwyth.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

It seems a pity that Miss Godfrey should encourage the domestic servant to think that her lot is a hard one, and I was glad to read Mr. Heygate's letter on the subject. If our maids have less freedom than have their business sisters, there are correspondingly great advantages—the warmth and comfort of a private house, well-cooked meals, a good bed, and few hours of real hard work!—Mrs. E. HIGHAM, 78, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY

May I recall a passage on this subject from the French author, Alphonse de Lamartine? In his "Voyage en Orient," he describes his meeting in 1832 with the Lady Hester Stanhope, niece of William Pitt, at her residence in Mount Lebanon, and writes of her as follows: "Lady Esther paraît avoir cinquante ans; elle a de ces traits que les années ne peuvent altérer; la fraicheur, la couleur, la grâce s'en vont avec la jeunesse; mais quand la beauté est dans la forme même, dans la pureté des lignes, dans la dignité, dans la pensée d'un visage d'homme ou de femme, la beauté change aux différentes époques de la vie, mais elle ne passe pas. Telle est celle de Lady Stanhope."—Mr. ERNEST H. GODFREY, Poulton, Cirencester.

The lyric quoted by Mr. R. H. Whitehead, "As a white flame," &c., is by the living Irish poet, Joseph Campbell, or as he probably prefers, Seosamh MacCathmhaoil. Lovers of his other lyrics—surely amongst the most exquisite in our language—such as "When rooks fly homeward" and "Why crush the claret rose," will hardly need to be told that Mr. Whitehead's version is incorrect in several details. Reference to "Irishry" and "The Mountainy Singer," published by Maunsel, will set the matter right.—Mr. P. S. BEALES, The Limes, North Lopham, near Diss, Norfolk.

PRICE OF CLOTHES

We are told that there is much over-production, and that prices consequently have fallen. Why is it there is no sign of the fall in the retail trades? Take wool; I do not find any reduction in the charges for clothing. If prices in the retail trades fell, demand should rise. To the ordinary observer there seems something wrong according to all the laws of economics.—Mr. PERCIVAL HODGKINSON, 3, Auckland-road East, Southsea.

ON THE SOUTH DOWNS

In your issue of Friday last the Rev. G. H. Milner draws attention to the common error that Chanctonbury is the highest of the South Downs, and gives the honour to Black Down; but he does not put Chanctonbury in its proper place. According to the Ordnance Survey it is only fifth; Teglease or Littleton, near Duncton, is given as 837ft.; Linch, near Cocking, 818ft.; Ditchling, 813ft.; and then follows poor old Chanctonbury.—Mr. R. HOPGE, Cissbury-road, Worthing.

Brave and Bonnie Scotland!

Bonnie Prince Charlie—Mary Queen of Scots—Young Lochinvar—Bobbie Burns .... Romance is Scotland—Scotland is Romance! Loch Lomond—the Kyles of Bute—the Trossachs—Isle of Skye .... what tender beauty, what rugged charm!

Scotland is a brave and bonnie country, the land of grim crag and wild pass—of wide moor and lovely glen—of bonnie banks and braes by the shores of beautiful lochs. The air of the Scottish countryside fills long days and long light evenings with as much holiday vigour as sixteen hours can hold!

★

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" " " " " Part 2 - - post free, 1/-
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PALMOLIVE Shaving Cream has won men by the millions. A few years ago, a newcomer in a sharply competitive field . . . to-day the largest selling cream in the world. That's Palmolive's record.

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We feel that a 7-day test will convince you. Will bring such shaving comfort and efficiency as you have never before experienced. Use the coupon, and test on your own beard. Words alone can't tell you what a clean close comforting shave you'll get.

No matter how tough your beard, or how tender your skin, Palmolive Shaving Cream will suit you. Cut the coupon now, and prove for yourself! Now—before you forget.

To add the final touch to shaving luxury, use Palmolive After-Shave Talc—created especially for men. It does not show on the face and takes away that after-shave shine.

5 amazing New Features.

1 Multiplies itself in lather 250 times.
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Simply insert name and address and send 2d. in stamps to cover cost of postage and packing to PALMOLIVE, Dept. S.C., Ranelagh Rd., Grosvenor Rd., S.W.1.

Name .....
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PLEASE PRINT NAME CLEARLY. Times 10/4/30.

NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL

POST-GRADUATE WORK AT HAMMERSMITH

COMMITTEE'S SCHEME FOR HOSPITAL

The important and representative Committee appointed in July, 1925, under the chairmanship of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, to draw up a practical scheme of post-graduate medical education centred in London, issued yesterday a unanimous report, which recommends the establishment of a British Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical School by means of the conversion of the existing Hammersmith Hospital, at which the 400 beds required at the outset of the scheme are already available.

The Hammersmith Hospital is one of the 30 "Separate Infirmaries" formerly controlled by Boards of Guardians which have been transferred to the London County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929. It is situated in Ducane-road, Shepherd's Bush, on a site of 14 acres. The hospital was built in 1905. Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who succeeded Mr. Chamberlain as Minister of Health, assumed the chairmanship of the committee in June last year, and his is the first signature to the report. The other members of the committee are:—

Sir George Blacker, Sir John Bland-Sutton, Sir Robert Bolam, Dr. H. G. Dain, Lord Dawson of Penn, Mr. H. L. Eason, Sir Robert Hutchison, Sir Thomas Horder, Sir Donald Macleau, Sir George Newman, Dr. John Parkinson, Mr. H. J. Paterson, Sir W. A. Robinson, Sir Humphrey Rolleston, and Mr. J. Webb-Johnson.

In November, 1926, Sir John Bland-Sutton resigned and was succeeded by Sir Berkeley Moynihan (now Lord Moynihan of Leeds).

The report submits as a commonplace that the process of education ought not to end with school or university, but should be continued throughout life; and that it is even more obvious that continued education of medical practitioners is specially valuable to them, and through them to all who are, or may become, their patients, and to the advancement of the science and art of medicine. It is the opinion of the committee that the practitioner must be given opportunities and direct stimulus, from time to time in his professional life, to refresh the knowledge which he took with him in his early manhood when he emerged from his medical school and began to practise. He must also be enabled to acquire knowledge which he could not acquire when he was a medical student because it had not then been revealed, and special provision must be made to bring within his reach yet other knowledge which is out of his reach because of the day-to-day circumstances and claims of his practice.

It is observed that more than 30 years ago it became obvious that the provision of facilities for postgraduate study was a pressing problem, and that within quite recent years additions to existing knowledge of curative and preventive medicine and surgery have been made in so many different fields and at such frequent intervals that the importance of increasing such facilities as exist for post-graduate medical education has grown with great rapidity. Examples of discoveries given include the discovery and application of radium, the invention of X-ray apparatus, advances in biochemistry, the studies of nervous diseases, the developments of bacteriology, the progress towards control of tropical disease, and the immense and increasing scope of modern surgery.

A SERIOUS DEFECT

The committee in a summary of their findings and recommendations say that it is of urgent importance that the serious defect that there is no hospital and medical school in London exclusively devoted to providing post-graduate medical education should be remedied by the establishment of a British post-graduate hospital and medical school. They consider that such an institution should include from the outset a hospital with not less than 400 beds, a medical school on the scale appropriate to a hospital of this size, residential accommodation for the postgraduate students of the hospital and medical school, and provision for expansion to meet increased demands upon the original organization.

After full consideration of alternative methods of securing the establishment of the British Postgraduate Hospital and Medical School within the shortest possible time, the Committee are unable to recommend as a practicable scheme either building a new hospital and medical school or converting an existing hospital which has a medical school, or converting an existing voluntary hospital which has not a medical school. The Committee do not regard a scheme which involves building a new hospital and medical school as practicable, because the capital cost of such a scheme must be at least £1,000 for each hospital bed provided, that is, not less than £400,000 for a hospital with 400 beds.

Even this sum would not include the important items of the cost of acquiring land sufficient for the original buildings and for subsequent extension, or the cost of providing accommodation for postgraduate students partly on the hospital premises but mainly at a separate residential hostel. It would therefore be unsafe to estimate the total capital cost of a scheme on this basis as being less than £500,000. Moreover, the cost of maintaining a hospital with 400 beds (exclusive of the cost of maintaining the medical school) could not be less than approximately £100,000 a year.

The Committee are further unable to recommend as practicable a scheme for the conversion of an existing hospital which has a medical school into the British Postgraduate Hospital and Medical School, because it is an essential condition of effective postgraduate teaching in medicine that postgraduate and undergraduate students should not be taught in the same medical school, and there is no hospital and medical school in London otherwise suitable for conversion which is ready to comply with this condition by ceasing to provide instruction for undergraduate students, and accepting postgraduate students only.

The Committee made a prolonged and detailed inquiry into the possibility of recommending as a practical scheme the conversion of the West London Hospital, which has not a medical school, but found that the capital cost of conversion and equipment would not be less than £400,000 and the cost of maintenance would again be not less than approximately £100,000 a year, exclusive of the cost of maintaining the medical school. Apart from questions of finance the site, covering only 2¼ acres, did not provide for any future expansion.

It was therefore felt at a certain stage of the inquiry that the possibility of conversion of one of the existing public hospitals in London, which would become county hospitals in April this year, must be considered. The Committee found that the Hammersmith Hospital, which has now 400 beds, appeared to be specially suitable as a possible basis for their scheme.

REASONS

They explain that the capital cost of converting the Hammersmith Hospital should not, on the best estimate which the Committee can frame, be more than £200,000 or £250,000. It already has 400 hospital beds in modern wards. As regards the cost of the maintenance of patients the prospective annual charge after conversion should not be assumed to be less than approximately £100,000. But some part of the charge at a public hospital would be recoverable from patients or persons liable to maintain them; and the balance would naturally and properly be a charge on the rates in the same way as the present cost of the maintenance of patients at this and other public hospitals.

The medical and administrative grounds for the unanimous conclusion of the Committee that the conversion of the Hammersmith Hospital is a practicable scheme are

that for the purposes of the British Post-graduate Hospital and Medical School the Hammersmith Hospital as converted would afford ample clinical facilities for post-graduate students; that the reorganization of its management in relation both to medical staff and general governance should give rise to no insuperable difficulty; that it is readily accessible both to teachers and students at a post-graduate centre and to students residing at a hostel in Central London; and that its site (covering 14 acres) gives ample room for expansion after the inauguration of a scheme of the minimum scope which is desirable.

The committee, therefore, unanimously report that they have drawn up a practicable scheme of post-graduate medical education centred in London, by making the recommendation that the British Post-graduate Hospital and Medical School, comprising a hospital with 400 beds, a medical school, and residential facilities for post-graduate students, should be established, on a site which will permit of its future expansion as its services to the science and art of medicine, and to the public are developed and recognized, by means of the conversion of a public hospital, the Hammersmith Hospital, at which the 400 beds initially required are already available. The residential facilities for students should be provided in part at the hospital, but mainly at a separate hostel in the medical and social centre of London.

The report of the committee is published by the Stationery Office as a White Paper (Cmd. 3638. Price 6d. net).

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER

RICHMOND BOY CHARGED

GEORGE COLLIER, 15, of Bottoms-place, Richmond, again appeared at the Mortlake Police Court yesterday, charged with attempting to murder Lilian Smith, 14.

Mr. R. M. Howe appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions, and Collier was represented by Mr. H. N. Branson, who, on his behalf, pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. HOWE said that it was a case in which naturally the Director would have liked to prefer a less serious charge, but he was afraid there was no option. On March 20, continued Mr. Howe, a man named Edwards was on Sheen Common near the Black Horse Gate, and he heard some screaming. He went towards the screaming, and saw Collier sitting on a girl with his hands round the girl's throat. The girl was going blue in the face. When he asked the lad what he was doing, Collier replied, "I am going to kill her." A policeman in plain clothes came up and to him Collier said, "I was going to kill her, but I was disturbed." Later he said, "If you take me, I will kill her when I come out."

Mr. Howe added that he understood the boy was quite sane.

The CHAIRMAN read a statement alleged to have been made by Collier in which he said:—

I have known Lily for about three years. This afternoon I called her and told her someone wanted her. It was not true. I told her that to get her on the common to kill her. I was in a temper, and for six or eight months I have been thinking of it, and it nearly drove me mad. I had to strangle her because I was in such a temper.

I caught hold of her throat. I didn't realise what I was doing at the time, because I thought she would be wrong, though she has never spoken rudely to me. I must add she is a girl a chap could be proud of. She is the most decent girl I ever knew. I thought she would go wrong when she was older.

Dr. Harrison Morris Yardley, assistant divisional surgeon, described bruises which he found on the girl's neck. The girl's eyes were not bloodshot. If there had been considerable pressure three-quarters of an hour before his examination, the eyes would have remained bloodshot. She seemed fairly calm.

Mr. Ernest Edwards, a bricklayer, said that he heard screams and went to the spot. He looked over the boy's shoulder and saw the girl's face going slightly blue. As he arrived the girl's voice was getting fainter. When the girl got up she seemed to have difficulty in getting her breath.

"The boy seemed more like a lunatic than anything else," he went on. "His eyes were glaring out of his head and it seemed as though he had no control over himself."

The CHAIRMAN.—Did you think he was killing her?—Not until I looked over and saw her face. Then I thought the boy meant mischief.

From what you saw you thought he meant mischief and was trying to strangle the girl?—Yes.

Police-constable Cox said that on the way to the police station the girl, who was crying bitterly, said: "He had me on the ground on my back with his fingers around my throat trying to strangle me." The constable denied in cross-examination that he had said: "What shall we do about it? They are only kids."

Lilian Smith said she had known Collier for over two years, and had sometimes gone out with him.

The witness told how Collier called for her and they went on the common. They sat down, and with her walking-stick he wrote "Kill" on the ground. He then took a revolver out of his pocket and threw it on the ground. He said, "The first one who gets this kills the other." She picked it up and put it in her pocket. Collier said, "Kill me with it." Collier then took her by the throat with his hands. She screamed because she thought he was going to kill her. She added that the boy had got up before Edwards arrived.

Mr. BRANSON said that he would reserve his cross-examination.

Collier's father said the revolver was one he had found in some house refuse and was useless.

The MAGISTRATES committed Collier for trial.

The accused said he only wished to frighten the girl. He was stopped from making any further statement by his solicitor, and was then removed in custody.

Detective-inspector Nurse said that he thought the boy should be remanded to Brixton Prison for a doctor's report.

PEACEFUL LIVERPOOL

CHIEF CONSTABLE'S ANNUAL REPORT

The Chief Constable of Liverpool, in his annual report, says that the peaceful state of the city continues, and there is no instance to report of serious disturbance or even the least desire to demonstrate with violence. This, he suggests, is a happy state of affairs, proving how much more regard is paid to-day to the cherished opinions, political or sectarian, of others.

Meanwhile police duties extend in other directions. Traffic control in Liverpool already absorbs some 300 men daily, but the demand for more becomes insistent directly an accident occurs at a particular spot. At labour exchanges and other places where public money is paid out, the attendance of the police is expected; and other services contribute to abstraction from beat duty. For this reason, and to provide adequate police protection to the extending suburban areas, the adoption of cyclist patrols in close touch with telephone call-boxes has been found effective. Facilities for the public to call up the police also exist at certain boxes, and when opportunity occurs these will be increased.

The total number of crimes during the year was 11,467, an increase of 274 over the figures for 1928, which was more than accounted for by an increase of 582 in the cases of simple larceny. There were 62 cases of burglary and 511 of housebreaking, and many of these were really more in the nature of thefts; in some it was doubtful whether any forcible entry had taken place. The number of persons proceeded against for indictable offences was 2,510, as against 2,538 in 1928. There were 3,600 charges of drunkenness, as against 3,543 in the previous year and 5,581 in 1925. Liverpool has 147 registered clubs, and proceedings were taken against 10 registered and three unregistered clubs during the year. The Chief Constable expresses a hope that the Royal Commission on the Licensing Laws will be able to make useful recommendations to solve the definition of adequate police supervision consistent with the freedom of club life.

The total number of traffic accidents known to the Liverpool police in 1929 was 4,158, of which 84 were fatal. In all instances where it was possible to gain information on the spot the responsibility as between drivers and other persons, mainly pedestrians, worked out at about 25 per cent. by the former and 75 per cent. by the latter.

BURGLARS IN ALDERSGATE

HOLE BORED IN BRICK WALL

Hours of hard work must have been spent by men who carried out a burglary at the premises of Messrs. J. H. Worrall, Son, and Co., jewellers, Aldersgate-street, E.C., yesterday. A hole big enough to enable the burglars to get through was found by the police in a wall dividing the shop from a restaurant, in which it is believed the thieves hid during the day. They took £60 in cash and all the silver articles they could find, and then left by the way they had entered.

The wall they cut through is made of brick, and it is assumed that the labour involved must have occupied most of the night. City detectives who visited the shop yesterday discovered finger-prints and also a hammer.

Thieves who raided some offices at the corner of Oxford-street and Hills-place yesterday climbed a stack-pipe 65ft. high, and made a hole in a roof by removing tiles. They only secured about £25 in cash and a number of suits.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON LAWYERS

At the Tower Bridge Police Court yesterday, JOAN CRAGO, 28, of no fixed abode, was charged on remand with obtaining 10s. by false pretences from Mr. Scroggie, manager of the Waterloo-road branch of Barclays Bank, in July, 1929, and with obtaining £54 by false pretences from Mr. D. Campbell Lee, barrister, of Brick-court, Temple. There were also two further charges, one of making a false statement on September 4, 1929, at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, that her name was Sonia Joan Randolph, for the purpose of procuring a marriage with Horace Crago, and another of obtaining £1 from Mr. G. H. Mennell, a solicitor, of Berkeley-street, W., on July 9, 1929, by false pretences with intent to defraud. Mr. Scroggie gave evidence of a visit from the accused and to giving her 10s. after hearing her story. Evidence of a marriage to Frederick Sinclair at the Register Office, Henrietta-street, W.C., on December 24, 1925, having been given, the accused was committed to the Central Criminal Court.

THE SALE ROOM

A CHIPPENDALE WARDROBE

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley began yesterday the sale on the premises of the contents of Millfield, Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, by direction of Mrs. E. J. Lee.

The most important lot was a Chippendale mahogany wardrobe, 56in. wide by 68in. high, the lower part of bombé shape, the angles carved with flowers, &c., and the panelled doors carved with shells; this wardrobe, which realized 1,100 guineas, is illustrated in Chippendale's "Director," plate CIV. of the first edition, and, until recent years, was in the celebrated collection of H. H. Mulliner, in whose "Decorative Arts in England, 1660-1780," it is also illustrated.

Other lots in the sale included a Persian carpet with all-over floral design in various colours, which fetched 110 guineas; an Adam mahogany sideboard, 90 guineas; a Sheraton mahogany wardrobe, 160 guineas; a Queen Anne walnut tallboy, 90 guineas; a Chippendale mahogany winged bookcase, 250 guineas; and a Hepplewhite pedestal writing table, 140 guineas.

JEWELS AND ENGRAVINGS

Jewels, the property of the late Mr. Barnet Lewis, and from other sources, totalled £8,237 at Christie's yesterday. The Lewis property, 37 lots, brought £1,541, and included a cabochon emerald and brilliant cross-over ring, which fetched £210 (M. Cohen), and a pair of single brilliant earrings—£265 (Smith). From other sources a brilliant ring with oblong bezel set with two circular brilliants on a diamond ground with onyx border—£200; a brilliant collet bracelet with sapphire border—£315 (both bought by Chalke); a pair of brilliant bracelets of scroll design—£340 (Brooks); a necklace composed of 92 graduated pearls with baroque pearl clasp—£420 (S. H. Harris); an emerald and brilliant brooch, with a square emerald in border of small brilliants—£340 (Wise); a bouton pearl of fine orient, mounted as a ring—£510 (Lewisohn); another—£240 (Wise); and a pair of pearl ear-studs of fine orient—£350 (Ferguson).

At Messrs. Debenham, Storr and Sons, 26, King-street, Covent Garden, a Georgian silver kettle, 1725, by William Spackman, brought £520, at £6 2s. 6d. per oz.

Messrs. Sotheby's sale yesterday of engravings by old masters, the property of various owners, including Viscount Bertie of Thame, totalled £2,078. The Rembrandts included Dr. Faustus, second state, which sold for £135 (Colnaghi and Co.); landscape with a canal and a boat, fine impression of the second state, £190; and Dr. Faustus, fine impression of the rare first state, before the additional cross hatching on the book at the right, £430 (both bought by Craddock). Among the engravings printed in colours were "The Battle of Queenstown," after Major Dennis, by T. Sutherland, £72 (Maggs); and "The Commencement of the Action between H.M.S. Shannon and the United States frigate Chesapeake," 1813, after J. T. Lee, by J. Jeakes, £70 (W. Sabin).

L.C.C. GRANT TO LONDON UNIVERSITY

INCREASE OF £24,000

The L.C.C. Education Committee decided yesterday to increase the grant to the University of London this year by £24,000 to £105,000.

In the discussion on the sub-committee's recommendation, the REV. A. G. PRICHARD said that if they were going to make the grant he thought that now was a good opportunity of protesting against the sex barrier which the university had raised against women wishing to enter the medical profession.

PROFESSOR LASKI said that as a teacher at the university he felt bound to say that it would detract from the value of the grant to be told how to utilize it.

Mr. A. E. SAMUELS said that they did not want to make anything in the nature of a threat or even a strong protest, but rather to make a suggestion.

Mr. W. H. WEBBE said that now was the most inopportune time to make representations to the University. They would not like an association to be made between the protest and the voting of an increased grant.

SIR JOHN GILBERT (chairman) spoke in high terms of the work of Dr. P. B. Ballard, divisional inspector, who is retiring at the end of the month after 25 years service with the Council. He said: "I have had 22 years' experience of London education, but I have seldom found an inspector who fulfils more effectively what I conceive to be the role of an ideal inspector in the schools—an inspector who is the guide, philosopher, and friend of all the teachers with whom he comes into contact."

DR. BALLARD, in reply, said that if he were asked to name the bright spots in London education he would select the infant schools, which were an exclusively British institution, and the central schools, of which the L.C.C. could claim with some pride to be the founders.

Dr. Ballard entered the service of the old London School Board in 1886. From 1898 to 1905 he worked under the Glamorgan County Council, and in 1905 returned to London as a district inspector, being promoted to divisional inspector in 1928. He has written several educational works.

PINNER PARK

250 ACRES SCHEDULED AS PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

The Hendon Rural Council, whose area includes the rapidly growing district of Pinner, have decided that land in Pinner Park to the extent of 250 acres be scheduled in the town planning scheme as a public open space to be kept in perpetuity as a natural reservation, and further, that in the event of the area allocated for cemetery accommodation not being required for such purpose it forms part of the total reservation of 250 acres.

Pinner Park lies between Nower Hill, Pinner, and Hatch End, and is a broad sweep of pasture land with a farmhouse in the centre. The Pinner parish meeting recently carried a unanimous resolution in favour of seeking urban powers for the district.

THE BOAT-RACE CREWS

PICTURES IN "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

The Oxford and Cambridge boat-race is the central topic of the week-end, and *The Times Weekly Edition*, published to-day, contains large, well-printed photographs of the two crews, making an interesting study in "form." The frontispiece of this issue is a charming river scene, Coracle Fishing on the Teify. Other notable illustrations are Sir Hubert Wilkins's views of Antarctica; the ruins of Zimbabwe, associated with legends of King Solomon's mines; a picturesque scene in Mexico, and readers' photographs from such widely separated districts as the Nicobar Islands, South Africa, and Guatemala.

The appeal of Florence Nightingale is stronger to-day than ever, and extracts are given from a series of letters placed at the disposal of *The Times* by Lady Riddell. The rich finds which have been made at Ur are described by Mr. C. Leonard Woolley. One great adventure, the ascent of Kanchenjunga, begins with the departure of the expedition from Darjeeling; another has finished, for the time being, with Sir Douglas Mawson's return from the Antarctic; both are fully described this week. In politics, Mr. Baldwin's speeches on Unionist policy at the Albert Hall and in Manchester, and the Prime Minister's renewed offer to meet the leaders of all political parties to discuss developments in the Naval Conference are events of the week. A special article by the Motoring Correspondent deals with the British Motor industry from the point of view of Overseas interests.

The Times Weekly Edition contains a special Crossword puzzle, a Bridge article, and Chess news; a Letter From London; Fashions, and reviews of books, sport, finance, and law. It is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries:—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, The Times Weekly Edition, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

GERMAN AEROPLANE CRASH

VERDICT OF "ACCIDENTAL DEATH"

The coroner's inquiry into the deaths of the two occupants of the German aeroplane which crashed and burst into flame at Broomlands Farm, Limpsfield, Surrey, on Monday morning, was held at Oxted yesterday. The machine, laden with goods, was flying from Croydon to Berlin. It was engaged on an experimental goods service which had been in operation only two days. The dead men were:—Karl Wessel, the pilot, and Gustav Ferdinand Konnert, the mechanic. Each was 24 years old.

Rudolf Alexander Jahn, London manager of the Deutsche Lufthansa Company, said that he saw the machine, a two-seater Junker monoplane, start from Croydon Aerodrome at 3.20 a.m. on Monday for Cologne. Wessel and Konnert both came from Hamburg. The machine, which was on an experimental flight carrying goods, was tested before starting, and found to be airworthy. It was fitted with wireless, but no message was received before the accident, although Croydon had called it several times. Wessel had three years of flying to this country and knew the route quite well. Visibility was quite good at Croydon when they left.

William Stumpf, a mechanic at Croydon Aerodrome, who tested the machine, said that it was in perfect order before taking off. The machine carried nine Verey lights, and two flares on the wing tips. A pistol for firing the lights, found afterwards, had not been fired. It was usually kept for firing over the Channel if the machine got into difficulties. William Eardley, the officer on duty at Croydon Aerodrome, said that he remarked how nicely the machine took off. It soon reached a height of over 1,000ft.

Superintendent Claydon (Surrey County Police).—The public do not understand why these machines come down so low. Mr. Eardley.—I see no reason for it unless the machine was in trouble.

Samuel Manktelow, of Furze Down, Limpsfield, said that a few minutes before 4 a.m. he was awakened by the terrific roar of an aeroplane. Looking out of the window he saw a machine coming straight towards his cottage. In a few seconds it crashed nose down, and as it nose-dived he should say the engine was opened to its fullest throttle. In a minute or two flames shot up, making his bedroom like day. There was a tremendous noise, and parts of the machine were thrown in all directions. He dressed as quickly as possible and ran out. He saw a gentleman dragging out one body and then the pilot still in his bucket seat. He and the seat had been thrown clear of the aeroplane and he was in the midst of flames with the ground all alight from burning petrol. They tried to put out the flames as best they could. His theory was that the pilot came down and finding himself too close to the ground opened his throttle to try to rise, but failed.

Rose Wymer, parlourmaid at Furze Down, said that when she first heard the machine it seemed to be running quite ordinarily. A minute or two afterwards the engine appeared to be in trouble and the pilot to be circling as if trying to land. She saw the machine hit the earth and burst into flames. Green lights like Verey lights appeared at the side as if they had been dropped to show where to land. There was no explosion. She thought the noise was the machine coming to earth.

Lily Sales, a servant at Ballard's Oak, Limpsfield, said that when she first heard the machine the engine was making an unusual noise, a kind of "whizzing sound."

Ernest Huntley, carpenter, Westerham, the first to reach the burning machine, said that he dragged one body from the wreckage and assisted Manktelow in trying to put out the flames round the burning pilot. The noise made by the machine was "a deep drone in a descending note," similar to the noise made by a machine looping.

Police-constable Forehead, answering Major J. P. C. Cooper, Inspector of Accidents for the Air Ministry, said that there was an appreciable pause between the stopping of the engine and the crash. There was a drizzling rain at the time, and it was very dark.

Dr. J. R. Bentley said that Wessel had a fractured skull and multiple injuries and was very badly burned. Konnert had a fractured skull and his neck was broken, but he was hardly burned at all. He thought the pilot was burned before he was thrown from his machine. He looked as if he had been over a fierce flame. The remains of a petrol tank were found near him, and that would account for the burns.

The CORONER said that there was no evidence to show the cause of the crash. He thought that it was possible—and Major Cooper agreed with him—that there had been some engine defect and that the pilot was trying to find a landing place. He had probably come down closer to the ground than he realized, and the roar which the engine made seemed to indicate that he had accelerated as if to rise. That might be the explanation of the crash, although it was only a theory. Major Cooper was going on with his examination, and the experts would try to find the cause of the accident. He did not think it was necessary to adjourn the inquest, and he thought the jury would be satisfied that it was an accident.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and commended Huntley and Manktelow for the assistance they rendered. They also expressed sympathy with the relatives of the dead pilot and mechanic.

R.A.F. PILOT'S DEATH

An inquest was held at Duxford (Cambridgeshire) Aerodrome last night on the body of FLYING OFFICER ROGER PRIDGIN TEALE, of the 19th Fighter Squadron. Squadron-Leader Reginald Keary said that on Tuesday three aeroplanes, including Teale's, were on the aerodrome ready to make a flight. In attempting to take off the centre machine, with the flight leader on board, failed to rise. The other two did. Teale on the left turned round when about 200ft. up and then got into a gliding turn which caused the machine to stall and crash. His theory was that Teale, seeing that his flight leader did not get off the ground, turned to watch him, and seeing that he did not rise, attempted to land. He was evidently paying too much attention to his leader's movements and did not pay sufficient attention to his own landing. Teale was a very capable pilot and one of their best men. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

CINEMA ON FIRE AT WIMBLEDON

BUILDING PARTLY DESTROYED

Fire destroyed the greater part of Queen's Cinema in Worple-road, Wimbledon, yesterday morning. The damage is estimated at about £3,000. The flames spread quickly and were already shooting through the roof when the fire brigade arrived promptly upon the alarm. There was danger of the fire reaching the furniture shop of Messrs. Ely, which is divided from the picture house by only a narrow passage, but this the brigade were able to prevent. They were also able to prevent the flames reaching a store in the cinema itself where over 14,000ft. of films are kept, and had the outbreak subdued in a couple of hours. The main part of the roof collapsed, and the front of the building, where the screen and orchestra were placed, was destroyed. The building was formerly used for religious meetings, and before the War was converted into a picture house with room for some 380 people.

THE DUKE OF LEINSTER

DIVORCE ACTION AGAINST DUCHESS REVIVED

Mention was made in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, yesterday, of a divorce action, intimation of which appeared on the rolls of the Court in January, 1926. Edward FitzGerald, Duke of Leinster, of Moresfield, Ullapool, Ross-shire, raised the action against May Etheridge, or FitzGerald, Duchess of Leinster, then residing at Waldean Cottage, High-street, Swanage, and against a co-respondent.

Mr. G. R. Thomson, counsel for the Duke of Leinster, yesterday informed Lord Murray that the petitioner had raised another action against the respondent in respect of another matrimonial offence on the ground of adultery. He (counsel) had been advised that he ought to clear out of the way the earlier action, and accordingly he now presented a minute asking to be allowed to abandon the first action. When that was done, counsel stated, the second action would be proceeded with. He moved his Lordship accordingly.

Lord Murray asked if the present motion had been intimated to the respondent, and counsel replied that it had not.

His Lordship pointed out that the respondent might have some interest in the question of costs.

Lord Murray stated that intimation of the abandonment must be made to the respondent and the present motion would therefore be dropped.

ROUND THE SHOPS

HOLIDAY OUTFITS

There is a good deal of shopping being done in preparation for Easter, and two-piece and three-piece ensembles are popular on account of their practicability for holiday use. Wool voile, wool georgette, and some of the new novelty materials are in favour for lighter wear after tweeds, and as they tailor well there are many charming outfits, with coats that are short, three-quarter, or long, according to the changing fancy of the moment, and are worn either with matching dresses or with blouse and skirt.

Gowns for the Courts are already being shown and orders are being taken, though the great rush for fittings for Court gowns does not begin until after Easter.

JAY'S, Regent-street, are very busy at the present time with orders for copies of the many lovely gowns which are being shown in their new collection. A number of beautiful débutante gowns for the coming Courts were added to the collection yesterday, and next week there will be further additions for the older woman. Exquisite simplicity is the note of the débutantes' presentation gowns: in the new candy pink there is a lovely gown in moire with a princess line in the bodice which is finished with a belt; boxpleats appear in front of the full skirt. Boxpleats in the full skirt are also seen in a presentation gown in hydrangea blue poult-de-soie which has a floral trimming. Other presentation gowns are in turquoise *poult-de-soie* and in pale rose, and there are filmy net gowns in the new uncrushable net which has come as a boon in time for the long skirts, in which it is used in tiers of frills. Net and chiffon trains are worn with these youthful Court gowns. In the season's collection there are some lovely black evening frocks; one of these is in black romaine, with tiers of fringe on the skirt and bodice, and with a short train at the back; it is a Lucien Lelong model, and is a great favourite. A Poiret model in black satin and lace is notably attractive. Among the day clothes there is a very smart two-piece in coffee-brown spotted voile made with a dress and three-quarter coat trimmed with brown fox. Handsome day clothes are being shown in dresses and suits in models by Chanel, Miller Sœurs, Molyneux, and other well-known designers.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE, Oxford-street, have some very smart tailor-mades in their coat and skirt department which are suitable for holiday wear. In the new Panama wool georgette, which has a faint self check in the weave, there is a pretty two-piece consisting of coat and frock, the latter trimmed with lingerie effects and made with a good deal of detail; it costs 10½ guineas. A dress and short coat in wool georgette has two tiers of pleated flounces on the skirt and another tier on the coat, and costs 6½ guineas: it is available in a good range of pastel colours. New model suits are now being shown in this department in attractive designs: there is a two-piece by Chanel, consisting of a coat in her own specially woven duvetyn, lined in the flowered georgette of which the dress is made; the dress has novel frills with flowers of the material cut out and stiffened. A model two-piece called "The Jolly Surprise" has a long coat of rich black silk with a straight broderie anglaise effect, and is worn with a crêpe de Chine dress patterned in black, white, and red, and made with loose strappings on the bodice. In the umbrella department there are some novelties for presents. One, a set of three umbrellas, is in a soft morocco travelling-case, and priced at 79s. 6d. Another is a new reversible bed-table with one side of the tray washable and the other covered in baize, and the fitment made with deep slots for papers; it costs 59s. 6d. in good colours.

HAMPTON'S, Pall Mall East, have just issued a catalogue which, as is usual with this firm, is a very handsome production. It has a beautiful and baroque silver cover with embossed Oriental decoration, and within there are a number of fine colour illustrations, one of which shows a vista of a Tudor hall and rooms, and is essentially English in its mellow beauty. The new season's wallpapers, curtains, cretonnes, and carpets are shown in colour, and also new cushions, furniture, lampshades, and china. This interesting booklet will be sent on request.

At a meeting of the United Club yesterday Sir Boyd Merriman, K.C., M.P., and Mr. H. W. Carter were elected chairman and vice-chairman for the ensuing year.

WOMEN PRISONERS

WORK OF HOLLOWAY AID SOCIETY

The LORD MAYOR, Sir William Waterlow, presided yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Holloway Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society held at the Mansion House. He said it was a testimony to the law-abiding character of women generally that, although Holloway administered a very large area and received all women prisoners from no fewer than 16 counties in the South-East of England, the daily average population at the prison in 1929 was only 278. There had been a continuous and steady fall in the population of Holloway for some years, and he noticed that the annual report of the society claimed, justifiably, some of the credit for this to be due to its work.

During last year 1,476 women received assistance on discharge, involving an expenditure of £1,142 6s. 4d. The society also maintained a hostel, where young prisoners and first offenders mainly were received on discharge and maintained until situations were found for them, or some more permanent home provided. As the hostel had vacancies for more than these categories supplied, the society wisely enlarged the scope of this department of its work and agreed to accept approved cases which might be placed on probation by the Courts instead of receiving a sentence of imprisonment. Increasing use was being made by the Courts of this method of dealing with first offenders, and the society might, therefore, be said to be attempting to deal with the problem of the offender in two directions, namely:—(1) Assisting discharged prisoners to get a fresh start in life, and (2) cooperating with the Courts in an attempt to prevent the necessity of sending the first offender to prison at all, and in ascertaining whether a salutary warning might not have the desired effect of bringing her back to the path of honesty and rectitude.

The report of the committee for 1929 stated that the daily average population at Holloway Prison fell from 301 in 1928 to 278 in 1929. In 1919 the daily average population at Holloway was 480.

LADY BRIDGEMAN, in moving the adoption of the annual report and balance-sheet, said the greater number of the women sent to Holloway came under the care of the Holloway Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, which reflected not only the letter but the spirit of the Christian life. It was, she thought, very often a question of degree why some women got into prison and others did not get there at all. The Holloway Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society was in the nature of an insurance and a protection to the community. Through its agency a very large number of women were set upon their feet again and prevented from becoming pests of society and a burden on the State.

LADY HUDSON seconded the motion, which was carried.

MINERS' WORKING DAY

DECISION ON "SPREAD-OVER" PROPOSAL TO-DAY

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The executive committee of the Miners' Federation will meet to-day to receive a report of the conversation of a fortnight ago between the officials of the Federation and the officials of the Mining Association on the possibility of modifying the 7½-hour day clause of the Coal Mines Bill so as to permit of a "spread-over" of the 45 hours of the working week and allow of either a short Saturday shift or of an 11-day fortnight.

Only the general effects of the more elastic arrangement were discussed by the officials. If the conversations continue more definite proposals will be made, and the Federation's executive will decide to-day whether the principle of a departure from the rigid 7½-hour day is to be entertained. They are aware, of course, that the "spread-over" arrangement which the owners desire would be economically advantageous and would greatly ease the working of shorter time. It is, indeed, understood that in return for such a modification of the provisions of the Bill the owners would go as far as possible to ensure that the reduction of hours of work should not be followed by a reduction of wage rates in the areas where an eight-day hour is now worked.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Wright, of Worthington-road, Tolworth, Surbiton, celebrate their golden wedding to-day.

News in Brief

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has consented to open the extension of the Northwood and Pinner Hospital on June 23. The sum of £10,000 is still required, and a pantomime, *The Fairy Transformed*, is being presented on April 24 at Pinner and April 26 at Hatch End.

William Wallace, an L.M.S. railway examiner gas fitter, of Warburton-street, Hall-lane, was crossing the lines at Lime-street Station, Liverpool, yesterday, when he was killed by a coach, which was being shunted. The coach left the lines and tore up the permanent way.

The cremated remains of the wife of Mr. Pakhar Singh, an Indian living in Sinclair-road, West Kensington, who died in London, were consigned to the Thames near Hammersmith Bridge yesterday. Mr. Singh, with three other Indians, was rowed to the middle of the river, where the urn, in conformity with Sikh burial rites, was placed overboard.

The Duchess of Bedford left Croydon in her aeroplane Spider yesterday afternoon for Lympne, whence she sets off at dawn to-day on her flight to the Cape. Captain Barnard piloted the machine, and Mr. R. Little is second pilot. The Duchess, who made her first solo flight on Tuesday, will relieve the pilots at the controls during the African flight.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

An examination for the appointment of women shorthand-typists to the League of Nations, Geneva, will be held in London from May 19 to 22, and in Edinburgh, May 26 and 27. (p. 3)

Any solicitor or person having knowledge of any will made by Mr. Hubert Gore-Lloyd, late of Hampton Court House, Hampton Court, is asked to communicate with advertisers. (p. 1)

The proprietors of a gazetteer invite the collaboration of writers with first-hand knowledge of the countries of Continental Europe for the purpose of providing a new edition of the work. (p. 3)

An examination will be held at Bradfield College on June 3 and 4 for foundation scholarships, an open scholarship, and exhibitions. (p. 28)

UNIVERSITY NEWS

LONDON, APRIL 9

The following college awards are announced:—

WESTFIELD COLLEGE.—Scholarships.—A. E. LISLE (Roedean School, Brighton), for Classics; B. L. BAILEY (North London Collegiate School), for Classics (Honorary Scholarship); G. J. GRIFFITHS (Trinity Hall, Southport), for History; N. M. WILLETT (Mary Datchelor Girls' School), for Botany. Exhibitions.—C. D. SCOTT (Northampton School for Girls), for French; K. I. BOARDLEY (Calder High School, Liverpool), for History; V. BROWN (Modern School, Exeter), for English; H. M. SYMONDS (Haberdashers' Aske's School, Acton), for History; M. L. WARD (Chatham High School), for Mathematics; K. L. MESSENGER (Godolphin and Latymer School, Hammersmith), for Botany; N. FINKELSTEIN (Great Yarmouth High School), for English; R. C. LANCASTER (Charles Edward Brooke School, Camberwell), for English; M. W. DAVIS (Colston High School, Bristol), for Mathematics. Commended.—C. V. C. KNIGHT (Plumstead Secondary School), for French; M. C. THOMPSON (James Allen's Girls' School), for Botany; M. BURGOYNE (Worcester Secondary School), for English.

BLASTING OF DANGEROUS CLIFFS

The Carnarvonshire County Council on Tuesday began blasting the dangerous overhanging rocks on the cliffs skirting the main road between Tremadoc and Beddgelert, about two miles from Portmadoc. The cliffs are about 170ft. high. The blast went off at the scheduled time, 3 o'clock yesterday, with a roar which could be heard a long distance away. About 200 tons fell. Hundreds of spectators were posted in a circle a quarter of a mile from the cliff. Pieces of rock weigh

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DISTRIBUTION

By CALLISTHENES

In this House we believe strongly in the national importance of distribution. The processes by which merchandise is brought from the place of its creation, introduced to the public, and sent to their homes are, we believe, now the dominant factor in the economic life of the nation.

The hewing of the coal in the pit comes first in order of time, but the greater part of the creative economic force of the nation is shown in the subsequent processes, in the finding of uses and markets for the coal, in getting it from the pit-head to the consumer as rapidly and cheaply as possible.

The growing of an acre, say, of daffodils has the same importance of genetic priority, but the greater economic importance is now to be found in that intricate and delicate mechanism of distribution by which the daffodils are shown to the housewife, so attractive in appearance and so low in price, that she comes to regard them as among her household requirements—buys them and takes them home.

These facts, we think, are clear to any one who takes a steady look at the economic life of the nation. They are missed by those who confuse genetic priority with economic importance. They are distorted and misrepresented by those who, because of rival claims on the national income or the influence of antiquated academic theory, think it to their interest to belittle the claims of distribution.

It is significant that the United States, in connection with its General Census of 1930, has embarked on a detailed census of distribution.

The amount of work involved in such a census is enormous. Three years ago a semi-official census was taken of the retail and wholesale trade of ten representative cities. The thoroughness of it surprised even those who are familiar with the American thoroughness in census matters. The results it gave confirmed the highest views of the importance of distribution in the economic life of the modern world.

It showed the numbers engaged in each kind of shop or store, their salaries, their sales, the number of sales per head, the number of inhabitants per store, and so on through fifty closely packed pages of statistics.

It is of great importance in economic history that such information is now to be collected about the whole of the United States. It will, we know, help to prove, as would a census of distribution in London, how vital and beneficial a part is played in the modern world by those responsible for the distribution of merchandise.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

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See the race in comfort.
C.U.B.C. ENCLOSURE
10/6 including Refreshments.
PRIVATE CAR PARK.
De Luxe Coach Service from Trafalgar Square, 4/6 return.
Tickets from all usual Agencies, or from
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD.
28, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.
Telephone: Gerrard 2094; Regent 1177.

LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY

PERFORMANCE OF VERDI'S "REQUIEM"

The performance of Verdi's *Requiem* at Queen's Hall last night by the London Choral Society, under Mr. Arthur Fagge, showed a great improvement on their last concert. Verdi's vocal music, of course, almost sings itself and the choral writing is straightforward and not much broken up by the soloists. None the less, the energy and conviction with which the choir sang on this occasion were in marked contrast to their treatment of Elgar's *The Apostles* a few months ago. The male parts would benefit by an increase of strength, but the balance in the fugal numbers was fairly good. Mr. Fagge, however, allowed the general balance of orchestra and voices to be destroyed in his zeal for powerful climaxes. The brass parts are magnificent, but except in the *Tuba mirum* they should be brought into relation with the general scheme. The final *Libera me* showed some weakness in the choir's rhythm. Apart from these two points a good account of the work was given.

The soloists, too, were very well suited to the *ensemble* work required of them. Miss Evelyn Scotney's clear soprano came over the chorus easily and without forcing; Miss Astra Desmond, Mr. Frank Titterton, and Mr. Robert Radford made a satisfactory blend, and sang better together than sometimes happens when four singers are collected for a single performance.

PAGEANT OF ITALIAN PICTURES

LIVING REPRESENTATIONS

A dress rehearsal of the Pageant of Italian Exhibition Pictures, which will be held to-morrow at the Prince of Wales Theatre in aid of the General Lying-in Hospital Extension Fund, took place yesterday at the theatre.

Judging by the beauty of the living pictures as seen at yesterday's rehearsal, which lasted from 11 a.m. until 5 p.m., the pageant should be one of the most remarkable productions undertaken in aid of a charity for a long time. It seems a pity that there should be one performance only, for many who visited the Italian Exhibition would certainly be glad to see these striking *tableaux*. The care given to a great theatrical production and the skill used in arranging an art exhibition have been united in the setting, lighting, and posing.

Old Italian music will be played during the afternoon, and there will be songs. At yesterday's rehearsal two of the loveliest works of art that came to life were the picture by da Forlì, in which Lady Moira Combe appeared as the Angel of the Annunciation, and the Madonna statue by an unknown Tuscan artist, for which Lady Diana Cooper posed. "The Archangel and Tobias" (Pollaiuolo), Crivelli's Madonnas, represented by Miss Valerie French, and "La Buria" (Franceschini) are other fine pictures. Moroni, Tintoretto, Tiepolo, Cavallino, Giorgione, and Raphael are among the masters represented.

LLOYD'S CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA

A concert is to be given at 1.15 p.m. on Thursday, May 1, in the Royal Exchange (by permission of the Gresham Committee) by Lloyd's Choir, assisted by the brass instrumentalists of the London Fire Brigade Band, under the direction of Mr. Geoffrey Toye. Admission will be free.

On the evening of May 1, at 8.45 o'clock, a concert, to which admission will be by ticket, will be given by Lloyd's Orchestra in the Underwriting Room at Lloyd's. Before the concert the Corporation of Lloyd's Silver will be available for inspection, together with the special rooms of the building, and it is hoped that the four new ceiling panels will be in position in the Underwriting Room.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

MR. HENRY AINLEY AS HAMLET

One of the most interesting Shakespearian productions in London for some years will be given on the afternoons of Tuesday and Friday, April 22 and 25, when two special performances of *Hamlet* will be staged at the Haymarket Theatre as a Shakespeare birthday celebration. The performances will be produced under the supervision of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, with Mr. Henry Ainley as Hamlet. Although Mr. Ainley has played many Shakespearian parts, he has never before played this role. Mr. Aubrey Hammond has designed some new scenery, and Mr. Norman O'Neill has composed incidental music for oboe, strings, trumpet, and drums. The costumes were designed by the late Mr. Percy Macquoid, R.I., for Mr. William Gillette, the American actor, but for some reason his production of *Hamlet* was cancelled, and these dresses will, therefore, be seen for the first time at the Haymarket. The proceeds of the *matinées* will be devoted to theatrical charities.

There have been several important changes in the cast since the names were published in *The Times* a few weeks ago. Owing to other engagements Miss Fay Compton will be unable to play Ophelia and her place will be taken by Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, who, it may be recalled, was the Ophelia in Sir Barry Jackson's modern-dress production of *Hamlet* at the Kingsway. Miss Ffrangcon-Davies has played Juliet, Cordelia, and Titania at the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, and her Lady Macbeth in the Oxford University Dramatic Society's recent revival is fresh in memory. Mr. Malcolm Keen, recently returned from America, will play the King, the part he took in the Barrymore production, and Mr. Godfrey Tearle will now be seen as Horatio, in place of Mr. Owen Nares, who is unable to appear. Mr. Colin Clive has taken over Laertes from Mr. Frank Vosper, and other members of the cast are Mr. Herbert Waring as Polonius, Mr. Baliol Holloway as the Ghost, Mr. Henry Hewitt and Mr. Patrick Waddington as the inseparable Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, Mr. Ernest Thesiger as Osric, Mr. Cedric Hardwicke as the First Grave Digger, Miss Irene Vanbrugh as the Queen, and Mr. Robert Speaight as the First Player.

The Stratford-on-Avon Festival Company, which has completed a tour of North America under the direction of Mr. W. Bridges Adams, will arrive in England on Tuesday. Two days later they will begin rehearsals at Stratford for the Shakespeare Birthday Festival, which opens there on Easter Monday, April 21, and extends over a period of five weeks. Their repertoire has been greatly extended as the result of their continuous work in America and elsewhere. Usually they produce only half a dozen plays for the Birthday Festival, but this year they will do 11. The list is as follows:—*The Merry Wives of Windsor, Julius Cæsar, Othello, Much Ado About Nothing, Romeo and Juliet, A Midsummer Night's Dream, The Tempest, Twelfth Night, Richard II., Macbeth,* and *Hamlet*. *Othello* has been chosen as the birthday play, with Miss Joyce Bland as Desdemona, Mr. Wilfrid Walter as Othello, Mr. George Hayes as Iago, and Miss Fabia Drake as Emilia. Others in the company are Mr. Jack Bligh, Mr. Roy Byford, Mr. Ernest Hare, Mr. Eric Maxon, Mr. Geoffrey Wilkinson, Miss Miriam Adams, Miss Mary Holder, and Miss Dorothy Francis.

A RUSSIAN PLAY

Mr. J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre is now rehearsing another interesting play, *The Man with the Portfolio*, by Alexei Faiko, which is to be acted in Russian at the Arts Theatre on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Theodore Komisarjevsky will produce it and Mr. Boris Ranevsky will play the leading part. The play is in no sense, it is stated, a political play; "it is an intense and exciting 'thriller.'" It concerns the lives of a middle-class family living in Moscow: the father is on his way by train to take up a professorship in a neighbouring university when he is seized by a moment's madness, murders a fellow-traveller, and throws his body out of the window. For the time he conceals his crime, but is perpetually dogged and blackmailed in his struggles for material success. Then, just as he is about to gain an important public position, the murder is discovered, together with the various other crimes he has committed in his efforts to hide the first. The play, it is said, has a highly dramatic ending. A synopsis of each act will be printed in English in the programme so that the action may be followed by those who do not understand Russian. In addition to Mr. Ranevsky the cast will include Mr. A. A. Bray, Mr. Paul Fetterlein, Miss Mary Leserson, Miss Catherine Murton, Mr. Vladimir Pickersgill, Miss Catherine de la Roche, Miss Alexandra Wolkoff, and Mr. Percival Ward.

Mr. Theodore Komisarjevsky is also to produce on Sunday evening Mr. Lionel Britton's play *Brain*, which is to be staged by the Masses Stage and Film Guild at the Garrick Theatre.

The run of *Milestones* at the Criterion Theatre will end on Saturday, and on Monday Ibsen's *A Doll's House* will be produced there by Mr. J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre, with practically the same cast that appeared recently at the Arts Theatre. Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies will again act Nora, Mr. Henry Oscar will play Helmer, and others in the company are Mr. Vernon Sylvaine, Mr. Henry Hallatt, and Miss Mary Barton. The last public performance of *A Doll's House* was at the Kingsway Theatre in March, 1928, when Nora was played by Miss Gillian Scaife. Since Miss Ffrangcon-Davies is to appear in *Hamlet*, it has been arranged that the *matinées* at the Criterion will not clash with the Haymarket production. Another Ibsen play to be produced at the Everyman Theatre on April 21 is *Ghosts*, in which Miss Sybil Thorndike will appear as Mrs. Alving. This is the first time Miss Thorndike has played in Ibsen and she is therefore realizing a long cherished desire.

When *The House That Jack Built* is transferred to the Winter Garden Theatre on Monday, with Miss Norah Blaney and Miss Gwen Farrar making their first appearance together in a new number in the *revue*, Mr. Paul Murray will begin a policy of cheaper London theatre prices. These are to range from 1s. to 7s. 6d., exclusive of tax, and will be actually lower than the pre-War scale and similar to those charged at a number of important cinemas.

On Tuesday a new play called *Insult*, based by Mr. J. E. Harold Terry and Mr. Harry Tighe on a Dutch tragedy by Jan Fabricius, will be seen at the Little Theatre, in succession to *Frankenstein*, which is to be withdrawn on Saturday. Miss Marjorie Mars will be the only woman in the cast of *Insult*, and she will be supported by Mr. Leslie Perrins as a half-caste, Mr. David Horne, and Mr. Denys Blakelock. The play, of which the scene is laid in the Dutch East Indies, deals with the colour question. Wednesday will see the production at the Vaudeville Theatre of *Down Our Street*, a Cockney piece, which was originally performed by the Stage Society under the title of *Belle*. The leading part in this piece will be played by Miss Nancy Price.

The Victoria Palace, the policy of which has been twice-nightly performances of musical comedy and *revue* since Miss Gracie Fields appeared there in *The Show's the Thing*, is again to become a once-nightly theatre. The change will take place on Wednesday, when Mr. Tom Arnold will present there the *revue De La Folie Pure*. This piece is the latest of the *revues* produced at the Folies Bergères Theatre in Paris, and it is to be presented in its entirety. The cast, which will be international in character, will include Mr. Charles Austin, Miss Josephine Trix, Miss Marika Rokk, Mr. Walter Williams, Mr. Ivor Vintor, and Mr. Glen Ellyn. All seats are to be made bookable in advance.

To celebrate his 12th year of management at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, Sir Nigel Playfair will, on Saturday evening, April 19, begin a season of revivals of old Lyric favourites, the first of which will be *She Stoops to Conquer*, which was very popular when presented two years ago. In the coming revival, which will last for three weeks only, Sir Nigel will himself again play the part of Tony Lumpkin, and Miss Lydia Sherwood that of Kate Hardcastle, which part was, in the original production, played by Miss Edith Evans. Mr. Eric Portman will play Young Marlow, and Mr. George Merritt Hardcastle. Mr. Alfred Reynolds' music will again be used.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

SUNDAY.—*The Man with the Portfolio*, Arts (*matinée*); *Brain*, Garrick.
MONDAY.—*The House that Jack Built*, Winter Garden (transf.); *A Doll's House*, Criterion (transf.).
TUESDAY.—*Insult*, Little.
WEDNESDAY.—*Down Our Street*, Vaudeville; *De La Folie Pure*, Victoria Palace.
APRIL 19.—*She Stoops to Conquer*, Lyric, Hammersmith.
APRIL 21.—*Ghosts*, Everyman; Shakespeare Festival opens, Stratford-on-Avon.
APRIL 22.—*Hamlet*, Haymarket (*matinée*).
APRIL 23.—*Deburau*, Lyric.
APRIL 24.—*Othello*, Arts.
APRIL 25.—*The Maltese Bird*, Criterion.
APRIL 30.—*Hilda's Atonement*, Arts.

GLOBE THEATRE

"B. J. ONE"

BY STEPHEN KING-HALL

Lieutenant Malheim, Imperial German Navy	DOUGLAS BURBIDGE
Lieutenant R. Westley, R.N.	HENRY HEWITT
Manager	ROBERT ERNEST
Commander J. Rawton, R.N.	RICHARD GRAY
Commander S. Lane, R.N.	MARTIN WALKER
Commander H. Holmes, R.N.	WILLIAM HOBE
Major G. Westley, D.S.O.	ALAN STEVENSON
Captain William Mackwell	IAN FLEMING
A Vice-Admiral (Chief of Naval Staff)	JOHN GARSIDE
A Rear-Admiral (Deputy-Chief of Naval Staff)	A. SCOTT-GATTY
First Lord of the Admiralty	BASIL LODER
Captain of the Cruiser	ROBERT GATES
The Commander	IAN FLEMING
The Gunnery Officer	CLIFFORD BARTLETT
The Torpedo Officer	MICHAEL SHEPLEY
Sub-Lieutenant Rose	ORMISTON MILLER
A Yeoman of Signals	HUGH METCALFE
A Quartermaster	JOHN TURB
Stoker Macpherson	MAXWELL LOW
Mr. Hardy	ANDREW LEIGH
Mr. Fletcher	ROBERT GATES

Few things are more interesting in the theatre, and certainly nothing is a greater relief from its common traffic in artificial emotionalism, than a study of men doing their job. When their job takes them to Room 47 in the Admiralty on May 31, 1916, and to the bridge of a light cruiser during the night of the Jutland action, nothing but extravagance or incompetence or ignorance of technical detail can well prevent the play from being an absorbing one. Commander King-Hall is guilty of none of these faults. As long as his work is descriptive, as long as it depends for its effect upon acute and accurate observation of naval scenes, it holds the stage without faltering.

His attempt to make the naval action illustrative of a wider theme is less successful. This theme, crudely stated, is that the War has made international co-operation in business not a luxury only, but a necessity, and that the relations between naval officers and their men are worth the study of civilians burdened by industrial conflicts. It is a reasonable theme. We hear it discussed at a 1929 conference between steel magnates, two of whom happen to be retired naval officers, German and English, bound together in a common idealism. But, in spite of the admirable performances of Mr. Robert Gates and Mr. Andrew Leigh and the evident sincerity of the writing, the scene drags a little, because it is at once too short and too long—too long to prevent it from being an anti-climax to the battle preceding it, too short to save it from the disadvantages, and sometimes the obscurity, of over-compression. In this matter Commander King-Hall's knowledge of the theatre has failed him. He has tried to simplify an economic subject too complex for brief discussion, and has not chosen very skilfully the moment of making his attempt. His dish is allowed to cool because he has been too ambitious a cook and has chosen the wrong oven.

But when he is cooking his proper naval omelette he is first-rate. A friendly encounter at Kiel in June, 1914, between Lieutenant Malheim and Lieutenant Westley was weakened a little by the surprising supposition that both officers at that time scouted the idea of war between their two countries; it would have seemed more natural if they had vigorously discussed its technical aspects; but both were so far advanced in wine that their affability may be supposed to have outrun their reason. The scene in the Operations Room at the Admiralty is extremely good, Mr. Martin Walker and Mr. Ian Fleming distinguishing themselves among the officers and Mr. Basil Loder contributing a delightfully dry, aloof sketch of the First Lord. Here we pass from ordinary routine to the sudden emergency created by the news that the Battle Cruisers are in action, and Commander King-Hall makes the routine as interesting as the emergency.

The climax of the play is on the upper bridge of a light cruiser at night action stations. The ship is coming towards you; its movement is brilliantly and simply suggested. Above are the officers by the compass; below them is the quartermaster at the wheel. Expectation, attack; expectation, alarm; the rescuing of German survivors; movement again and a second attack—the long struggle and strain of that night are marvellously represented. Listen to the sea-boat's crew being called away to man the second cutter; hear the boat being lowered, the splash and thud as the disengaging gear works; hear, finally, the stamp, stamp, stamp of the men on the falls. To one who has been concerned in these things it is a masterly invocation of an invisible scene, and in those who are without naval experience it must produce the different excitement of curiosity. The acting is, in every detail, beautifully controlled, Mr. Ian Fleming being again prominent as the Commander, and Mr. Burbidge and Mr. Hewitt, here and throughout the play, most skilfully tempering their "Service" qualities with individual perceptiveness. The audience was so firmly held by this battle that it almost forgot to applaud it, which may be taken as a deserved compliment to its integrity.

FUTURE OF OLD YORK THEATRE

LINK WITH EDMUND KEAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RICHMOND, YORKS, APRIL 9

A casual visitor to Richmond, Yorks, would, indeed find it extremely difficult to locate the old theatre in which Edmund Kean and other famous actors played to houses of £40 a hundred years ago; yet there it still remains in Friars Wynd, by the main road to Wensleydale and Swaledale. From the outside the theatre is unattractive. Inside, however, one finds the pay box, gallery, and boxes intact, and it is extremely interesting to compare them with those of modern times. The old building has been used as a grain store for some considerable time by an old Richmond tradesman, and now that he has secured other premises the Corporation has decided to derive some revenue from it.

Richmond is not overburdened with public halls, and the Houses and Buildings Committee have it in mind to improve the interior of the old theatre for this purpose. It has been suggested that the Mayor might make use of it as a parlour, but this seems hardly likely. The Town Hall is certainly a more imposing place of assembly. Nothing definite has yet been announced as to the future of the theatre.

A picture appears on page 20.

WESTMINSTER CHORAL SOCIETY

Haydn's *The Seasons* is unaccountably neglected by choral societies. On Tuesday night the Westminster Choral Society performed the first two parts, "Spring" and "Summer," under Mr. Vincent Thomas. "Summer" is even less well known than "Spring," but contains music no less captivating, with many characteristic Haydnesque touches, like the oboe illustration of cock-crow and the horn call in the shepherd's early morning bass aria. The chorus revelled in this limpid music and sang it well with good tone and lively rhythm. They were ably supported by three soloists, Miss Alice Moxon, Mr. Osmond Davis, and Mr. Howard Fry, who had round-toned voices that made a good blend in the numerous concerted numbers. The programme was made up to full length by a Bach cantata before, and *Hiawatha's Wedding Feast* after, Haydn's amiable swan-song—for its freshness is misleading; it is a work of his extreme old age, after which he wrote practically nothing. The Westminster Choral Society are to be congratulated on their cheerful programme and its spirited performance with the assistance of the Associated Symphony Orchestra.

ART EXHIBITIONS

YUGOSLAV ART

Under the auspices of the Yugoslav Society of Great Britain and the Friends of Great Britain in Yugoslavia, and as a return visit for the Exhibition of British Art held last year in Yugoslavia, there has been arranged in the ground-floor galleries at the Tate Gallery an extensive exhibition of Yugoslav sculpture and painting. That a smaller exhibition would have served artistic purposes better cannot be doubted, but the desire to include as many artists as possible is understandable, and, in addition, this is emphatically an exhibition in which novelty of subject matter and strangeness of type outweigh purely artistic interest. It is an introduction to a civilization very conscious of itself, and the remark about Mestrovic in the catalogue, "His work coincided with a period of intensive political activity among all sections of the Yugoslavs," goes a long way to explain its character.

In such an exhibition it is extremely difficult to disentangle purely artistic values from circumstantial interest. It is evident the Yugoslav art is a mixed art, with a blending of Eastern and Western influences and some reflections from Germany and Austria. What strikes one most of all, however, is its predominating reliance on psychological factors—facial expression and bodily gesture—rather than on formal composition. Sculpture, which takes the first place, banks on the dramatic silhouette and tends to the relief—or to a form between the relief and the round. One has the impression, indeed, that the genius of the race in this art is for linear rhythm rather than for the articulation of masses, and that wood is the proper material for its expression. At the same time the general level of craftsmanship in all materials is high. Mestrovic, who is the most familiar—there were exhibitions of his work here in 1915 and 1918—is also the most important figure. It is questionable if the wooden panel of "The Deposition," with what may be described as a sighing rhythm of heads and hands, which belongs to the Tate Gallery, does not represent him at his best and most characteristic, but the opportunity to see a greater variety and more recent examples of his work is welcome. One of the most purely sculptural of his pieces is "Female Figure," a half-length, in marble, but it is noticeable that even here attention is drawn too much to the head by its facial expression—with the crescent smile that can be traced back to Verrocchio. Expression by means of the articulation of masses—or volumes—alone appears to be beyond the range of the Yugoslav sculptors. The works that come nearest to the ideal are the small "Torso," in bronze, by Krsinic, the carving in polished grey stone, "Expectation," by Dolinar, and the statuette of a girl leaning back, "Fragrance," in Dalmatian stone, by Palavicini. "Mother and Child," in marble, by Loboda, has great charm of line—recalling the Florentines—but the head of the mother is over-sentimentalized. This is not to deny that many of the other works—such as the colossal head of "Moses" (like Rodin), the bronze bust of "Annie, Viscountess Cowdray," and "Girl with a Guitar," in black marble, by Mestrovic—are interesting, but the impression left is that when their illustrative and decorative appeal had worn off there would not be much left of the fundamental appeal of sculpture.

The paintings give evidence of much activity and many reflections from what is being done elsewhere. The best of them link on to what may be supposed to be the peasant arts of Yugoslavia, with an emphasis upon decorative patterns; such as the still-life subjects (74), by Tartalja, and (78), by Radovic; "A Fair at Koprivnica" and "The Deserters (1918)"—Pieter Brueghel compositions in Slav terms—by Hegedusic; "Dalmatian Landscape," by Dobrovic; and "Still Life"—rather like a Paul Nash—by Sumanovic; but the careful paintings of girls (146 and 164), by Golubovic, have merit of an academic kind, and there are some interesting drawings and woodcuts. Taken as a whole, however, the exhibition is to be valued as an expression of local characteristics and racial ideals rather than for its importance by strictly artistic standards. It is, precisely, a return visit, and is to be cordially welcomed as such.

MR. ALLAN STRAWBRIDGE

As a rule what the artist says is not evidence, but in the case of Mr. Allan Strawbridge, who shows paintings, prints, and one carving at the Godfrey Phillips Galleries, 43, Duke-street, St. James's, his remarks—including poetical quotations—in the catalogue do help in an estimate of his work. Pooling what he says and what he does one sees that Mr. Strawbridge is full of ideas and that he has a good deal of general artistic talent, but that, partly from conviction, it is not yet clearly differentiated in expression in the various arts that he practises. One reason for this, we gather from his remarks, is that he is unwilling to risk his individuality by adopting formulas. In so far as formulas belong to schools or groups he is right, but in so far as they stand for the conventions of the different arts we are not so sure.

Mr. Strawbridge does not, as somebody said of Rossetti, paint his poems and write his pictures. What he does, rather, is to dip his bucket into that common reservoir of feeling from which all the arts ultimately derive and pour out the contents regardless, instead of canalizing the feeling according to medium. His way of painting in such pictures as "Fête (Sans Souci)," "Autumn Morning (Bradford-on-Avon)," and "Old Withies (Wiltshire)" shows clearly that this is not due to a lack of the sense of medium, for they are pictorial in inspiration, and eminently "felt" in paint. If evidence of his instinct for medium were lacking in them, it would be found in his carving, "Family," a group in Corsham stone, and wood engravings. "Family" is not very intelligible in subject, but it is quite intelligible as a composition, which is the important thing, and full of interesting rhythms, and, looking at it and the prints, and comparing them with the paintings, one comes to the conclusion that Mr. Strawbridge is one of the artists who suffer from the extreme flexibility of oil painting as a medium. In carving and wood engraving a certain formal discipline is forced upon him by the resistance of the materials; he will paint better when, in that medium, he accepts a formal discipline which is not there compulsory. All this is to say that Mr. Strawbridge is an interesting artist, highly imaginative, full of impulse, and rejoicing in light and colour. What he needs, to fall back on his own word, is to distinguish between a formula and a convention, and, while rejecting the former, to accept the latter as a means of shaping artistic expression. Meanwhile the pictures named, "Fruit," a woman and child, "Nature Morte," "Marigolds," and all the prints can be described as works of great promise.

BROOK-STREET GALLERY

Like a good many people—particularly ladies—who paint animals, Miss Lilian Cheviot is better at surface and expression than structure, and her pictures of lions, tigers, foxes, dogs, and other animals at the Brook-street Art Gallery are rather woolly. She has, however, the knack of getting a likeness, and it is likely that her portraits of dogs please their owners. "The Twins," lion cubs, and "Greyhounds in the Slips" are two of her best pictures. At the same gallery there are sea paintings by Lord Braye. These are to be sold for the benefit of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and, appropriately, most of them represent dirty weather. They are full of movement, and suggest familiarity with deep sea conditions. White Star and Cunard liners coming into several of them. "Big Swell in the Southern Atlantic" and "Tramp Steamer in a Storm" are two of the most exciting. A painting of "Airship 23 in 1917" and water-colours of airship sheds and other subjects are included in the exhibition.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 5

COLONIAL FILMS COMMITTEE

REPORT EXPECTED IN JUNE

The Colonial Films Committee, to which reference was made in *The Times* yesterday, hopes to produce a report to be laid before the Colonial Office Conference in June next. The Committee was originally constituted in April last year. The following is the full list of members:—

Mr. H. Snell, M.P. (chairman), Sir Hesketh Bell, Sir Charles O'Brien, Mr. E. Foxen-Cooper (Government Film Adviser), Major W. R. Creighton (Empire Marketing Board), Mr. E. R. Eddison (Department of Overseas Trade), Lady Goold Adams, Mr. G. C. Hatton (Department of Overseas Trade), Mr. H. J. Hutchinson (Board of Trade), Mr. S. Rowson, Major U. F. Ruxton, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. R. V. Vernon (Colonial Office), Mr. H. Vischer (Joint Secretary to the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies), Mr. H. Bruce Woolfe, Mr. Anthony Bevir (Colonial Office), secretary.

The terms of reference are:—

To examine the arrangements existing for the supply, censorship and exhibition of cinematograph films in the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, and to consider in what way these arrangements could be improved, with special reference to the following points:—(1) The desirability of developing the use of the cinematograph as an instrument of education in the widest sense, not only in schools but also among adults; (2) the desirability, on political as well as economic grounds, of encouraging the supply and exhibition of British films, including such as have distinct educational value; (3) the desirability of securing everywhere an efficient censorship of films, with a view to the exclusion from exhibition of any that are unsuitable or demoralizing.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA. ANNA MAY WONG in "THE FLAME OF LOVE," with John Longden. British International Talking Picture. Continuous 12 noon.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. Continuous, 1-11. The Screen's Brightest Revue, "HAPPY DAYS." All Talking, Singing and Dancing. Showing daily at 1.55, 4.30, 7.5, and 9.40. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous, 12-11. J. Harold Murray and Norma Terris in "CAMEO KIRBY." (All-Talking). Daily at 1.35, 4.20, 7.5, and 9.50. Also Marguerite Churchill in "Harmony at Home."

CARLTON, Haymarket. Dly., 2.45, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sons., 6 o.c., 8.45. MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE," by Lubitsch. With Jeanette MacDonald, Lupino Lane. "Most Brilliant Talking Singing Film yet."—*D. Express.* "Love Parade" starts 2.15, 6.30, 9.15. All seats can be booked in advance. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Cecil B. de MILLE'S ALL-TALKING Dramatic Explosion "DYNAMITE," with CONRAD NAGEL. Also LAUREL and HARDY All-Talking Laugh Hit, "Night Owls." From 11.30 to 1.0, any seat (except loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Success. "GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY." In natural colour. At 2.5, 4.30, 6.55, 9.20.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. 2-11. GEORGE ARLISS in ALL-TALKING triumph "DISRAELI." Also Mickey Mouse in "Wild Waves." Programme commences at 2, 4.15, 6.30, and 8.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. 2-11. Norma Talmadge in her first ALL-TALKING Picture, "NEW YORK NIGHTS." Daily at 2.35, 6.35, and 9.35. Also Jeanne de Casalis in "Infatuation" (All-Talking), &c., &c.

PALACE THEATRE. Daily, 2.30 and 8.30. Sunday at 8.0. The sensational French Talking Picture (English and French dialogue), "THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE," with MARCELLE JEFFERSON-COHN.

PLAZA. All-Talking. GARY COOPER, Beryl Mercer in "Medals," by Sir J. M. Barrie. Amazing Epic of Love. Also "Cockney Spirit in the War." Stage: Plaza Tillers. Adm., 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201. To-morrow. All-Talking. Wm. Powell with Fay Wray in "Painted Heels" and "Marriage Playground."

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Langham 1744. Premier presentation of "STAMPEDE," by Walter and Mrs. Court Treatt. A Hundred Miles of Blazing Forest. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Last three days.

REGAL, Marble Arch. European Premier of Richard Barthelmess in "SON OF THE GODS," daily at 1.0, 3.45, 6.35, and 9.25. Also exclusive film of the Grand National in sound. 3.30, 6.15, and 9.10. Padd. 9911.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. All-Talking Prog. Paul Muni in "SEVEN FACES"; Douglas MacLean in "DIVORCE MADE EASY," &c.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Bebe Daniels in "LOVE COMES ALONG" (All-Talking. Singing, Dancing), at 12.40, 3.40, 6.40, 9.40. Sessions: 12.30, 2, 5, and 8. 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

EXHIBITIONS

DAILY MAIL IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION, Olympia. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Admission 2s. (incl. tax.). 1s. after 6 p.m. "The House that Jill Built." "Nurseries of the Nations." "Gardens of the Artists." Nearly 600 Exhibits.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax.) Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

SOCIETY of GRAVER-PRINTERS in COLOUR.—FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL COLOUR-PRINTS. BROMHEAD ART GALLERY, 18, Cork-street, W.1.

GREATOREX GALLERIES, 14, Grafton-st., W.1. (1) JERUSALEM and THE EAST and BRITTANY. Water-colour Drawings by IRENE GARDNER. (2) ENGLISH GARDENS by BEATRICE PARSONS.

BARBIZON HOUSE.—Pictures by Russell Flint and Sickert, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Choice Collection of 19th and 20th Century Paintings in the Art Gallery at Olympia.

BROOK-STREET GALLERIES, 14, Brook-street, W.1. Daily, 10-6. Admission free. SEA PAINTINGS. LILIAN CHEVIOT.—Animal Paintings.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS. 1. SWITZERLAND in WINTER by E. HODEL. 2. EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS. ALEXANDER COZENS to H. G. HINE. 3. HANS SEBALD BEHAM—1500-1550. Engravings. 148, New Bond-street, W. Admission free.

CONNELLS GALLERIES, 47, Old Bond-street, W.1. EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS of ITALY and DRAWINGS of KENYA by DAVID HAMSHERE. Open Friday, 11th April.

COTSWOLD GALLERY. FINE IMPRESSIONS of the "ENGLAND and WALES" Series and other ENGRAVINGS after J. M. W. TURNER. 59, Frith-street, Soho-square. 10.30-5.30. Sats. till 1.

ABBEY GALLERY, 10-6. Sat., 10-1. ARILD ROSENKRANTZ. "Visions of St. John," and other pictures. Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Closes April 12th.

BEAUX ARTS EXHIBITIONS. ORLANDO GREENWOOD'S PAINTINGS. FINE ETCHINGS by YOUNGER GRAVERS. 7, Bruton-place, W. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-3.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION. Paintings by FREDERICK PORTER.

COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street. 1. Neville Lewis—Portraits and other Paintings. 2. Randolph Schwabe—Water-colours and Drawings. Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES, 43-44, Duke-street, St. James'. Exhibition of Paintings by Allan Strawbridge, 10-6, including Saturdays.

M. KNOEDLER & CO., INC., 15, Old Bond-street, W.1. Exhibition of Water Colours by Paul Maze. Daily, 10-6 (Sats., 10-1), until April 26.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD. Exhibition of Paintings. RENOIR. GAUGUIN. HENRI-ROUSSEAU. MODIGLIANI. DERAIN. BRAQUE. UTRILLO. Contemporary English Paintings also on view. 73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

R.B.A.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1. 173rd EXHIBITION. Daily 10-5. Admission 1s.

R.W.S. Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. 104th EXHIBITION. Daily, 10-5.30. 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS, Ltd. PAINTINGS by MODERN FRENCH MASTERS:—Cézanne, Van Gogh, Toulouse Lautrec, Matisse, &c. 155, New Bond-street, W.1.

P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co. Water Colour Drawing by HESTER FROOD. 144-148, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Free.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute (East Entrance), South Kensington. *CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART* Da

Imperial and Foreign News

OPEN LETTER TO MR. GANDHI

"THE DUMB MILLIONS"

The Rev. J. C. Blair, one of the oldest inhabitants of Gujarat—the main scene of the present civil disobedience campaign—addressed an open letter to Mr. Gandhi on the eve of his march from Ahmedabad to Dandi. Mr. Blair, who has had 40 years' experience of the Province, in the course of his letter (the full text of which appeared in the *Pioneer Mail* of March 21), wrote from Rajkot:—

It is not my intention to refer to the different points mentioned in your letter [to the Viceroy], but one point I am concerned with as a resident of Gujarat, and that is your statement concerning the condition of "the dumb millions" of India.

On reading these paragraphs from your letter I could not help wondering how you received your information, for I have lived among these "dumb millions" for 40 years, and, looking back over those years and comparing the ryots' condition to-day with what it was then, I can honestly say that I find the village people in a much better condition now, both materially and physically, than they were in 1890 when I came to India. The cultivators are more industrious, more thrifty, more self-reliant and happier now than then. Even in years of scarcity the Government have taught them to be so self-reliant that the cultivators are usually able to tide over the difficult period by means of the supplies of grain and fodder accumulated in good years, with the help given them by Government.

I have found no discontent among the villagers. The rank and file of India's people, the "dumb millions" whom you refer to, I have found as happy and contented and even prosperous as the ryots in other parts of the world, and I have travelled far.

If these are the people—the toiling, voiceless millions—on whose behalf you propose to set out on a march on the 11th inst. to defy the Government established by law, to stir up the evil passions of the crowd, and to let loose upon our fair province forces for evil which can only have one ending—for the sake of an independence they do not understand, and have never asked for, and under which they tell you they would not be happy—then I ask you, Mr. Gandhi, to pause, meditate upon the consequences of your action before embarking upon this "mad risk" (as you term it), which can only bring suffering to these dumb millions. You may think that you will do these people a service; on the contrary you will render them a signal disservice if you carry out your proposed march. For you will change order into disorder, peacefulness into discord, contentment and happiness into discontent and suffering. This is not the way to attain the object you have at heart. I credit you with a sincere desire to serve India.

If you want to see (as I believe you do) a strong, united, happy, and contented India, if you want to see this country take her rightful place with the other Dominions of our Empire, then follow the advice of Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, and the best friend that India ever possessed. Embrace the opportunity of attending the Round Table Conference which he has proposed, and by peaceable, progressive means help India to attain the goal of her ambition, and to enter into her rightful inheritance.

This is the way of peace and of happiness and ultimate success. Your proposed way is a way of suffering and bloodshed and of failure.

RIOTS AT NASIK

UNTOUCHABLES' ATTACK ON HINDUS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 9

Serious riots have broken out at Nasik, about 100 miles from Bombay. The disturbances, which bear no relation to Mr. Gandhi's movement, are the result of a clash between Orthodox Hindus and Untouchables.

The religious festival, which culminates in a procession in which Rama's chariot is drawn by devotees, had drawn about 50,000 pilgrims to the town. The chariot made its appearance at 3.30 p.m., and as soon as it appeared a large crowd of Untouchables rushed at the Orthodox Hindus and attempted to take over the drag ropes. A running fight between the two parties followed. The Untouchables stripped trees of branches with which to belabour their opponents, who retaliated with showers of stones. This declaration of hostilities was a signal for the outbreak of several minor riots in various parts of the city. There was great excitement on the river bank, where the pilgrims were gathered. A camp of *satyagrahis* (passive resisters) was burned down and motor-cars were wrecked. Several Mahar women belonging to the Depressed Classes were beaten by the mob.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police was among those injured. Late to-night the situation was reported to be in hand, after over a hundred persons had been removed to hospital.

CALCUTTA SWARAJISTS' RIVALRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9

Though all five aldermen elected to the Calcutta Corporation to-day are Swarajists and go to strengthen the majority of that party, great heat was shown between rival factions during the voting. Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Subhas Bose headed the poll. Mr. Sen Gupta, the Mayor, received the smallest number of votes of those elected, a result against which a packed gallery protested loudly. There will be a further trial of strength on the choice of the next Mayor, for which office Dr. Roy is the favourite candidate against Mr. Sen Gupta.

INDIAN RUNS "AMOK"

FOUR PERSONS SHOT DEAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 9

A third-class passenger, whose name is given as Rana Ranjit Jung Bahadur, aged 32, ran amok at Maihar Station, 30 miles from Katni Junction, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and shot and killed four persons with a rifle.

Rana joined the train at Katni, and is understood to have intended to travel to Allahabad. Upon his arrived at Maihar he protested against the entrance of passengers into the compartment occupied by him and his two servants. When passengers entered the compartment he threatened to shoot them.

The two servants grappled with their master, who shook them off and went on the platform. Here he first shot dead two policemen, who had gone to investigate the disturbance. Then he fired at a passenger in the train, who was killed, two others being injured by splintered glass. There was a panic in the station as Rana proceeded along the platform, the people hiding wherever they could. Rana having shot a fourth man, his ammunition was evidently finished. When another policeman grappled with him, Rana, resisted, using his rifle as a club. The policeman was dazed but clung to Rana, who was finally overpowered by the officials, with the assistance of some of the passengers who had recovered from their panic.

Rana, who is understood to be connected with a branch of the former Royal Family of Nepal, now living at Allahabad, was taken to Jubbulpore and placed in prison there.

LABOUR'S VICTORY IN S. AUSTRALIA

PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH UPPER CHAMBER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, APRIL 9

The Labour Party, from the latest figures of the General Election, is already assured of the largest majority in the history of the South Australian Parliament. At present it appears that Labour will have 31 seats, the Liberals 12, and the Country Party two, with one Independent, a single-taxer. The only woman candidate was easily defeated. There is the strongest probability that Labour will win every metropolitan seat. Mr. Butler, the Premier, was returned after a close fight, but Mr. Jenkins, Minister of Lands, was defeated, and Mr. McIntosh, Minister of Education, is insecure.

Mr. Hill, the leader of the Labour Party, announced to-day that one of his first steps would be to abolish the Legislative Council, which he regarded as obstructive to democratic reforms. Mr. Denny, who was Attorney-General in Mr. Hill's former Government and is likely to resume that portfolio, said that the Labour Party would choose its own time and its own field of battle, but the clash with the Council must come as a matter of legislative necessity.

THE CONSTITUTION OF AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, APRIL 9

The three Bills for the amendment of the Constitution passed their second reading in the House of Representatives to-day. The voting was on party lines, except that Mr. Hughes and three others supported the Bills relating to industrial and trade and commerce powers.

The Select Committee of the Senate favours Senator Elliott's proposal to enlarge the powers of the Senate, and recommends the appointment of a Standing Committee to see that Bills conferring the power to make regulations on the Government do not infringe the legislative powers of Parliament and do not trespass unduly on personal rights and liberties or make them dependent upon administrative instead of judicial decisions.

It also recommends the creation of an External Affairs Committee to deal with League of Nations affairs, mandates, and other international matters.

A RED MINERS' UNION FOR CANADA

SOVIET'S PLANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, APRIL 9

The executive bureau of the Profintern (Red Trade Union International) has decided to organize a new "revolutionary miners' union of Canada." Lozovsky presided at the meeting which took this decision in Moscow on Saturday after a long report and a debate on methods of "utilizing the present crisis in the mining industries of Canada."

Emphasis was laid during the debate on the belief that the difficulties of the Canadian coal and ore industries must increase in the near future, and symptoms of discontent were reported from Nova Scotia. The bureau decided to summon, on Canadian territory, a kind of constituent assembly of revolutionary Canadian miners to decide on details for the creation of the new union. Among the union's immediate tasks the bureau prescribed the necessity to fight the American Miners' Unions and the Canadian Miners' Union. The new Canadian union must maintain close ties with the revolutionary miners in the United States.

BRITISH SETTLERS' LOSSES IN AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 9

Mr. A. J. Lucas, President of the Imperial Ex-Service Association of Australia, speaking at a conference of that body with the British Overseas Settlers Association, said the promises made at Australia House had not been fulfilled. The literature grossly misrepresented conditions in Australia. Of 700 settlers who came out under the land settlement system, possessed of between £250,000 and £350,000, many were now on the "bread line."

It was resolved that a Royal Commission, presided over by a judge or barrister, should be appointed to inquire into the complaints of the British settlers in Victoria, and that, as the Victorian Government seemed to be apprehensive as to the cost of the Royal Commission, the British and Commonwealth Governments should be requested to bear the costs of the Commission.

THE HEIRS OF SULTAN ABDUL HAMID

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 9

The heirs of Sultan Abdul Hamid recently claimed compensation from the French Government for the Sultan's properties which were seized in Syria and the Lebanon. The Franco-Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal before which the case was brought has now declared itself incompetent to deal with the claim.

The reasons given for this decision were that the sons and daughters of the Sultan lost their Turkish nationality by the Act of the Turkish Grand National Assembly of March 3, 1924, which abolished the Turkish Caliphate and exiled all members of the House of Othman, and also because no war measures of liquidation have been applied to the properties as provided by Article 65 of the Treaty of Lausanne.

This decision is important, as similar claims against the British, Italian, and Greek Governments are down for hearing before the other Mixed Arbitral Tribunals here.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF AN INDIAN PRINCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, Raja of Shahpura in Rajputana, to-day completes 60 years as ruler of that State.

During his long reign improvements have been carried out in all departments of the State, particularly in the domain of education, where primary education was last year made compulsory, and a generous system of State scholarships established. Other changes of recent years include the establishment of an agricultural college, a police system modelled on the lines of the British police, a State hospital with a special maternity section, and a travelling dispensary.

Upon the outbreak of the War the Rajadhiraja placed all his resources at the disposal of the Government of India. His last visit to England was to attend the Coronation of the King in 1911, but his eldest son, Rajkumar Umaid Singh, visited England last year and had a personal interview with the Secretary of State.

Sir Nahar Singhji was created K.C.I.E. in 1902, and in 1921 was granted a personal salute of nine guns.

The diamond jubilee celebrations, which will be on an extensive and elaborate scale, will not be held until the autumn.

GERMAN GUN-RUNNER

VENEZUELAN INCIDENT RECALLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 9

A trial unique in German shipping history began at Hamburg to-day, when the owners, Herren Prenzlau and Kamarsky, and the master, Captain Zipplit, of the ss. Falke, were charged with *Menschenraub*, or "Shanghai-ing." The article of the Penal Code on which the charge rests was recently deleted by the Reichstag Committee which is revising the Code, as it had never been used in 60 years; a week later it was invoked for the first time. It defines a *menschenrauber* as one who "possesses himself of a person by artifice, threats, or force, in order to bring him while helpless into slavery, bondage, foreign war, or marine service."

The alleged victims of this crime are the officers and crew of the Falke, a German ship which left a Polish port last summer with Venezuelan revolutionaries from Paris on board. On the high seas the Venezuelan flag was hoisted, the captain swore loyalty, and was appointed Admiral, and the crew was induced or compelled to navigate the ship to the Venezuelan coast, to set the insurgents ashore, and in part even to support the attack on Cumana. After the fight the crew forced the captain to sail to Grenada and were eventually repatriated.

Herr Prenzlau, in examination, said that he dealt in arms "like other Hamburg traders." He undertook, he said, to find the revolutionaries a ship, 2,000 rifles, and ammunition, with the understanding that after payment for transport he was to receive a sum of $750,000 on the formation of a new Venezuelan Government. The majority of the weapons were bought in Poland and loaded at Gdynia. He knew that an insurrection was planned, but did not realize that the Falke herself might be drawn into it. He suggested that the crew was also aware from the first of the nature of the undertaking.

COMMUNISTS ARRESTED IN BERLIN

A SECRET PRINTING PRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 9

The political police yesterday discovered in the east of Berlin a secret printing establishment—the fourth recently found—used to print Communist pamphlets for distribution in the Reichswehr and the police force.

Five persons were arrested; one of them is reported to be not only a member of the German Communist Party, but an employee of the Soviet Trade Delegation here. The police have been instructed to issue no information while the investigation is in progress, "because wide circles may be involved in this affair." There is reason to believe that the reference to the Trade Delegation is correct, however; if it is a new cause for complaint will be added to those already under diplomatic discussion between Berlin and Moscow.

The police action was apparently taken on information obtained through the arrest of Herr Ernst Friedrich, a Communist writer, in his yacht on one of the lakes near Berlin.

THE LATE QUEEN OF SWEDEN

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ROME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 9

The body of the Queen of Sweden, accompanied by King Gustav, Prince Wilhelm, and Princess Ingrid, was taken from Rome by special train this afternoon.

The memorial service which was held at 10 o'clock in the morning in the German Evangelical Church in the Via Sicilia was attended by a large gathering. The King of Italy and Queen Elena were both present, and with them came the Prince and Princess of Hesse and Princess Giovanna. Sir Ronald Graham, the British Ambassador, and Lady Sybil Graham represented the King and Queen of England, and, in addition to several members of the diplomatic corps, Signor Mussolini and many members of the Italian Government were present. During the service, which lasted half an hour, Handel's Largo was played, and a German hymn which had been a special favourite of the late Queen.

The Swedish Royal Family with their suite and the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires afterwards returned to the Villa Svezia, whence the coffin was taken to the station. Here the funeral procession was awaited by the Prince and Princess of Hesse, the German Ambassador, the Queen's physician, Dr. Axel Munthe, and many members of the Swedish colony in Rome. Many beautiful wreaths were brought to the train and put on the coffin as soon as it had been placed in the carriage.

The Office of Works announces that flags are to be flown at half-mast on all Government buildings all day on Saturday, April 12, that being the date of the funeral of her late Majesty the Queen of Sweden.

SOUTH AFRICAN BUDGET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 9

Mr. Havenga, the Minister of Finance, replied to his critics in the Budget debate to-day.

The debate has covered a wide field, but Mr. Havenga kept strictly to financial topics. He declared that he believed he had not been over optimistic in his estimates of revenue, and the fact is that the surplus for last year is actually £600,000, not less than £500,000, as estimated when the Budget speech was delivered. There are signs of recovery also in the wool and maize markets, which, if they materialize, will more than justify Mr. Havenga's optimism. The general note of his speech was that South Africa is in for a difficult time, but will pull through.

After Mr. Havenga had replied to his critics, the Assembly went into Committee on the Women's Franchise Bill. An amendment was moved to give the vote to white women in various provinces on the same terms as men—that is to say, on the same qualifications as obtain in Cape Province and Natal—instead of womanhood white suffrage in all four provinces. General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, resisted the amendment on the ground that it would be unfair to women, though his proposal will enfranchise all white women in Cape Province and Natal, whereas men are subject to salary and property qualifications.

The probability is that the Bill will get through the Assembly, but its fate in the Senate is doubtful.

COUNT ROMANONES AND HIS KING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, APRIL 9

After an interval of more than six years Count Romanones, a former Prime Minister, had an audience of the King this morning at the Royal Palace. Pressed by newspaper men to make a statement, the Count said that it was the King who had put an end to the Dictatorship; his Ministers were rapidly re-establishing legality; the work of the Dictatorship was being undone and its injustices repaired. It was announced as certain that his Majesty would reopen the Cortes. Those, in his opinion, were sufficient motives for one who had never ceased to be a Monarchist to go to the Palace and salute his King.

Count Romanones announced that in May he would make a political speech in the Liberal Club.

NORTH CHINA WAR

KUOMINTANG SECEDERS' DIFFERENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, APRIL 9

The Kuomintang recalcitrants here are fully agreed that they do not want another military government and have been planning the appointment of a provisional Central Executive Committee of the party, under which their military associates are to do all the fighting, while they do the governing. Unfortunately for this project they cannot agree among themselves. The Right and Left sections are disputing which shall nominate the most members. The Right claims to represent the true wishes of Sun Yat-sen, while the Left seeks to commend itself to Northern opinion by repudiating all connexion with Communism.

Military information of a trustworthy character is very scarce, and a Northern report which has been circulated that 60,000 Government troops are about to join the Northern forces should be taken with reserve.

The Kwangsi forces, so frequently reported to have been totally annihilated, are stated to be contemplating an immediate invasion of Kwangtung and a hostile Kweichow army is reported to have entered Hunan.

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, will leave on Friday for Tientsin, where his Excellency is to meet the British community and thereafter sail in H.M. sloop Cornflower for Nanking to resume his conversations with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT

PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF MEMBERS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In the Report of the Delegation representing the Union of South Africa Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association upon the Parliamentary visit and Conference in Canada in 1928, the delegates commented upon the inappropriateness of the letters "M.L.A." to represent membership of a Lower House of a Dominion Parliament. They said:—

As in the case of the British House of Commons, members of the Canadian House of Commons are described as "M.P.," and the same practice is followed in regard to the Lower House of the Commonwealth of Australia and of the Dominion of New Zealand. The members of Canada's Provincial Parliaments are described as "M.P.P." and those of the State Parliaments of Australia as "M.L.A."

The description of members of the Union House of Assembly as M.L.A.s, the delegates went on to say, caused a wrong impression at gatherings of the Empire Parliamentary Association and was misleading as to the status of the Union of South Africa. They recommended, therefore, that steps should be taken to substitute the letters "M.P." for those of "M.L.A." in describing membership of the Union House of Assembly.

The Speaker, the Hon. J. H. de Waal, as chairman of the Committee on Standing Rules and Orders, reported last month that they had had under consideration the proposal that the designation be altered to "M.P." The letters "M.L.A.," the Committee observed, do not correctly represent the words "Member of the House of Assembly," which appear in the South Africa Act, and as the Committee was in accord with the views put to it in favour of the proposed change, it has recommended that for the future members of the House be officially designated by the letters "M.P."

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON ON ANTARCTIC WEALTH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 9

Sir Douglas Mawson, Captain Davis, and the members of the Discovery Expedition staff were given a civic welcome here this afternoon. The British Admiralty telegraphed its congratulations, which were read out.

Sir Douglas Mawson, in a speech emphasizing the economic importance of the Antarctic, said:—

We discovered a whaling area worth millions of pounds. While the Discovery was there a little Norwegian vessel appeared and sent a wireless to the whalers of the fleet, some of them 3,000 miles away, which rushed to the spot, and the Discovery also sent messages to the South African whalers to come down. Every year more companies are operating in Antarctic waters.

ADMIRAL BYRD IN NEW ZEALAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, APRIL 9

At a luncheon given by the Government to members of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition Rear-Admiral Byrd presented to the Government the New Zealand flag which he carried with the American flag on his South Polar flight. The greatest cordiality prevailed. The acting Prime Minister, Mr. Forbes, congratulated the expedition on its achievements, saying that New Zealand followed with interest the work of the expedition, especially in meteorological researches.

Admiral Byrd, replying, acknowledged with gratitude the assistance and hospitality accorded to the expedition. No Government in the world would have done more. Now that he had been in the Antarctic he had greater admiration than ever for Scott and Shackleton. Without the aid of aircraft or of dogs they had accomplished almost superhuman things. They were real pioneers, and his expedition took up where they left off. Admiral Byrd, in conclusion, said he hoped to revisit New Zealand, some day by airship, a means by which, in his view, the journey from New Zealand to Europe would ultimately be reduced to about 12 days.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SYDNEY, APRIL 9.

The total contents of a pay-chest were stolen from the Sydney-Mudgee express train late last night by two armed and masked bandits. The amount was over £17,000; £4,600 was in cash, and the balance in cheques.

The robbery was evidently carefully planned, a car having been backed close to the railway at the point where the bandits, after holding up the guard and escort officer and robbing the chest, leaped from the train. The tracks of the car were followed to the main road, but it is believed that the robbers had ample time to get away, either to Sydney or to the west, before police cordons were drawn across the only possible roads through the Blue Mountains.

WILD FAUNA PROTECTION IN MALAYA

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has asked the High Commissioner for the Malay States to appoint Mr. Theodore Hubback, lately honorary Game Warden in Pahang, to report on the whole question of the wild fauna of Malaya. It is contemplated that a high official of the Federated Malay States Government should be associated with him as assessor.

In general the object of the appointment is to make regulations for the preservation of wild life, including the administration of national parks, wild life refuges, and game reserves; and to suggest methods for dealing with any damage to agriculture done by wild life.

FRENCH DUTIES ON FOREIGN CARS

PROPOSED CHANGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 9

The Tariff Committee of the Chamber has adopted a Bill to substitute a system of classified duties by weight for the present *ad valorem* duties on foreign motor-cars. The present duty of 45 per cent. *ad valorem* has long been considered by the French motor trade to afford an insufficient degree of protection. Owing to the system under which the valuation takes place it is estimated that the *ad valorem* duty on the actual sale price is no more than 12 to 15 per cent. The proposed new system, if adopted, will substitute specific rates for separate parts instead of *ad valorem* duties, and will impose upon chassis and complete vehicles a minimum rate per kilogramme rising according to the type and class of vehicle.

The list of rates is naturally a very long one, but some idea of its provisions can be obtained from the following:—

Complete cars weighing less than 1,100 kilogrammes will pay duty at 8f. per kilogramme; from 1,100 kilogrammes to 1,500 kilogrammes, 9.25f.; from 1,500 kilogrammes to 1,750 kilogrammes, 10.50f.; from 1,750 kilogrammes to 2,000 kilogrammes, 12.75f.; over 2,000 kilogrammes, 15.50f.; motor bodies, 8f. per kilogramme; chassis of less than 850 kilogrammes, 8f. per kilogramme, rising to 15.50f. per kilogramme for chassis weighing more than 1,750 kilogrammes; motor-omnibus chassis weighing more than 2,000 kilogrammes, 10.50f. per kilogramme; commercial cars and wagons under 1,150 kilogrammes, 6.25f. per kilogramme; over 1,150 kilogrammes, 7f. per kilogramme.

PETROLEUM CONVENTION

In planning the work for the remainder of the Parliamentary Session M. Tardieu has decided to request the Chamber to give preference to the Social Insurance Amendment Bill, already passed by the Senate, the Fiscal Reform Bill, and the Bill for ratifying the agreement between the State and the Compagnie Française des Pétroles. There remain also the reconsideration of the Senate's amendments to the Budget and the Finance Bill and several measures of domestic interest which have already been passed by the Senate.

The chief controversy is about the petroleum convention, which has been recast. In a report circulated yesterday to the Chamber it is proposed to authorize the Government to give effect to the convention, subject to a clause reserving to the State the right of a more extended participation in the undertaking at a later period.

The Government is further authorized to set up a refinery equipped with modern plant capable of treating 300,000 tons of crude oil yearly in order to assure the necessary supplies for national defence purposes and the public services.

The question is left open as to whether this shall take the form of a complete monopoly or only participation with a company in which the State would hold a majority of the shares. In the first case, the cost of erecting the refinery, estimated at 200,000,000 francs (£1,600,000), would be spread over three years and involve the expenditure of between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 francs a year. In the second case, it is estimated that the share of the State need not exceed 20,000,000 francs (£160,000) a year for three years. The committee, while leaving the question to be settled by the Chamber, favoured the latter course.

M. Maginot, the Minister of War, informed the Military Committee of the Chamber that under the present recruiting laws the Army would be about 24,000 men below strength until 1932. He asked the Committee to reject any proposal which would reduce the number of men with the Colours. The frontier defences were making good progress; in the Alpine sector communications were being improved and a fortified area was being made near Nice. The frontier defences would be complete by the end of 1934.

NOMINATIONS FOR U.S. SENATE

FIRST WOMAN CANDIDATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 9

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, the first woman to be a candidate for election to the United States Senate, was nominated yesterday in the Republican Party primary election in Illinois by a majority of 200,000 votes over the present Senator, Mr. Charles S. Deneen. Her nomination by the Republicans means that she is almost certain to be elected next autumn, as not since 1892, with the exception of 1918, when there was a split in the Republican Party, has Illinois sent a Democrat to the Senate. Her Democratic opponent in November will be the former Senator James Hamilton Lewis, who was nominated yesterday in the Democratic primary election.

The size of Mrs. McCormick's majority is all the more surprising, in that Senator Deneen, whom she defeated, had never before, in his 38 years of political life, lost an election. Six years ago he defeated Mr. Medill McCormick, the late husband of Mrs. McCormick, for nomination for Senator.

Mrs. McCormick is strongly opposed to American adherence to the World Court because of its connexion with the League of Nations, and last night she attributed her victory largely to the fact that she had made that the leading issue of her campaign. In this connexion it is noteworthy that three-quarters of her 200,000 majority came from Chicago and Cook County, where "Big Bill" Thompson's machine seems to have regained its lost power.

Mrs. McCormick is the daughter of the late Marcus Alonzo Hanna, who was acounted the Warwick of American politics in the eighteen-nineties. She served for some time as his secretary, and in that capacity learned something of political tactics. She married Medill McCormick in 1903, when he was editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, and was largely responsible for his entering politics. Influenced by her he became one of the leaders of the "irreconcilables," opposing the Treaty of Versailles and American participation in the League of Nations. She was already a member of the Republican National Committee in 1925, when he died, and two years ago she was elected Representative At Large from Illinois.

DECLINE IN FRENCH BIRTH RATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 9

Vital statistics for the whole of France during 1929 show by comparison with 1928 a decrease in the birth rate and an increase in the death rate, both of children under one year and of the population as a whole. The figures are as follows:—

	1928	1929
Marriages	339,014	333,441
Divorces	18,882	19,353
Births	745,315	728,530
Still-born	29,174	27,812
Deaths under one year of age	68,100	69,401
Deaths over one year of age	607,010	671,703
Excess of births over deaths	70,205	—
Excess of deaths over births	—	12,564

The marriage rate per 1,000 has fallen from 16.5 to 16.2, the birth rate from 18.2 to 17.7, and the death rate has risen from 16.5 to 18.

Telegrams in Brief

The Queen of the Belgians, returning from Egypt, arrived in BRUSSELS yesterday. The King and the Duke and Duchess of Brabant met her Majesty at the station.

Dmitri Schultz, the head of a semi-spiritualist religious sect, who was sentenced to death in Moscow last month on charges of anti-Semitism and sabotage, has been executed by shooting.

Our MELBOURNE Correspondent telegraphs that the cruiser Canberra will join the Mediterranean Fleet for the autumn manœuvres. It is not known which British warship will take her place.

Sixty-four Communists were arrested in WARSAW on Tuesday, the police having proved that following instructions from the Communist International they were making preparations for street disorders on May 1.

A chief and 72 other SAMOANS were arrested last week on a charge of identifying themselves with a seditious organization by wearing Mau [League of Samoans] uniforms. They were convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

M. Albert Kvesis was yesterday elected President of the LATVIAN Republic. M. Zemgals's three-year term of office expired on Tuesday. M. Kvesis, who was formerly Minister of the Interior, is one of the leaders of the Farmers' Union Party.

Our ADEN Correspondent reports that during the first three months of the year rain fell heavily on 60 consecutive days in the Al Hagaria district of the Yemen, and that it has fallen copiously in Gahran. At Taiz the winter has been the coldest in living memory.

Mr. Randall Davies has been appointed to succeed Mr. Frank Rinder as London adviser and buyer under the Felton Bequest to the National Gallery of Victoria, MELBOURNE, at a salary of £1,200. Sir Charles Holmes has been appointed consultant.

Dynamite was used yesterday in an effort to break the ice blockade in the Assiniboine River, 30 miles west of WINNIPEG, where the waters have overflowed and submerged farms. The floods cover a stretch of 10 miles along the river.

The Prime Minister of AUSTRALIA has intimated that the Governments of the various States must enter into an agreement to reduce taxation of motor-cars before the Commonwealth Government could give further consideration to the collection of an extra tax on petrol.

Owing to abnormal weather the UGANDA cotton crop, which was 200,000 bales last year, is expected to be reduced by half this year. The revenue of the Kenya and Uganda railways is being seriously affected, and the restriction of passenger services on the main line to three trains weekly is being considered.

The appeals of Professor Bela Tuka, secretary of the Slovak People's Party, and M. Anton Snaczky, a Slovak journalist, against the sentences of 15 years' penal servitude and five years' penal servitude respectively on charges of military treason, conspiracy, and sedition, passed on them last October, were dismissed yesterday by the Court of Appeal in BRATISLAVA.

Mr. Martin, Minister of Agriculture in the ONTARIO Government, said on Tuesday that his Government would not undertake this year to place any British trainees on Ontario farms because the results of last year's experiment were not very satisfactory. The responsibility for such work would be left to the Dominion Government, the railways, and Church organizations.

The tailor Almazian or Almazoff, who was arrested last October after the discovery in a trunk at Lille of the body of a man called Rigaudin, and who had been in custody since, was yesterday released from the Santé prison in PARIS; following the dismissal of the charge against him by the Chamber of Prosecutions. Judgment had been reserved until to-day, but so much indignation was caused by the announcement that there was to be another 24 hours' delay in his release that the Court was summoned and judgment given.

LOCUSTS IN EGYPT

CAIRO, April 9.—The Egyptian Government has asked for a credit of £E.70,000 with which to fight the locusts. Immense swarms are reported to be passing over the Sinai Peninsula in the direction of the Delta. An advance guard of the main flight appeared over Cairo this evening and it is feared that the cotton crop may be damaged.—*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on following page

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TWO CRITICAL DAYS

FIVE POWERS OR THREE?

DELEGATES' CHOICE

FRANCE AND ITALY

There were many indications last night that vital decisions concerning the future of the Five-Power Conference will be taken within the next 48 hours. The delegations have, in fact, to decide whether any useful purpose is being served by continued discussions on a Five-Power basis, and whether arrangements should not be made for America, Japan, and Great Britain to proceed without further delay to the drafting of a Three-Power treaty.

This decision might possibly have been taken yesterday but for the temporary indisposition of Signor Grandi, who was unable to keep his appointments with M. Briand and the Prime Minister. Last night it was stated that his condition had improved, and that he hoped to fulfil his Conference engagements to-day.

As Signor Grandi was unable to take part in negotiations yesterday the Italian Ambassador and Signor Rosso, Director of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited the Prime Minister and Mr. Henderson at midday. Their mission was to declare again that Italy could not recede from her demand for parity with the strongest Continental naval Power, but that she was ready to agree to a "naval holiday" with France in regard to battleships, and to undertake, in regard to vessels not covered by the Washington Treaty—that is to say, in regard to cruisers, destroyers, and submarines—not to build beyond the figures of the French naval programme in any year up to 1936 and to give six months' notice of each new vessel to be built. This proposal has already been rejected by the French.

When Signor Grandi meets Mr. MacDonald and M. Briand he will find that the general position of the Conference is roughly as follows:—America, Great Britain, and Japan still hope that it may be possible to complete a Five-Power pact, but the hope grows dimmer with every succeeding day. France now finds, apparently, that she agrees in general principle with this country as to the responsibilities undertaken by signature of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Locarno Treaty, but she will not agree to any substantial reduction of her naval tonnage figures while Italy maintains her claim to parity with her strongest European Continental rival. It is understood that M. Briand has definitely confirmed this point of view since his return from Paris.

A FRENCH SUGGESTION

France has suggested that Japan has shown a good example by agreeing to certain figures for the period of any agreement while not withdrawing her theoretical claim to 70 per cent. of American cruiser strength, and she urges that Italy should follow the example thus set. It was hoped that Mr. MacDonald and Signor Grandi would discuss this point yesterday, for it is clear that the whole future of the Conference rests upon the decision that is reached. If the discussion can take place to-day and Signor Grandi finds that he is not able to modify his claim to parity, then it is obvious that no further good purpose can be served by continuing the efforts to reach a general Five-Power agreement at this stage.

It would then remain to be seen what efforts would be made to salve anything from the wreck. It is agreed that there will be little difficulty in drafting an acceptable Three-Power treaty between America, Great Britain, and Japan, and it has been suggested that this treaty could be so drawn as to allow France and Italy to enter it at a later stage if they desired to do so. But there are a number of technical matters on which an agreement has already been reached by the Five Powers, and a decision will have to be taken whether these shall be embodied in a separate treaty to be signed by all the Powers represented at the Conference.

In that event it would probably be found necessary to adjourn the Conference until after Easter to allow the necessary drafting, but it was the general hope last night that it would be possible to wind up the main work of the Conference by Wednesday of next week. The American delegates have provisionally booked their passages back to the United States on April 22, and it is known that the Prime Minister, who is feeling the effects of the heavy strain of the past three months, hopes to spend the Easter recess at Lossiemouth.

JAPANESE RESERVATIONS

The heads of the American, Japanese, and British delegations with their experts met again yesterday to examine the reply of the Japanese Government to the proposals submitted from London. It was announced afterwards that general agreement had been reached on all the important points in the reply and on the reservations made by the Japanese Government, and it was arranged to hold a further meeting at 10.30 this morning to deal with one or two minor matters which are still outstanding. If a Three-Power treaty is agreed on the British Dominions will be invited to sign as separate entities, and it is understood that Australia and New Zealand have already signified their willingness to do so.

At 5 o'clock yesterday there was a meeting of the British and French delegations at the House of Commons. An official statement issued after the meeting said:—

A meeting of the French and United Kingdom delegations was held in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons this afternoon at 5 o'clock and lasted until 6.15. The development of conversations during the last 24 hours was examined. It was agreed that the delegations should meet again to-morrow.

FRENCH FIGURES

Throughout the day Mr. Alexander and M. Dumesnil had been engaged in examining figures of French naval requirements, and figures were again discussed at the meeting between the delegations. But there was no suggestion that any progress had been made, and it was agreed that little could be done until Signor Grandi was again able to join in the conversations. As before, M. Dumesnil put the French requirements at 240,000 tons more than the Italian total, whatever that might be. Last night Mr. MacDonald was Mr. Stimson's guest at dinner at Stanmore.

Mr. Alexander presided over a meeting in the afternoon of the Special Committee which had been appointed by the First Committee on the previous day with a request that it should produce a definition of an aircraft carrier within 48 hours. It was agreed to recommend to the First Committee that the generic term "aircraft carrier" for the purposes of the present agreement should comprehend:—

(a) Aircraft carriers of over 10,000 tons standard displacement as defined in the treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, limiting naval armaments signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, and

(b) Other surface vessels of war of a standard displacement not exceeding 10,000 tons designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft and so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon. Such vessels shall not carry a gun with a calibre in excess of 6in.

These ships are all to be included in the aircraft carrier category. All other vessels built to carry aeroplanes or seaplanes are to be charged against the appropriate combatant category according to size and armaments.

THE AMERICAN VIEW

ATTITUDE OF THE SENATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 9

It is difficult for an observer here to avoid the suspicion that, as matters stand, the possibility of a Five-Power naval treaty is more warmly welcomed by the United States delegation in London than by the Administration at home. The explanation can probably be found in the assumption that such a treaty would have to be supported by, if it were not directly linked with, some form of agreement by the United States to consult with the other nations concerned in time of emergency, and, not in the Senate alone, but in the Executive branch of the Government itself, there is discernible a complete unwillingness to join what is sometimes called a "consultative club" of the principal naval Powers. As for a consultative pact as universal in scope as the Kellogg Treaty it would supplement it is not apparently thought that this is the time or London necessarily the place for its discussion.

The comment most frequently heard, and most persuasively reasoned, is that Five-Power treaty would fail in the Senate because and if it was associated with some consultative feature, whereas a Three-Power treaty, notwithstanding the necessary inclusion of a "contingent clause" would be approved. The broadcast address recently made by Mr. Hugh Gibson, the United States Ambassador to Belgium, wherein the agreement between Great Britain, Japan, and the United States was described as advantageous to all three countries and as a result "beyond reasonable expectation," has had a distinctly favourable effect. It has perceptibly changed the tone of domestic discussion of the Three-Power treaty, and has changed it for the better. Its arguments have driven home, and particularly the assertion that if the tripartite agreement were made on an even higher level "it would still contain the major objectives for which the Conference was called." Mr. Gibson has clearly done the cause of international agreement good service.

THE COST OF PARITY

The assertion contained in a dispatch to the *New York Times* this morning that parity with Great Britain, which this tripartite agreement would embody, must cost the United States $1,028,000,000 (£211,500,000) was promptly subjected to official criticism. Entirely apart from the obvious fact that if parity must cost so much superiority would cost even more, it was pointed out that the figures cited did not take account of the fact that the Three-Power agreement contemplated the saving of $900,000,000 in capital ships for the signatories, whereof the share of the United States would be about $350,000,000 (over £70,000,000); that allowance had not been made for some $200,000,000 already expended on cruiser account; and that unit costs in various categories would be notably less than had been assumed. The cost of parity, accordingly, would be vastly less than had been estimated, and if there were some who maintained that it would nevertheless be high they must remember that parity and economy could not yet go together.

It is perhaps worth adding that yesterday's victory of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick over Senator Deneen in the Republican primaries in Illinois is, by those who wish the Naval Conference heartily ill, interpreted as a sign that no international agreement of any kind can find favour with voters in the United States. Mrs. McCormick had, it is true, made membership of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice an issue, although it is largely a question whether the typical voter of Illinois understood very much more about the Root reservations when the campaign was over than when it began. Those who still believe in isolation, however, are entitled to take comfort from the result. Certainly it does seem to prove that the President would have been better advised if he had submitted the World Court question for legislative approval without delay, and with equal certainty it indicates that if a Three-Power treaty issues from the London Conference it should be made the business of the Senate at once.

As far as can at present be gathered this will be done, although it should be remembered that everything will then depend on the temper of the Foreign Affairs Committee to which it will be referred. If Senator Borah, its chairman, and his associates care to pigeon-hole it for an indefinite period they can do so—and perhaps they will. Senator Borah may not (it is impossible to say with confidence that he does not) disapprove of the Three-Power agreement, but he very emphatically does not look kindly at the White House in these days. He is, in fact, dissatisfied with everything except the Constitution of the United States, and there are humorists who wonder why he should like the Constitution so much when he is not the author of that great document.

THE FRENCH POSITION

PARTIAL SOLUTION NOT FAVOURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 9

The announcement that efforts to arrive at a Five-Power agreement are to continue has been generally welcomed here, though the hope of success is thought to be slight.

The *Temps* this evening says that only a Five-Power agreement can be regarded as a definite and "frank" result. A Three-Power agreement, it says, would certainly have serious drawbacks for Great Britain, which is first of all a European Power, and cannot be indifferent to European armaments. Liberty of action for France and Italy would have its effect on the British position, and would be liable to upset the agreement between Great Britain, the United States, and Japan.

Any partial solution is made impossible, the *Temps* says, by the necessity of recognizing the needs of each party. For this reason a Four-Power agreement would not

(Continued on page 18, column 4)

AIR POWER

POLICING OF THE EMPIRE

DEBATE OF EXPERTS

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

LORD TRENCHARD opened in the House of Lords to-day a very remarkable debate on the place of the Air Force in the defence and policing of the Empire. A deeply interested House heard his appeal to the Government that, in the first place, the programme of 1923 should not be dropped, and, in the second place, that the possibilities of substituting aircraft for ships and battalions in certain parts of the Empire should be thoroughly investigated.

He pointed out that the British strength in first-line machines was 770, that of France 1,300, of Italy 1,100, and of the United States 900. This disparity was growing, and he could only state his belief that Lord Thomson would not tolerate unilateral disarmament. As regards the use of the Air Force, his colleagues and himself who had had to adapt the R.A.F. to a peace footing after the War had concluded that replacement of other services by aircraft was the only alternative to needless extravagance on armaments. The process, first carried out in Mesopotamia, had achieved a remarkable success, which had been repeated in later years on the North-West Frontier of India, in Aden, and in the Sudan.

The great advantage of the Air Force was that its range enabled it to nip trouble in the bud with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of cost in casualties and money. As a weapon, it was no more inhuman than any other instrument of war, and so potent that the threat of using it often obviated the need to use it. He asked that the policy of substitution should be thoroughly explored, and suggested certain other localities where it might be effective.

THE SISTER SERVICES

The sailors and soldiers in the House were equally ready to praise what the Air Force had done and to deprecate exaggeration as to what it might do. LORD BEATTY drew a gloomy picture of how flying boats would be impotent to do the work of sloops in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. LORD CAVAN and LORD PLUMER both deprecated a debate on the question before it had been digested by the Committee of Imperial Defence. They contended that the Air Force was too punitive ever to be an instrument of pacification. LORD CAVAN was astonished that the restriction of bombing—an elementary step in the humanizing of war—had never been taken up at Geneva. LORD PLUMER held that bombing was so indiscriminate and left behind such bitter memories as to engender unappeasable hatred among those who suffered from it.

LORD LLOYD, as an experienced administrator, warmly supported them, and pointed to Waziristan as an example of how pacification could be achieved only by sustained personal contact between British officers and officials and the local tribes. Often trouble was an economic question, wherein punitive measures were out of place.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

LORD THOMSON, who had clearly given much thought to the matter, declared against prejudging the question of the limitations of the Air Force either for defence or police work. He defined air power as being composed of a sufficient Air Force, proper air communications, backed by an efficient aircraft industry, and aeronautical research. The Government's policy, as reflected in the Estimates, showed the greatest increase in air transport and communications and lesser increases in Air Force and research.

He admitted that the total increase in British air power was small compared with that of other countries, but it gave us enough for security, because our force was big enough to act as a deterrent to any possible attack in an age when reprisals and interceptions were the only form of air defence. Any bigger increase would be unjustified, when the types of aircraft were continually changing and when the international situation was as calm as it was. At the same time, he spared no expense to secure the efficiency of our smaller force and the safety of our airmen.

SUBSTITUTION

He accepted Lord Trenchard's suggestion of an inquiry into the question of substitution, and later added that the Prime Minister himself was now examining it for submission to the Committee of Imperial Defence. Critics of the suggestion assumed too readily that the impossible would be attempted, whereas he meant only to aim at economy without loss of security. They forgot that the R.A.F. in the Middle East had proved a deterrent and not a punitive weapon, and that the authorities in India in 1927 had asked for it to be employed.

The House clearly appreciated this, the best speech which Lord Thomson has yet delivered to it, and LORD TRENCHARD naturally withdrew his demand for papers.

LORD BIRKENHEAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BIARRITZ, APRIL 9

Lord Birkenhead continues to improve. The fever has left him, and he is able to take light food.

THE KING'S INDIAN ORDERLY OFFICERS

The King's Indian Orderly Officers for 1930 will be Subadar-Major and Honorary Lieutenant Anthony, Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners; Subadar-Major Lasang Gam, 3rd/20th Burma Rifles; Subadar-Major Sangili Naidu, 1st/1st (King George's Own) Madras Pioneers; Subadar Sau Tu, 1st/20th Burma Rifles. They are due to arrive at 49, St. George's-road, S.W.1, to-morrow. The British Officer-in-Charge will be Major V. E. W. Simpson, M.C., 1st/20th Burma Rifles.

WEST KENT POINT-TO-POINT

A half-page illustration of the field taking a jump in the Heavy-weight Steeplechase at the West Kent Hunt Point-to-Point Meeting at Sundridge, near Sevenoaks, appears on the picture page to-day. The spectators are seen in the background on a hill, which formed a natural grand stand from which they had an excellent view of the races.

MR. GANDHI ON TOUR

STIRRING UP THE PEASANTRY

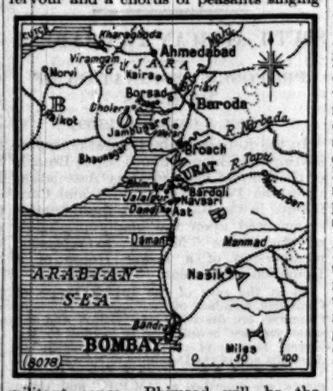
ARREST OF SECOND SON

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 9

At daybreak to-day Mahatma Gandhi left Dandi by motor-car for Bhimrad, a small village near Surat, 20 odd miles to the north. Even holy men are not immune from tire trouble, and punctures near a large patch of cactus near Jalalpur made Mr. Gandhi two hours late at Surat. He found time, however, to deliver a typical speech, in which he commended the volunteers for their cheerful spirit, adding the pretty thought that he hoped they would be as cheerful when their comrades lay dead or dying. An increasing tendency on Mr. Gandhi's part to refer to injuries and death by violence has been very marked in the last day or two.

Only a short halt was made at Surat, Mr. Gandhi going straight to Bhimrad, where he was greeted with the usual fervour and a chorus of peasants singing



militant songs. Bhimrad will be the starting point of a new "whirlwind campaign" in the Gujarati villages.

The Mahatma changes his plans with the same bewildering inconsistency as he changes his mind. Only a few days since he was saying that no power on earth would shift him from Dandi Beach so long as his gallant followers were collecting salt. Now he has announced his intention of abandoning Dandi and visiting near villages during the present "National Week," going farther afield when the week is over.

PEASANTS' SUPPORT

Like most phenomena in Indian politics, Mr. Gandhi's latest move may be interpreted from two widely different points of view. In the first place, it is undoubtedly a confession of failure so far as his original scheme is concerned. The farce staged on Dandi Beach fell flat, and therefore another and more melodramatic show was put on at the village of Aat. The performance at Aat drew a large audience, but, like most modern melodramas, demanded the presence of police in the cast; and when the police failed to answer their cue the show fell flatter than ever. Therefore, like the astute theatrical manager that he is, Mr. Gandhi has abandoned the theatre where his productions have been unsuccessful and has gone on tour in the "small towns" instead.

That is one side of the picture. The trouble is that the Mahatma is usually clever enough to hide the story of yesterday's failures behind a promise of to-morrow's success. The decision to go out into the villages of Gujarat has caused a new wave of enthusiasm among his followers, and there is no use in blinking the disquieting fact that the support among the peasantry, as distinct from his own volunteers, is growing steadily stronger in the district. Mr. Gandhi on tour is bound to spread mischief wherever he goes, for his uncanny faculty for casting a spell by the force of his personality must be seen to be believed.

To thousands of Gujarati peasants Mr. Gandhi is more than a leader. He is a legend, and when the legend, suddenly becoming real, steps from a motor-car outside their humble huts it is not difficult to imagine the effect upon their simple minds.

QUESTION OF ARREST

Naturally the prospect of a spread of the campaign of intensive sedition throughout a district so close to the city of Bombay has made the controversy here over the desirability of Mr. Gandhi's arrest all the keener. Even among the British community there is frank criticism of the inconsistent sentences passed on members of the Congress arrested in the last day or two. It is difficult to see why one man gets a month's simple imprisonment while another in an adjoining town gets two years' rigorous imprisonment for virtually the same offence. It is still more difficult to see why a wretched villager in Aat should get a year in prison while the man who inspired the crime should be permitted to career round the country in a motor-car urging on thousands of others to the same disobedience of the laws.

Admittedly the Government of Bombay Presidency is in a most unenviable quandary. Its peace of mind is not likely to be increased by the announcement made to-day that several influential Indian members of the Stock Exchange are going up-country on Saturday to confer with Mr. Gandhi on the best means of helping him in his campaign against foreign cloth.

Meanwhile, up in the *mofussil* [outlying parts of the Presidency], the spirit of defiance is becoming more and more insolent in its expression. The sheer contempt for authority makes unpleasant reading. During the trial of Ram-Das Gandhi at Surat paper packets marked "Contraband Salt" were openly sold in the precincts of the Court. One youth went so far as to offer the Magistrate a packet when he arrived, while a jeering crowd sang Nationalist songs. Mahatma Gandhi has done his work well.

The only cloud on his horizon to-day has appeared in the form of a peremptory demand from Kharak Singh, leader of the Punjab Sikhs, for an explanation why Mr. Gandhi has failed to observe the promise he made at Lahore during Congress week to change the red, green, and white tricolour of the Congress flag into a *vierkleur* by adding a vertical strip of yellow to satisfy the *amour-propre* of the Sikh community. Mr. Gandhi may be too elated over winning victories in the villages to worry about awkward colour schemes, but Kharak's letter comes as a timely reminder that Gujarat is not the whole of India.

Davi Das Gandhi, another son of the Mahatma, was arrested with 12 other volunteers at Delhi to-day, following a clash with the police while collecting salt.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND

CONGRESS LEADERS EMBARRASSED

NO PANIC MEASURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, APRIL 9

Reports from all parts of India show that the civil authorities everywhere have the situation quietly, but firmly, in hand. It has been known generally for some time that a tightening-up of the administration was in progress in readiness for any emergency. Although the process has gone on quietly, there is no doubt that both friends and enemies of the Government and the public now realize that the Government is determined to deal firmly with the position as it develops.

The Government aims at carrying with it at each stage as large a body of public opinion as is possible, and is, therefore, resolved not to resort to preventive measures in excess of the requirements of the moment. This policy has so far been successful. Neither side is under any misapprehension of the Government's ability and will to deal with the Independence movement, and the Congress organizers appear to be definitely embarrassed by the Government's refusal to plunge into panic measures, for which the mischief-makers had hoped. It was evidently calculated that the authorities would embark on sweeping repressive measures and wholesale arrests, thus overcrowding the gaols and arousing public sympathy on behalf of the large numbers of imprisoned followers. The Congress leaders are disappointed at the Government's refusal to fall in with Mr. Gandhi's plan to give civil disobedience a good send-off by his arrest.

The time may come when Mr. Gandhi's liberty will cause the authorities more trouble than his imprisonment, but that moment has not yet come. If the revolutionaries choose to spend their energy in making salt, it is difficult to see that any great harm is done. Of all forms of civil disobedience which might be suggested the Congress leaders have selected the one which does not particularly embarrass the Government, which has very limited value for propaganda purposes, and which appears to a large number of the more intelligent people as ludicrous rather than serious.

INFLAMMATORY LEAFLETS IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 9

Ten batches of Congress volunteers were again manufacturing salt at different parts of the Bombay foreshore to-day. A particularly good haul of natural salt, deposited near a disused battery off Warden-road, is reported.

Inflammatory leaflets against the Government are being circulated in the streets, and there are several reports of an increasingly hostile attitude adopted by Mr. Gandhi's followers here towards English men and women. The *Evening News* states that following a meeting on the seashore last night, "Excited Congress volunteers yelled at passing motor-cars, shook their fists at people dressed in foreign cloth, forcibly removed the headgear of several passers-by, and generally made themselves detestable. It was a fine example of the working of the non-violence creed in practice."

The *Times of India* says of Mr. Gandhi's latest speeches that, although nominally adhering to non-violence, they really constitute an incitement to violence, because, when ordering his volunteers to resist the seizure of contraband salt until blood is spilt but without using counter-force against the police, he asks more than human nature can endure.

The latest reports of arrests from up-country include Amritlal, editor of the well-known vernacular newspaper *Saurashtru*, who has been sentenced to 2½ years' simple imprisonment for breaking the Salt Laws. Reports from the Central Provinces show that some attempts are being made there to manufacture salt by chemical process.

To judge by the number of men who are returning to duty at the Great Indian Peninsula Railway workshops, the protracted strike appears to be coming to an end at last. This morning, however, strikers succeeded in stopping the Calcutta mail train from Bombay near Nagpur, which was delayed until police arrived and arrested the strikers. Ruikar, president of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, was to-day sentenced by the Magistrate at Thana to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of 50 rupees [£3 15s.].

Other Indian news on preceding page.

THE EXPLOSION IN THE SEPOY

MESSAGE FROM THE KING

The First Lord of the Admiralty has received the following message from the King:—

"The King is distressed to hear of the disastrous accidental explosion on board H.M.S. Sepoy resulting in the loss of valuable lives. His Majesty desires that his heartfelt sympathy may be conveyed to the bereaved families, and inquiries made on his behalf as to the condition of the injured."

The Admiralty announced yesterday the additional deaths from their injuries of Able Seamen William James Angus Draper, J.111460, and Robert William Heywood, J.110561.

This brings the death roll up to six.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, APRIL 9

The victims of the explosion in the Sepoy were buried with full honours this afternoon. The funeral procession was headed by Rear-Admiral Hill and was attended by representatives of the Governor and of the General Commanding the Forces. Officers and men representing all the service units in the garrison marched in the procession, followed by officers and men from American, French, Italian and Portuguese warships and many civilians. The coffins were covered with hundreds of wreaths. Manifestations of public sympathy were general.

An inquiry into the accident will be held shortly.

Able Seaman R. W. Heywood died this morning, but Petty Officer Pett is doing well.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

Anglo-French Exploration Company.
British Cinematograph Theatres.
British Combined Investors Trust.
Central Provinces Manganese Ore.
Cunard Steam Ship Company.
Federation of British Industries.

NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL

A POSTGRADUATE SCHEME

The report of the Postgraduate Medical Education Committee, which was appointed to draw up a practicable scheme of postgraduate medical education centred in London, was issued yesterday. The Committee recommend that a British Postgraduate Hospital and Medical School should be established by the conversion of a public hospital, and that Hammersmith Hospital should be adapted, the cost being estimated at from £200,000 to £250,000.

The Committee's scheme gives a hospital with 400 beds and a medical school, residential facilities for postgraduate students to be established on a site permitting of future expansion. Residential facilities for students should be provided in part at the hospital but mainly at a separate hostel in the medical and social centre of London.

At question time in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Greenwood announced details of an approved plan in connexion with the scheme. The Government is to give £250,000 towards building and equipping a medical school in connexion with the Hammersmith Hospital. Public subscriptions are to be invited to establish a hostel—to be called London House—where both Empire and British students can live. Mr. Chamberlain warmly welcomed this result of the work of a committee which dates back to his time and guidance.

Details of the scheme will be found on page 13.

CUNARD'S LINER PLANS

ELECTION OF NEW CHAIRMAN

Presiding at the meeting of the Cunard Steam Ship Company at Liverpool yesterday, Sir Thomas Royden, the chairman, referred, in a speech which is fully reported on page 25, to the recent official statement that the company was in consultation with certain shipbuilders with regard to a new steamer for the Atlantic express service. It would, he said, naturally be some time before the definite stage of entering into a contract was reached and final details were available for publication, but when the time came it would be found that the Cunard Company, as in the past, had set its mind on the construction of a steamer which would bear favourable comparison with anything afloat.

The chairman commented on the "wonderful record" of the Mauretania, which last August, in spite of adverse weather conditions on both the westbound and eastbound voyages, made the fastest trip of her long and honourable career and gave proof of her claim to be still considered a worthy competitor in the North Atlantic route.

Sir Thomas Royden announced that, owing to the pressure of personal affairs, he had asked his colleagues to elect another member of the board to become chairman, although he hoped to retain his directorship. A warm tribute was paid to his work as chairman during the last eight years.

Subsequently the board elected Sir Percy E. Bates, the deputy chairman, to be chairman, and Messrs. F. A. Bates and Herbert W. Corry to be deputy chairman.

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK

INTENSIVE EFFORT TO REVIVE TRADE

The National Cotton Week which is being organized by the cotton industry will be held from May 5 to May 10. Retailers, during the period of this intensive effort to interest the public in cotton, are being asked to make displays of cotton goods, and the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors, the National Chamber of Trade, and other organizations are advising their members to cooperate. It is hoped that throughout the country there will be special window exhibitions of Lancashire goods which will call attention to the remarkable range and attractiveness of cotton productions. Window display matter and leaflets for distribution are to be supplied free of charge by the organizing committee.

The Drapers' Chamber of Trade, in a circular sent to members, states there can be no question that a nation-wide effort by retail distributors in unison can materially influence the sale of cotton products and create a goodwill in cotton goods from which the industry, the distributor, and the nation generally will greatly benefit. Firms are asked to support a general pledge to advertise cotton goods in particular during the week before May 5, or even earlier, and to make special window and interior displays of cotton goods during the National Cotton Week. It is mentioned that the sale of cotton goods in the home market has decreased by 400,000,000 yards, and it is hoped that this special effort will assist in regaining some of the lost trade.

THE KING'S ROLL

375,000 DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN EMPLOYED

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

Lord Jellicoe presided over a meeting of the King's Roll National Council at the House of Commons yesterday. Very careful consideration was given to the various means of ensuring the full activity of King's Roll Committees throughout the country in their task of assisting disabled ex-Service men to obtain employment.

The number of employers on the King's Roll is 26,700 and they employ approximately 375,000 disabled ex-Service men. About 28,000 disabled men are unemployed at the present moment.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in to-day's *Literary Supplement* is on the Scottish poet William Dunbar, the fourth centenary of whose death is being commemorated. Among the books reviewed are Mr. Bertram Newman's Study of Lord Melbourne, Mr. Donald Barnes's History of the English Corn Laws, Professor Abercrombie's and Mr. B. F. Brueton's Bristol and Bath Regional Planning Scheme, Mr. S. Eliot Morison's "Development of Harvard University," Mr. E. W. Hendy's "Wild Exmoor through the Year," Dr. C. Sanford Terry's Biography of John Christian Bach, and Mr. Alfred Harbage's Life of Thomas Killigrew, the Restoration dramatist.

OVERSEAS TRADE

A DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

STUDY OF MARKETS

The following statement was issued yesterday from the Department of Overseas Trade:—

Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, has for some time felt that the usefulness of his Department would be strengthened by the creation of a special organization to examine the problems of export trade, study present and potential markets, constantly review the volume and trend of trade, investigate reasons for decline in exports by trades and markets, and ascertain possible remedies with the object of the profitable expansion of British trade.

For this purpose the Overseas Trade Development Council has been set up.

The *personnel* of the council is as follows:—

Mr. G. M. GILLETT, M.P., chairman (Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade).

OFFICIALS.—SIR EDWARD CROWE, K.C.M.G. (Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade); Mr. G. I. H. LLOYD (Director of the Trades and Economic Division, Department of Overseas Trade); Mr. LOUIS BEALE, C.B.E. (Department of Overseas Trade), Special Commissioner; Mr. ARTHUR MULLINS, C.B.E. (Department of Overseas Trade), secretary of the council; and a representative of the Lord Privy Seal's Office; and the following representatives of commerce:—

SIR GILBERT VYLE (managing director of W. and T. Avery, Limited; president, British Engineers' Association; past president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, &c.).

Mr. L. W. MATTERS (M.P. for the Kennington Division of Lambeth; chairman of directors of British and Overseas Publications, Limited; managing editor of "Review of South and Central America").

Mr. HUGH LEWIS (recently general manager and secretary of Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited, and of Central Insurance Company, Limited; now director of Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited, Royal Insurance Company, Limited, and Central Insurance Company, Limited, &c.).

Mr. D. A. HORNER (late manager of Credito Italiano, London, and formerly assistant manager of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London Office; Fellow of the Institute of Bankers, London).

AN INDUSTRIAL PANEL

This standing council, which will work in the closest cooperation with the Lord Privy Seal, will constantly examine the state of export trade as a whole, and in order that its work should be as valuable and specific as possible, when particular trades, industries, or markets are being reviewed, special representatives of trade and industry will be invited to attend the meetings of the council. Accordingly a panel of representatives, who will assist the work of the council and who will be available for informal consultations, is being formed.

The following representatives of industry have consented to serve on the panel, to which other names will be added in due course:—

SIR ARTHUR BALFOUR, Bt., K.B.E., LORD BARNBY, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., SIR ERNEST JARDINE, Bt., SIR WILLIAM J. LARKE, K.B.E., Mr. KENNETH LEE, SIR WILLIAM CLARE LEES, O.B.E., Mr. J. G. NICHOLSON, Mr. P. J. PYBUS, C.B.E., M.P., Mr. G. E. ROWLAND, DR. E. C. SNOW, and MAJOR FRANK WEDGWOOD.

Mr. Louis Beale, in collaboration with the overseas officers of the Department, will be responsible for special investigations in overseas markets. Mr. Beale was formerly his Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Canada and New Zealand, and has been released from his duties as general manager of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland in order to take up his new appointment.

Mr. Mullins, until recently assistant manager of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, will act as secretary to the council, and will be liaison officer between the council and the home industries.

Mr. Gillett proposes making a fuller statement regarding the work of the council at the luncheon meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce to-day.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duchess	THE 2 INTIMATE REVUE	2.30 & 8.40
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Everyman	FOURTH FLOOR HEAVEN	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	CAPE FORLORN	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	OUT OF THE BLUE	8.40
New	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS	2
	THE FORCE OF DESTINY	7.45
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MR. HERBERT HEYNER	8.30
Wigmore Hall	MR. MICHAEL ZACHAREWITSCH	3
	MISS ISOLDE MENGES AND MR. HAROLD SAMUEL	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	THE FLAME OF LOVE	12 to 11
Astoria	HAPPY DAYS	12.45 to 11
Capitol	CAMEO KIRBY	12 to 12
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	DYNAMITE	12 to 12
Kensington	GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	NEW YORK NIGHTS	1.30 to 11
Palace	THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE	2.30 & 8.30
Plaza	MEDALS	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SON OF THE GODS	1 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	SEVEN FACES	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	LOVE COMES ALONG	11 to 11

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind light, southerly or variable, veering later; cloudy; probably some rain early, brighter later ; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Rather unsettled. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Though the British and French delegations to the Naval Conference have agreed "in principle" upon the interpretation of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League, France declines to reduce her tonnage requirements unless Italy abandons her claim to parity. The Italians show no sign of abandoning this claim, and little hope remains that a general Five-Power agreement can be achieved. (p. 16)

The establishment of a British Post-graduate Hospital and Medical School by the conversion of Hammersmith Hospital at a cost of from £200,000 to £250,000, is recommended in the report of the Post-graduate Medical Education Committee. (pp. 13 and 16)

It is announced by the Department of Overseas Trade that a special organization has been set up to promote export trade, to be known as the Overseas Trade Development Council. (p. 16)

In reply to representatives of the T.U.C. sent to Bradford at the request of the wool textile trade unions the employers stated that they were not prepared to vary the terms of the notices of wage reductions and consequently further discussions could not be entertained. (p. 18)

Sir Herbert Walker declared yesterday that the Southern Railway Company could not accept the plan for constructing a new station south of Waterloo instead of on the Lion Brewery site, as proposed in the Bill. (p. 10)

The Electricity Commissioners have sent a circular letter to electricity undertakers impressing upon them the necessity for paying close attention to the preservation of the beauty and character of the countryside. (p. 11)

Lord Jellicoe presided over a meeting of King's Roll National Council at the House of Commons yesterday. (p. 16)

At the annual meeting of the London Municipal Societies yesterday speakers emphasized the importance of the next L.C.C. elections in the fight against Socialism. (p. 10)

The Oxford Conference of Evangelical Churchmen adopted at its final session yesterday a series of findings on the movement towards Church union. The conference declared in favour of intercommunion as a means of promoting organic union between the Anglican and the non-episcopal Churches, and it commended the South India scheme. (p. 11)

On behalf of the Surveyors' Institution, suggestions were made yesterday to the Committee which is considering the powers of Ministers of the Crown as to the procedure in the holding of inquiries before the making of Orders. (p. 10)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Trenchard questioned the Government on their air policy, and debate followed. Lord Beatty, Lord Cavan, and Lord Plumer took part, and Lord Thomson replied. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill was read the third time after a brief debate. At question time the Minister of Health made a statement on the report of the Post-Graduate Medical Education Committee. (pp. 8 and 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Gandhi left Dandi yesterday for a village near Surat, which will be the starting-point of a "whirlwind campaign" of the Gujarati villages. Our Special Correspondent says the spirit of defiance is becoming more and more insolent. In Bombay City inflammatory leaflets are being circulated in the streets. Davi Das Gandhi, another son of the Mahatma, was arrested at Delhi yesterday. (p. 16)

Riots have broken out at Nasik, Bombay Presidency, following a clash between Orthodox Hindus and Untouchables. (p. 15)

The Kuomintang recalcitrants in North China, who do not want another military Government, are desirous of forming a provisional Central Executive Committee, but being divided with Right and Left sections cannot agree as to composition. The military position is obscure, no trustworthy information being obtainable. (p. 15)

The Red Trade Union International has announced its intention of forming a new miners' union in Canada. (p. 15)

SPORT

The Pontefract Spring Meeting was begun yesterday. (p. 6)

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race crews did light work at Putney yesterday. (p. 6)

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines Rackets Championship was continued at Prince's Club yesterday, when the holder, Commander T. H. Troubridge, won his tie in the second round. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Impending Foreign Loans; the Dublin Issue; Sunderland Loan Success; Scottish Power Ordinary Shares; an Australian Bank's Lower Dividend; Union Corporation Profits; Tea Restriction Agreement ; British Thomson Houston Results; the Chairmanship of the Cunard Steam Ship Company; and Rubber Trust's Smaller Profits. (p. 23)

In the Money Market loanable funds were not quite so plentiful. Discount rates opened with an easier appearance, but steadied in the afternoon. Gold rose ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz., and silver 1-16d. to 19 7-16d. Both the Belgian and Swiss exchanges moved sharply against sterling, but the New York rate was slightly higher. The Argentine exchange fluctuated wildly on news of an Argentine loan in New York, closing at 44 7-16d. (p. 23)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the rise in British Funds was resumed, prices closing with a general advance. Some sharp rises occurred in Argentine Railway stocks on an upward movement in the exchange. Industrial shares were quiet, but firm, Courtaulds and Imperial Chemical being among those to close higher. Oil shares were given some support. (p. 23)

THE PEN AND THE SWORD

It must have occurred to some who have considered the letters in these columns on "The "Army in the War"—and their occasion—to ask themselves when exactly the War ended. Was it something less than twelve or was it nearer twelve hundred years ago ? Was it an affair to which millions yet living can speak ? Or was it some great migration folk-tale of the European races uncertainly compounded of oral tradition and imaginative myth ? How, otherwise, could the new legend of the War, almost as naked of truth as the Emperor of his clothes, have succeeded in its parade until quite lately, with so many qualified to accuse its nakedness ? The difficulty of proving a negative may be part of the answer. The difficulty of countering an untruthful version of the horrors of war without seeming to commend the virtues of war or to depreciate its sacrifices may be another part of it. Whatever the reason, it has had a successful three years' run as "the truth about the War." LUDWIG and FEUCHTWANGER brought Germany into the circulating libraries. The first of a considerable succession of German War novels followed in their wake, all in a more or less passionate reaction against the military State now superseded by a civilian Republic, and vengefully realistic. The public was ready and the fashion was set. A courageous producer in London, still a little ahead of the times, staged *Journey's End*—a play that, with some weaknesses, has deserved to succeed and shares nothing with its baser competitors in fiction. The War, once despaired of in the bookshops, was in full vogue again, and War novels, good, bad, and worse than bad, tumbled in from the publishers. The flood is only now receding and showing us what deposit it has left upon fair pastures. There must be some meaning and some good in this unheralded episode of literary fashion, some movement of conviction to which it answers. That will appear in time. But its first results are undoubtedly its worst. It is testimony to the sticking-power of mud that, twelve years after demobilization, the Army should be appearing before an unofficial Court-martial, and that such a fantastic charge as that typical British officers made the War one long debauch should even require the refutation it is receiving.

Some "War books" do not deserve that title—or is it stigma ?—and have no place in the argument. The rare few, written out of intense experience, as part of a debt to unforgotten friends and to such a companionship as can never be lived again—these may tell us fully and quietly without self-conscious posturings what modern war means to a sensitive and imaginative soldier. But these are the few, and even these forget, what it is essential to truth and comprehension to include in the picture, the not infrequent picnic interludes in friendship and fine weather, untroubled by danger past or to come. They dull these contrasts with a sadness that is retrospective and unconsciously falsify the record. The many—though no one person could have read them all—are on the whole divisible into two kinds, and both have helped to make the "War book" what it is. The first have some sincerity about them. Either they have returned with a personal grudge against society and are determined to revenge themselves for their sufferings, expounded in not unflattering detail, and to write what will "vex somebody." Or they are determined, like the old fresco-painters when they pictured Hell, so to scare, horrify, and revolt the reader that he shall never think of war again without trembling and nausea. Fortunately for peace it has more honourable safeguards than a philosophy founded on disgust and fear. Fortunately for human nature it is never likely to fall so low as these writers hope, nor in the War itself did it sink at all commonly to the depths of their fevered caricatures. The transition from peace to war injured some and the transition from war to peace injured more. But the lamentably unsensational and wholly impregnable truth is that human nature rose above war much more often than it fell below it, and that the ordinary Englishman remained a conspicuously self-controlled and civilized being in the midst of all that seemed to deny civilization. The War novelists in this class, writing with their given purposes and with all their literary competence, have no chance of giving us the truth along with the facts. They are bound to specialize in the discreditable. So much so that one finds in their pages even the gossip which never asked or received credence, but once served to pass the time in dug-out or billet, solemnly offered as new facts about the War and fresh evidence of its degradations. The second class of War novel is the result of distortion pushed even further. It is unlikely to be heard of, except in the pulping machine, when once the current vogue is past. This kind, like the native guide, is merely selling the grisliness of the battlefield for what it will fetch while the market lasts. The recipe is simple. Emotion is recollected, rearranged, and heated up in tranquillity. All the ingredients of the convention go in—mud, oaths, explosions, blasphemy, injustice, cowardice, drink, physical horrors, sex, introspection, insanity. Given some narrative faculty, anyone could do it by this time. This is war of the "War books." These meaningless atoms of driven humanity, surrendering to every fear and passion that comes, jockeyed by imbecile or malignant commanders and doomed to die for nothing, these, strange to remember, are our countrymen, and such is the Army in which they served. Stranger still, the Army was not defeated. Stranger again, a very large part of England to-day consists of the same men—and, since the "War books" are no respecters of sex—of the same women.

The truth about the War books has been concisely and cogently told in a pamphlet, lately reviewed in these columns, entitled "The "Lie about the War." MR. DOUGLAS JERROLD, the writer, puts his finger on the all-important fact that the War books are not about the War. They are rather accounts of personal experience in the War and personal grievances against the War. From this omission the subsequent perversions, greater or less, inevitably follow. There is no perspective. There is even no tragedy. Tragedy is noble suffering for a sufficient cause. The War books forget or ignore the cause, and the massive effort and endurance of either side fall from the heroic to the meaningless. Let the present and future see to the prevention—which is not the passive avoidance—of war. The past, in England, was given the choice between self-sacrifice in war and peace with ignominy; and it freely chose war. It fought the War for a purpose deeper than self and nobler even than peace. True that the past will be betrayed if its lesson is lost. It is immediate betrayal to mock and bespatter it. A man may turn back, not with regret or remorse, but with hope, to the permanent truth that glows in the incandescence of 1914. It is the proof that civilization is worth saving, and has the strength to save itself. That a war of four years could not be fought without disillusionments says nothing, or says no more than that strength and fatigue are old companions. That it would be fought without sacrifice was not the common expectation of those who went out and of those who sped them. Since it is little more than fifteen years ago memory can still call witnesses who will not or cannot testify themselves. Those witnesses, as they came home on leave from the trenches, may have ignored or concealed many facts that the War books have since paraded. But at least they have bequeathed the essential truth that they were neither disillusioned nor drunken nor dissolved in self-pity.

Uses of the Air Force

LORD TRENCHARD made a welcome first appearance in the House of Lords yesterday, when he initiated a debate on the possibility of making use of units of the Royal Air Force as a substitute for the Army and the Navy in certain districts of the Empire overseas. His speech was a satisfactory assurance that the fruits of his long experience are still at the disposal of the State. For the expounding of advice founded on that experience the House of Lords, as a Senate of experts, is essentially the proper platform, and LORD TRENCHARD made full use of it. In drawing the attention of the House to the general development of air power he had two purposes in view. One was to point out the importance of an adequate Air Force to the safety of the Empire, and the second—in view of the proved efficiency and economy of the work done by the Air Force in Iraq and elsewhere—to ask the Government for a statement of their policy towards the extended employment of the Force in other distant parts of the Empire and the mandated territories. In particular he asked whether it would not be possible to hold an inquiry in order to see what further responsibilities could be taken over by the Air Force in the humdrum times of peace on the North-West Frontier of India, and in the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Sudan.

In all that he said LORD TRENCHARD showed the conviction of an enthusiast, and, as is often the way with enthusiasts, he rather overstated his case. That was clearly and perhaps naturally the opinion of the representatives of the two older Services who spoke after him. Their admiration for the proved success with which the Royal Air Force have carried out their delicate and difficult duties was unstinted and unanimous. But further than that they were not prepared to go. LORD CAVAN and LORD PLUMER both protested that a strategical question of such importance should not have been raised in the House before it had been thoroughly examined by the Committee of Imperial Defence. On the whole there seems to be little or no force in this particular objection. LORD TRENCHARD believes that a stronger Air Force is a vital necessity, and that, even as it is, it can do quite as efficiently and more cheaply some of the work of keeping the peace of the Empire now entrusted to the Navy and the Army. In ventilating these views, as he had every right to do, he has brought the question into the clear light of day. LORD PLUMER was on stronger ground when he urged that the Air Force is essentially an offensive force ; that bombing, however sparingly and humanely conducted, does leave in the minds of its victims bitter and lasting feelings of resentment; and that the officers and men of the Army have better opportunities of consolidating and pacifying the countries in which they are quartered by daily association and personal contact. On the North-West Frontier of India, as LORD LLOYD pointed out, the Air Force could not carry on the Army's policy of peaceful penetration. In the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, said LORD BEATTY, it could not for other reasons do the work that is now undertaken by the Navy ; and generally speaking it can be of no use in dealing with riots and disturbances in the streets of crowded towns. The Air Force, in fact, has its undoubted limitations, and nothing is to be gained, and much harm might be done to the other Services, by the temptation to ignore them. At the same time the debate—a marked feature of which was the balanced and on the whole sympathetic speech in which LORD THOMSON reviewed LORD TRENCHARD'S suggestions—was undoubtedly useful. It presents to the country in brief the views of the chiefs of the three Services on a question in which the whole Empire is deeply concerned, and it is to be followed by the fuller official inquiry for which LORD TRENCHARD has asked.

London and Post-Graduate Medicine

The reason why post-graduate medical education has not flourished greatly in London is that, until now, it has lacked broad enough foundations. The pioneers who in 1919 founded the Fellowship of Medicine discovered difficulties which must have chilled a less lively enthusiasm than they possessed. They have laboured during ten thankless years to overcome these difficulties and have succeeded in building up an organization which does them credit. Now comes a proposal which seems likely to establish the work on the four pillars of the Ministry of Health, the London County Council, the University of London, and the medical profession. The Post-Graduate Medical Education Committee, which was appointed in July, 1925, by MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, recommended yesterday that a British Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical School should be instituted, and suggested that the existing hospital in Ducane-road, Hammersmith, which is now the property of the London County Council, should be utilized for the purpose. Reasons for this choice are given in the report, of which a summary appears in another column, and appear to be convincing. The hospital is of recent construction, is well equipped, and occupies a position easy of access. It will be necessary to build a medical school in connexion with the hospital and to open a hostel in London for the accommodation of post-graduate students. The Government have therefore decided to offer help. They have promised to contribute from public funds a maximum capital sum of £250,000 for building and equipping the school, and in addition to provide annual grants towards its maintenance through the University of London. Further the Government agree that the cost of maintaining the Hammersmith Hospital, when it forms part of the Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical School, should continue to be borne by the ratepayers, who, under the Local Government Act, are now responsible for it. An appeal to the public for funds to establish the hostel, which is to be called "London House," will be made in the near future.

The scheme has the merit of bringing all the agencies engaged in caring for the health of the community into active association, an object not formerly attained in any enterprise of a like consideration. Ratepayers and taxpayers are to cooperate with voluntary workers, and with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Royal Society of Medicine, and the British Medical Association, in giving facilities to doctors to increase their knowledge and keep in touch with new developments. All must ultimately reap the benefit of such a project in higher standards of diagnosis and treatment. Moreover the advantages offered will be available to students from every part of the Empire and from foreign countries. London is likely at last to become a centre of advanced teaching, and so to attract the most eager minds in the profession of medicine. That is, supposing the scheme to be carried out without friction or jealousy. It is much to be hoped, in particular, that the public authorities associated in the adventure will show restraint in their claims to exercise control. Let them be content with equality with the voluntary and professional bodies, on which, as much as on them, success depends. Properly guided, the scheme ought to bring substantial honour and help to the whole people, for London is the finest field of clinical study in the world. It ought also to serve as an example in every area of the country where plans are now being made for cooperation in medical work between public authorities and voluntary bodies. The organization of the hospital, and especially the organization of the teaching, ought to be carried out on new and broad lines, agreeable both to the academic and to the professional bodies concerned. English medicine possesses an excellent record of achievement. HARVEY, SYDENHAM, the HUNTERS, JENNER, and LISTER are names honoured throughout the world. The new School enters upon a goodly heritage.

Dr. Temple on the Classics

The Classical Association is fortunate in its presidents. As each public man retires, his address delivered, members may sometimes wonder whether the succession will be worthily maintained; but they are never disappointed. This year it has fallen to the ARCHBISHOP of YORK to fill the chair, and a report of his speech at Hull yesterday will be found in another column. It maintains two arguments. The first, which is expounded with the ease of a highly accomplished scholar, is a plea for a clearer recognition of the essential distinctions between Greece and Rome, their cultures, literatures, and histories. The second, which is stated more shortly, is an emphatic reminder of their claims on modern youth, especially in those higher places of learning where economic necessity tends to favour a too exclusive pursuit of science. DR. TEMPLE would have us remember that we are denizens of European civilization, and that it is more important to know about that civilization than about the solar system. Taken out of its context, it sounds rather like the old battle cry. It might even be countered perhaps by a quotation from the "Testament "of Beauty," where it is admitted that science has comforted man's animal poverty and humanized manners and social temper, but that the treatment of Greece and Rome in that poem agrees largely with the ARCHBISHOP'S. Both prelate and poet declare that there is no higher intellect to brighten the world than "little Hellas owned" ; and DR. TEMPLE knows his PLATO too well not to see that that master mind would have rejoiced in modern knowledge.

But, bating any rivalry between the two sorts of knowledge, the question which the ARCHBISHOP raises is whether the knowledge which would make us good Europeans might not be better taught. The genius and the destiny of the two ancient races were widely different. GIBBON could never have written of the decline and fall of Greece, but the decline and fall of Rome is an ever-present fact. Rome is history ; Greece is individual achievement. When we write Greek, says the ARCHBISHOP with an assumption which must flatter, we have to write it like SOPHOCLES ; when we write Latin we can write it in our own way. He admires all the great unselfconscious literature of Greece ; but in this Virgilian year he has the courage to say that VIRGIL is subordinate to Roman history ; and he finds the Latin spirit at its freest in two poets and in the mordant annalist of the Empire. It is a refreshing view to take of TACITUS, even if it depresses other Roman stylists, who, if not original, transmitted eternal patterns to after ages. That, however, the ARCHBISHOP would probably say, is their historical good fortune. To the Greeks, on the other hand, we go as to timeless beings, whose secular affairs, though once or twice of critical importance to the world, are on the whole rather petty. In this new valuation there is little to support the hope that either language can be studied apart from the other. Therein lies the difficulty of the classical curriculum. Rome and Greece demand as much time as they ever did, though it may well be that the avenues to them grow more numerous.

BIRDS AT PLAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While on a visit to Mount Cook, in the south island of New Zealand, I spent a night at a hut some miles up one of the glaciers. I was awakened early in the morning by a noise on the galvanized iron roof, a loud rattling down the roof followed by a swishing sound.

I went out, and found a party of keas (large parrot-like birds) each with a tin selected from a dump near the hut. They carried their tins to the ridge of the roof, watched them roll down, and then slid down after them. Like so many of the New Zealand wild birds they were not easily frightened, and took no notice of my standing there, but their expression of earnest concentration on this absurd game was too much for me, and I burst into laughter. The keas immediately dropped their tins and flew away over the mountains.

Yours truly,

Chard, Somerset. H. S. ELSDALE.

THE TROOPS IN THE WAR

OFFICERS OF THE NEW ARMIES

LIFE AT THE FRONT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In amplification of General Baker-Carr's letter which appeared in your issue of April 7, I would like to point out a fact which appears to have escaped the notice or, at any rate, the comment of those who have written on this subject before. The officers of the New Armies in the War who have been depicted in these books, plays, and films in question as behaving in the manner we so greatly resent were drawn from every class of social life in Great Britain. There was not a single profession, trade, calling, or occupation, however distinguished or however lowly, that did not supply them.

If, therefore, it is the intention or desire of the authors of these books and plays that the young men and women of to-day and their future offspring should label these men as cowards, drunkards, or both of these things, then, in fairness, it should be pointed out to them that they must label the complete generation of Britons who fought in the War as such. For, surely, they cannot ask anyone to believe that the mere sewing of one, two, or three stars on a man's shoulder-straps can have the effect of completely changing his habits, morals, temperament, and national and racial characteristics.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHARLES HIGGINS.

Faringdon, April 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Brigadier-General Baker-Carr's letter, in your issue of Monday, encourages a mere humorist to raise his abashed and diminished head and to put in a word for his brothers and himself. In the controversy, as to the truth or otherwise of recent War literature, it is apparently assumed that we, who insisted on the fighting man's humorous outlook, were misleading: and our excuse is supposed to be that, writing at the time and in the midst of it, we found such prevailing gloom and bitterness that something had to be done about it.

Now, Sir, it would be a fine tribute to our skill as creative artists to believe that, at a time when all was morbid and miserable, we made everyone think that the men at the front were persistently amused and amusing in the face of discomfort, danger, and death; but it is a tribute to which we have no claim. Such laughter as we communicated came direct from the fighting officers and men themselves; and any injustice we did to the picture consisted in the inadequacy of our reproduction of their high spirits.

I venture to quote what has been said to me by a very high authority in such matters: a gallant fellow from St. Dunstan's, who went through the War as a private and lost not only his sight but his right hand also. With every reason, as you may suppose, to remember or recall the worst, he emphatically repudiated the suggestion of a prevailing gloom; and he insists upon it that, when bitter feelings were entertained from time to time, these concerned such tragedies as an excess of "fatigues" or a deficiency of lean in the morning bacon.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. O. LANGLEY.

Brooks's, St. James's-street, S.W.1, April 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I as a woman sincerely thank you for your attitude towards the Army in the War, typified by the correspondence you have published refuting the charges of insobriety and debauchery ? Like most English (and Scottish) families, mine paid their toll in 1915 ; relations and friends fought and died for us. I believe I am not alone in feeling a deep repugnance to the War stories and plays which emphasize the cases of intemperance and other vices bound to occur occasionally when millions of men were faced with abnormal stress and strain. To imagine that, by pillorying these cases and giving the impression that they were representative of the majority, a lever is being used to stop war is on a par to attempting to stop Niagara with a wattle hurdle. And if that *raison d'être* for them fails there is no other.

Every one knows there are different kinds of nerve and courage ; they all have their vulnerable points ; but it is the knowledge of that vulnerability which increases our admiration for the nerve and courage shown. I think nearly every woman who had relations and friends at the Front will be grateful to General Maxse and Colonel Hutchison for their letters published by you to-day.

Yours sincerely,

JOSEPHINE SEVERN.

Ladies' Army and Navy Club, 27, St. James's-place, S.W.1, April 9.

ATHLETICS ON GOOD FRIDAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Referring to the letter of the Rev. W. Pollock-Hill in your issue of the 8th inst., together with your leading article relating thereto, in connexion with the promotion of the Ten Miles Championship of this association, may I say that it is erroneous to state that the Midland Counties Amateur Athletic Association are responsible for arranging the race for Good Friday? An application was received from the Midland Counties Cross Country Association to promote this race, to be held in conjunction with its annual Good Friday athletic meeting in Birmingham. The application came before the Championship Committee of the association, which committee recommended its acceptance to the General Committee of the Amateur Athletic Association at a meeting held in January last. The recommendation was passed at this meeting without protest on the part of anyone.

The event has been publicly advertised during the past two months, and not until 10 days prior to the event has any protest been raised, which is particularly unfortunate, as all the entries for the race have been accepted, the event widely advertised, and all arrangements made.

The Amateur Athletic Association is not actuated by any desire to alienate either the sympathy of its constituent members or of the public, and, while admitting somewhat injudicious selection of the date in question, regrets that after consultation with the Midland representatives of the association it is unable to alter the arrangements at this late hour.

Yours faithfully,

HARRY J. BARCLAY, Honorary Secretary, Amateur Athletic Association.

10, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2, April 9.

THEIR BLOOD FOR OTHERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should like to draw attention to a wonderful service, well known no doubt to all physicians and surgeons, but not, I venture to think, to the general public. I refer to the London Blood Transfusion Service. Members of this service volunteer when so called upon to go anywhere and at any time of the day or night to give their blood to try to save the lives of their fellow men and women who by illness or accident find themselves in dire extremity and distress.

A fortnight ago my wife became dangerously ill after very severe hæmorrhage, and, in the opinion of the surgeon I called in to see her, it became vital that blood transfusion should take place. The surgeon having seen her and formed this opinion about 9.30 one evening, the Service was communicated with, and one of these blood donors, as they are called, was fetched from his home in the South of London, and at so late an hour that he was unable to reach mine in Hampstead till the early hours of the following morning. The blood transfusion was not completed till after 4 a.m., when the donor returned to his home, and I was told—although it sounds physically impossible because the transfusion was substantial—that he was actually resuming his occupation of a metal worker at 9 o'clock that same morning.

During the following two or three days my wife had further transfusions from two other donors, and I am sure but for those gifts my wife would never have survived the collapse from which she suffered or the serious operation she underwent shortly afterwards, and from which I have every reason to believe she will now recover.

These donors are indeed heroes, inspired as they are to offer their own blood to save the lives of their fellow creatures, complete strangers to themselves.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

H. A. EASTON.

11, Rosecroft-avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3, April 8.

WHITE RULE IN SAMOA

I.—DIFFICULTIES OF THE MANDATE

A TEMPERAMENTAL RACE

We print the first of two articles reviewing the white administration of Samoa. The second of them will describe American rule in the Eastern Islands, to which Senator Robinson, one of the delegates to the Naval Conference, will pay an official visit of investigation this summer.

(By Miss M. Perham)

It is not easy to understand why the Samoans seem unable to reconcile themselves to the Mandatory Government of New Zealand. The territory is small; the natives have the reputation of being the most amiable in the world; no one questions that New Zealand has conceived her obligation in humane and liberal terms. Yet the history of the last three and a half years has been one of sullen passive resistance culminating in January in serious disorders. Even those who have studied the literature of the controversy may wonder whether, behind the multitude of causes, occasions and personalities there put forward, some single all-explaining factor is not being obscured. The suspicion is reinforced when it is remembered that, a few miles away, those islands of the group that are under the American flag live in comparative loyalty and order.

I recently visited the islands and New Zealand and met many of those most closely concerned with the administration of the islands and some of the leading members of the Mau, or opposition party. In Western Samoa I found a situation that must be unique in the history of native government. It was difficult to know which to admire more, the restraint of the administration or the moderation of its opponents.

The Mau had gained the allegiance of two-thirds of the inhabitants, its directing committee was gathering taxes, exercising jurisdiction, and refusing the invitations of the Government to meet and discuss grievances. A body of specially imported police, scattered in twos and threes through the islands, was being resisted in the duty of making arrests by crowds of armed villagers and largely reduced to helplessness. The Government has been forced to abandon direct taxation, a significant surrender with a primitive people. Until January the tension had not issued in bloodshed; on the contrary, certain rules had been tacitly agreed upon which allowed the life of the community to proceed almost on normal lines.

THE CHARMING NATIVES

There was even an element of farce in the situation that will be familiar to readers of the "Vailima Letters" and the "Footnote to History." The police, having abandoned an arrest in the face of crowds of apparently infuriated villagers, might be entertained to chicken and the national drink of kava. A visitor like myself could wander where the King's writ no longer ran, sure of courtesy and hospitality. The story is told of the first visit of warships that a large number of members of the Mau were rounded up upon a point of land near Apia and held there by means of wire and sentries. The barrier was clearly inadequate, and, when heads were counted in the morning, it was found that there was a difference of about a hundred. But it was not, as it would have been in any other country in the world, a hundred less, but a hundred more.

This atmosphere of comedy suggests the first of the special difficulties that have faced the Mandatory Government. The Samoans, with all their charm, are not easy to rule. No other people in the world are so naturally rich, and they have the wilfulness and independence of the rich. They have leisure, too, in which to dance, to sing and weave garlands, to go on visits, one whole village to another, to play brighter cricket than our reformers ever imagined, and, above all, to talk politics and organize parties. The complacency of the insular is theirs, enhanced by remoteness and ignorance. When a Samoan was shown a map of the world, with the islands a few pricks on the expanse of the Pacific, he remarked, with a look of incredulity and scorn, that he would like to know who made that map.

His contacts with the white man have hardly been of a kind to correct these tendencies. The islands are supremely beautiful ; story-writers have exhausted their vocabularies without doing them justice ; but they seem to have a magic which makes the white man look always slightly ridiculous, like a clown in fairyland. It is impossible not to smile with Stevenson at the scuffles of the consuls. The white man has too often shown his greed and folly, rather than his strength and wisdom. The Samoan has seen several changes of Government, he has watched an international Armada pounded to scrap-iron against his reefs, while he magnanimously fished out the survivors ; and he has been taught to regard himself complacently as a centre of European diplomacy.

FAULTS OF INEXPERIENCE

All this was no healthy apprenticeship to subjection, as Germany soon learned. Fourteen years was all she had in which to establish her rule, which, excellent in parts, was yet marked with recurrent feverish symptoms—native opposition, banishments of chiefs, visits of warships, appeals over the head of the Governor to the Parliament in Berlin. It is, perhaps, small wonder that the Samoan saw no reason to re-write his decision : "God made the Samoans first, then the Tongans, then white men and pigs."

Another difficulty inherent in the situation was the position of the half-caste, who retains his links with both races. He is peculiar to the Pacific and embarrassing to the Government. It was this that enabled the rich half-caste trader, Mr. Nelson, to combine in his own person the leadership of three communities.

Such have been the two main difficulties. But native government all over the world presents its local problems : is New Zealand to be

acquitted of all fault on the ground that hers were peculiarly insoluble? It seemed impossible, when studying the situation on the spot, to come to any other conclusion than that New Zealand had committed one fault, that of being inexperienced. To put this forward as the underlying reason may appear, at first sight, to state the obvious and to be a most unhelpful suggestion. Yet, if lessons are to be learned from past failure, it is important to analyse the results of inexperience.

It is better, perhaps, to pass over quickly these results so far as they were shown in New Zealand itself by those directly responsible for the administration, by Parliament and the people generally. It has been said that a democracy cannot govern an empire. Certainly it is hard for a small democracy to govern a small empire, and it seems an excess of zeal to list the inevitable mistakes. It is enough to say that they led to hesitation and inconsistency; Samoa became all too much a party matter; every event in the islands found immediate echo in New Zealand, and New Zealand's response re-echoed back in the islands.

There is, however, one result of inexperience upon which it is important to dwell. It is a characteristic of colonial society to undervalue the expert in government, and there is no more expert branch than the administration of a native community, especially one so complex, aristocratic, and sensitive as the Samoans. To succeed it was necessary to attract the pick of the character and brains of the country, and then to hold back constructive schemes until they had served their apprenticeship. New Zealand in the flush of good intentions, conscious that under the mandate system the eyes of the world were upon her, confident that her success with one Polynesian race was pledge of her success with another (an assumption which ignored radical differences in their position), seems to have overlooked the fact that she had not that trained colonial service that must be hands and eyes in such a venture.

That there was no proper system of recruiting for the service, that the general standard was low, even discreditable to the Mother Country, that certain departments were guilty of serious inefficiency—all this is admitted, even strongly asserted, in a report on the service laid before Parliament early last year. The wording is strong, and justice is hardly done to those individuals who, in spite of all difficulties, have risen above conditions and served the Samoans and their country well. Some of the results are obvious: the extensive nature of a programme of reform calculated entirely in the supposed interests of the natives, the haste with which these reforms were set in motion, and, once opposition had developed, the failure to apply fairness and sympathy at the right moments and in the right proportions, an art that comes either by genius or long experience and then needs, for its success, loyal and intelligent support from home. What was a less obvious process, but no less unfortunate, as all those experienced in native affairs know, was the day-to-day accumulation of little mistakes and misunderstandings—the giving of offence; the invisible wastage of prestige.

I did not find that in New Zealand this conclusion was being drawn from the facts. Opinion there was disillusioned, if not bewildered. Had not New Zealand taken up her Mandate with the most altruistic resolutions? Had she not lavished benefits upon the Samoans, spent more than £250,000 upon them without hope of return? Had she not met their prolonged ingratitude and defiance with unparalleled humanity and restraint?

All this was true, and convincing proof that good will is not enough. Even the committee which so drastically criticized the service did so purely on grounds of departmental efficiency, and recommended the seconding for short periods of Civil servants from Wellington. It is true that the Native Department, in a scant paragraph, is excepted, but no realization is shown of its paramount importance, or of the complete lack of any oncoming sequence of men who know the language and understand the social system and psychology of the islanders, or, equally important, have earned their liking and respect. For a small country, and that an agricultural one, to build up a Civil Service presents many difficulties, but now that an arrangement has been made for New Zealand to present candidates for the Imperial Colonial Service, it should not be impossible for her, by way of exchange, to draw upon that Service to bridge the gap while these young men are training.

Criticism is easy, and nowhere more so than in the sphere of native government. Criticism of New Zealand should never be separated from appreciation, because she has, to her great honour, set a new standard to the world in the idealism, the generosity, and humanity with which she has endeavoured to live up to the lofty obligations of Article 22 of the League Covenant. If this idealism at home could be expressed in skilled and patient administration in the islands, then Western Samoa might become a model to the world.

(To be concluded)

CLAPHAM PARISH CHURCH

PROTEST AGAINST SALE OF ADVOWSON

We are informed that the following resolution was proposed by the rector's warden, seconded by the people's warden, and carried unanimously, at the annual church meeting of Clapham Parish Church on Tuesday:—

"That the electors of Clapham Parish Church express their dismay at the action taken by Sir George Bowyer, M.P., Lord of the Manor of Clapham and recent owner of the advowson of Clapham Parish Church, in selling the advowson without any previous consultation with the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rector of Clapham, or the Parochial Church Council. They earnestly request the Church Assembly to consider the adoption of measures to prevent patrons disposing of advowsons without first notifying of their intentions the clergy and congregation of the parish concerned."

*** The patron of the benefice of Clapham is given in the latest issue of Crockford's Clerical Directory as Sir Charles King-Harman, who also recently bought the advowson of Hampstead Parish Church.

JUGOSLAV SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

A dinner of the Jugoslav Society of Great Britain, to mark the opening of the Jugoslav Art Exhibition at the Tate Gallery, was held last evening at the May Fair Hotel. LORD HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK presided. SIR JOHN LAVERY proposed "Jugoslav Art," to which M. IVAN MESTROVIC replied, expressing appreciation of the way in which friends in Britain had received their artists. British art was growing in popularity in Jugoslavia, in accordance with the advance of friendly sentiments to this country. M. BRANKO POPOVIC also responded. The toast of "The Guests," given by the CHAIRMAN, was acknowledged by the JUGOSLAV MINISTER. There were also present:—

The Bishop of Gloucester, Lady Cavendish Bentinck, Major-General Lord Edward Gleichen, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, Sir Walter Napier, Lady Meikeljohn, Sir Harry Eyres, Sir Robert Witt, Lady Lavery, Lady Lockyer, Mr. Edward Dawson, Mr. C. Aitken, Colonel A. C. Temperley, Major H. W. V. Temperley, Mr. Eric Maclagan, Dr. Curzin, Dr. B. Fourich, and Professor and Mrs. R. W. Seton-Watson.

THE PAISLEY CINEMA DISASTER

Charles Dorward, the manager of the Glen Cinema, Paisley, in which 70 children met their death on December 31, is to appear at a pleading on a charge of culpable homicide on April 17 before the trial in Edinburgh on April 29. A large iron trellis gate is one of the exhibits to be produced. There are 16 pages in the indictment, which was made available yesterday.

THE WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

PEACE EFFORT BY T.U.C.

INTERVENTION FAILURE

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

It was made known yesterday that the leaders of the trade unions in the wool textile industry have authority to negotiate with the employers on other lines than those indicated in the proposals they put forward last week-end. They informed the representatives of the Trades Union Congress, who have visited Bradford at their request, that they had this authority, and the T.U.C. representatives gave a broad hint of the fact in a letter they sent to the employers. The nature and extent of this authority is not disclosed. It could, of course, be exercised by the leaders of the unions without the intervention of the T.U.C. representatives, but probably the leaders of the unions were desirous of the moral support of the disinterested members of the other unions in making concessions which they would have to justify to their members.

The leaders of the wool industry unions are in a difficult position. By a ballot vote the members have decided to resist the application of the Macmillan findings. The percentage of the adverse vote was impressive, but it is significant that the number of those who voted has not been published. Nevertheless the decision to resist is binding upon the leaders, who, if they wish to avoid a struggle, are obliged to seek for an alternative which the employers will be ready to consider. That the employers are firmly resolved to insist on reductions of wages in accordance with the Macmillan findings—which represent something less than half of the employers' original demands, but not very much less than the compromise proposals put forward at the end of last year—is again made plain by the letters that have passed between them and the representatives of the T.U.C.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPROACH

Finding intervention impossible, the representatives of the T.U.C. returned to London last night. Upon reaching Bradford on Tuesday they had sent a letter to the employers saying that Mr. J. Beard, the chairman of the General Council, Mr. A. Pugh, and Mr. Firth, the assistant secretary, had been appointed a delegation "with a view to making available to the parties their services in whatever way these can be utilized in the direction of reaching an amicable termination of the present dispute." They asked for a meeting with the employers' executive committee, adding that the proceedings would be "informal and quite without prejudice." To this the employers replied that "in view of the fact that the employers have definitely stated that they are not prepared to vary in any respect the terms of the notices posted in the mills, they are unable to see in what way a discussion could be helpful."

The T.U.C. delegation then wrote as follows:—

"Whatever may be the decision either party may have arrived at on the matters at issue, a discussion such as our letter contemplates cannot worsen the situation. On the contrary, from the standpoint of avoiding a stoppage in the industry, our delegation does not view the position as hopeless, provided there is a reasonable desire on the part of those directly concerned to avoid so deplorable an event.

"We therefore venture to urge that your executive committee will comply with our request for an opportunity of discussion at a convenient hour to-morrow, the 9th."

The employers replied:—"The employers' executive committee, without any intention of discourtesy, cannot alter the decision conveyed to you in their previous letter."

The T.U.C. delegation then wrote:—"The terms of your previous letter did not convey other than that your executive committee were unable to see that a discussion with us of an informal character without prejudice to the parties would be helpful in the present crisis of the wool textile industry. Our experience shows that friendly discussion designed to avoid industrial conflict and entered into with a will to that end, even if it does not accomplish its purpose, must have a tendency for good and be in accordance with the public opinion of to-day.

"Moreover, having discussed the whole position with the responsible representatives of the workpeople in the first instance, we are not without justification in holding the view that, despite all that has transpired, with a reasonable desire on the part of your executive committee to avoid a stoppage even at the eleventh hour, such a result was, and is still, attainable by mutual agreement between the parties.

A FINAL EFFORT

"We adhere to that view, and if your objection is to meeting a third party we would certainly not allow that aspect of our intervention to stand in the way of any possibility of preventing the conflict which is so imminent. We would, however, make an appeal to your executive committee for a final effort to avoid an event so disastrous to those directly concerned and, indeed, to the community, and suggest that either a meeting of the Northern Counties District Council or, alternatively, the National Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council—one of the fundamental principles of which is to prevent disputes—should be called immediately. We trust that your E.C. will reconsider its present attitude."

The employers replied:—"The employers have stated in unmistakable terms that they are not prepared to vary in any respect the terms of the notices of reduction posted in the mills. In these circumstances any further discussion cannot be entertained."

The delegation thereupon sent a final letter expressing regret that the employers were not prepared to respond to their appeal, and stating that they proposed to publish the correspondence.

STRIKE AT SHIP CANAL DOCKS

WORK ON 20 VESSELS STOPPED

About 5,000 men at the Manchester Ship Canal docks at Salford were idle yesterday as the result of an unofficial strike declared by 2,000 dock labourers. Work on 20 vessels was at a standstill.

The ostensible cause of the strike is a grievance in respect of the size of the gangs, but as the stoppage was declared without the knowledge of the union officials a clear statement of the complaint was not forthcoming. Mr. W. Browning, the traffic superintendent of the Ship Canal Company, said the reason for the strike was a mystery to him and the union had not been able to give him a reason for it. There was not the slightest hint on Tuesday night that a strike was contemplated.

Apparently the trouble began with the unloading of a vessel with a cargo of copper. The strikers alleged that the size of the gangs was reduced from six men to two. During the afternoon the leaders of the strike drew up a series of demands which included the following:—For discharging sulphur, payment at the rate of £1 a day; for discharging bulk cottonseed, nine men in each gang and payment at 15s. 6d. a day; for handling linseed overside, payment at 15s. 6d. a day; and for fruit delivery, local gangs, to consist of six men and one checker, and on rails seven men and one checker.

"We have taken action on our own," one man said, "because we consider that our union officials are not fighting our cause."

THE REV. C. W. ABEL

The London Missionary Society stated last night that the Rev. Charles William Abel, "Abel of Kwato," was lying very seriously injured in Woolwich War Memorial Hospital, Woolwich. He was knocked down last week in the Leatherhead district by a motor-car. He managed to reach his brother's house, but collapsed on Sunday, and after being seen by his nephew Mr. Laurence Abel, the surgeon, was immediately removed to hospital.

Orders have been issued to PERSIAN officials and all pupils in the schools to wear only Persian cloth.

AMATEUR BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

SIX NEW CHAMPIONS

(FROM OUR BOXING CORRESPONDENT)

Seven out of eight Amateur Champions defended their titles at the Royal Albert Hall yesterday, but only two of them held their own.

Once more, a huge crowd watched the later stages of the tournament and, although the boxing was not notably good as a whole, and some of the new as well as the old champions failed to convey a very favourable impression, it remained another great day for amateur boxing, which, in this country at any rate, gains steadily in popularity. Perhaps the best feature of all was the boxing of one of the youths who graduate in many other excellent things besides glove-fighting in the London Working Boys' Clubs. H. Mizler, of Oxford and St. George's, had not to meet Lance-Corporal Bennett, who was prevented by illness from defending his bantam-weight title, but he had to beat three good men, and he became something better even than a champion—by far the best boxer and cleanest hitter in the greatest tournament of its sort in the world.

P.C. GOYDER BEATEN BY A GERMAN STUDENT

The two Heavy divisions as usual provided most of the excitement, both during the afternoon and evening. The first holder to lose his title was P.C. Goyder, who, by carelessness as much as anything, let a young German student at the London Polytechnic, named B. Flakowski, catch him with a disastrous right swing in the second round of their contest in the opening series. Up to this point Goyder had contrived to look appreciably the better boxer without much of an effort, but he never recovered from the effects of Flakowski's one telling punch, and was knocked down six more times before the referee felt compelled to intervene. Flakowski proceeded to beat Rhys Howells, the Welsh Light Heavy-Weight champion, in a semi-final, though he had a good many unpleasant moments trying to beat off a tireless, rushing opponent before he gained the upper hand in the third round.

In this way, Flakowski, who is a splendidly built boxer, with some traces of developing boxing skill as well as a really formidable punch in the right glove, came to meet J. Murphy, of the Dublin Civic Guard, in the final. Murphy, who was well known to an Albert Hall crowd, had had to beat Able Seaman Scudder, among others, in order to reach so far. He now intensified his natural style of fighting and had Flakowski beaten in the first round by means of a rush to the ropes and a terrific right swing to the side of the head.

There was a series of punishing bouts among the Heavy-weights before Signalman Stuart, the G.S.B.A. champion, faced J. O'Driscoll, of the Dublin Civic Guard, the amateur champion of 1928, in the final. O'Driscoll, who had not competed last year, promised a return to prominence by beating Lieutenant Gregson, R.N., inside two rounds. For a round, Gregson used his reach and straight left fairly successfully in keeping O'Driscoll at a respectful distance, but, when the latter forgot all about his elaborately plastered eyebrows and went in to fight, the contest quickly came to an end. H. Floyd, of Battersea, the holder, managed to reach the semi-final, but then was decisively outpointed and outfought by Stuart, though, for some extraordinary reason, the judges could not agree, and left it to the referee's casting vote. Decisions of this kind, good and bad, had to be given repeatedly during the tournament, and the spectators hardly could be blamed for treating some of the judging with derision. Many crowds would have been less good humoured in their protests. In the other semi-final, P.C. Titmus, as jovial and plump and almost as tireless as ever, kept up his usual rain of blows at close quarters, and worried O'Driscoll very badly for two rounds, and, incidentally, removed all the plaster from the latter's eyebrows. Then, O'Driscoll recovered fairly well and had the luck to obtain one of the numerous casting votes. In the final, Stuart, though he did not box so well as against the holder, pressed O'Driscoll too hard for the latter to gain the breathing and swinging space that he needs. Stuart deserved his victory on points and his first amateur championship.

T. Pardoe, holder of the Fly-weight title, was not very severely tested in the final, though J. Rees, of Darlington, looked a young boxer of possibilities. Rees probably had a good deal of his strength sapped by a previous contest with Sergeant Haslam, who, in fact, appeared to have won. In the Bantams Mizler's defeat of R. H. Hamilton, of Edinburgh, one of last year's finalists, was a great performance. Hamilton tore in at his man all the time, but Mizler never was flustered or unbalanced, and beat him off with straight lefts and a right from the shoulder that one very rarely sees in these days. In the final Mizler had to beat a boy very nearly as good as himself in W. Jackson, of St. Pancras, but the casting vote scarcely appeared necessary. F. R. Meachem, the Feather-weight champion, failed to reach the final, in spite of extraordinary luck in obtaining decisions in the earlier fights. J. W. Duffield, of the Lynn Boxing Club, who eliminated Meachem on points, eventually beat A. W. Love, a Welshman, who, earlier in the day, had obtained an hour's grace in order to run off some superfluous weight. Love, at least, could claim to have beaten one excellent boxer in Corporal Jones, the I.S.B.A. champion. The boxing of the Light-weights was not very interesting, even though J. Waples reversed the result of last year's final by outpointing W. J. Hunt, the holder. Waples, a London boxer of long experience, just managed to beat T. Speirs, of Glasgow, in the final. Sergeant Wigmore had the excuse of a recently injured shoulder to explain his defeat by F. Brooman on a casting vote in the final of the Welters, but in the Middles, another holder, F. Mallin, was lucky to hold his title in the final against J. Chase, one of the Irish team.

FLY-WEIGHT

FIRST SERIES

T. Pardoe (Metro A.B.C., Birmingham), holder, beat P. Hughes (Irish A.B.A.) on points.
F. J. Pepper (Caius B.C. and Barnes and Mortlake B.C.) beat G. Johnson (Fitzroy Lodge B.C.) on points.
Sergeant-Instructor C. E. Haslam (Army School of P.T.) beat S. Cook (Columbia B.C.) on points.
J. Rees (Darlington Railway Employees' Gymnasium) beat W. McCanley (Glasgow A.A.C.) on points.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Pardoe beat Pepper on points.
Rees beat Haslam on points.

FINAL ROUND

Pardoe beat Rees on points.

FEATHER-WEIGHT

FIRST SERIES

J. W. Duffield (Lynn B.C.) beat K. Stewart (Mace A.B.C.) on point.
F. R. Meachem (Civil Service B.C.), holder, beat B Caplan (Oxford and St. George's B.C.) on points.
D. McGarry (Leith Victoria A.B.C.) beat P. Munn (Polytechnic B.C.) on points.

SECOND SERIES

A. W. Love (Central A.C., Cardiff) beat W. Richardson (Printing and Allied Trades B.C.) on points.
Corporal J. Jones (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) beat A. E. Millward (Aston B.C., Birmingham) on points.
Duffield beat P. Byrne (Irish A.B.A.) on points.
Meachem beat McGarry on points.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Love beat Jones on points.
Duffield beat Meachem on points.

FINAL ROUND

Duffield beat Love on points.

BANTAM-WEIGHT

FIRST SERIES

W. Jackson (St. Pancras B.C.) beat C. Ross (Lynn B.C.) on points.
E. M. Gummery (1925 A.B.C., Coventry) beat A/C. Johnson (Royal Air Force) on points.
N. R. Hamilton (Edinburgh A.B.C.) beat C. Nolan (Liverpool A.B.C. and St. James') on points.
H. Mizler (Oxford and St. George's B.C.) beat W. Hunt (Battersea B.C.) in the first round, the referee stopping the contest.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Jackson beat Cumnery on points.
Mizler beat Hamilton in the third round, the referee stopping the contest.

FINAL ROUND

Mizler beat Jackson on the referee's casting vote.

LIGHT-WEIGHT

FIRST SERIES

W. J. Hunt (Polytechnic B.C.), holder, beat E. Clift (Caius B.C.) in the third round, the referee stopping the contest.
J. Waples (Limehouse, Poplar and District B.C.) beat J. Dunne (Irish A.B.A.) on points.
H. Chard (St. Pancras B.C.) beat Pilot Officer Noblston (Royal Air Force) on points.

SECOND SERIES

T. Spiers (Glasgow A.A.C.) beat H. Stone (Fitzroy Lodge B.C.) in the second round, the referee stopping the contest.
G. Wakeham (Sarek A.B.C., Birmingham) beat T. Hopkins (Catholic B.C., Cardiff) on points.
Waples beat W. H. Higginton (Mace B.C.) on points.
Hunt beat Chard on points.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Spiers beat Wakeham on points.
Waples beat Hunt on points.

FINAL ROUND

Waples beat Spiers on points.

WELTER-WEIGHT

FIRST SERIES

A. Anthony (Catholic B.C., Cardiff) beat J. Millar (Irish A.B.A.) on points.
Sergeant T. Wigmore (Army Physical Training Staff), holder, beat J. P. Barry (Calmford B.C.) on points.
J. Winters (Dalmarnock A.B.C.) beat F. W. Broomhead (Liverpool Corporation Tramways) in the third round, the referee stopping the contest.

(Continued in next column)

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

—continued from page 16, column 2

do, for France could not bind herself to reduce her programme without expressing reserve if Italy remained free to build as she liked. Apart from the possibility that Italy might build up to the French level it might be a serious matter to leave her outside such an important agreement. As a solution of the Italian problem the *Temps* can only suggest that talk of parity should cease, and that the Fascist Government should be induced to state its absolute requirements in naval tonnage. If this were done, it might be possible to secure an agreed margin between the French and Italian fleets until 1936.

ITALIAN CONFIDENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 9

While satisfaction is naturally felt here at the more friendly references to Italy which have appeared in the French Press during the last day or two, it is evident that these fine words are not going to butter any Italian parsnips. It is felt that this more conciliatory tone has come somewhat late in the day, and some doubt is expressed as to how far this new attitude is genuine and sincere.

It is further suspected here that the actual advantages which might accrue to Italy if she returned from the Conference with her hands completely untied have now been realized, and that now, therefore, this gesture by France is by no means disinterested. Italian insistence upon her original standpoint is once again repeated with undiminished vigour. So long as France refuses to recognize Italy's right to parity with her there is, it is affirmed, not the slightest possibility that Italy will subscribe to any Five-Power agreement.

The suggested reduction in the French naval programme is not considered sufficiently great to realize the professed aim of the Conference. Consequently, the conviction remains unimpaired that Italy alone went into this Conference with practical pacifist proposals, and that if, as the outcome of the Conference, there is to be no real reduction of armaments, Italy should not stultify her position by subscribing to formulas, however specious.

ROYAL VISIT TO HOSPITAL AT WINDSOR

TOUR OF WARDS BY THE KING AND QUEEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINDSOR, APRIL 9

The King and Queen paid a visit to King Edward VII. Hospital this afternoon. No special preparations had been made, since their Majesties had expressed a wish to see the institution on an ordinary working day. It was visiting day, however, when persons from the surrounding towns and villages had come to see their friends and relatives in the hospital.

The King and Queen were received by the Matron, Miss Morris, and the secretary, Colonel A. E. Churcher. They visited all the wards and spoke to most of the 180 patients as well as to many of the friends visiting the hospital. The Queen presented a number of books to the nurses' library.

The Royal visitors were interested besides in the three new wards in the hospital named King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Queen Mary, which took the place of those burned out in the fire at the hospital about two years ago, and in the King George Ward, which the King himself had opened some time ago. Altogether their Majesties spent about two hours at the hospital.

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

OVER 63,000 MIDWIFERY CASES IN 1929

The executive committee of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing met at 58, Victoria-street yesterday afternoon. SIR WARREN CROOKE-LAWLESS presided, and others present included:—

Sir William Hale-White, Mr. T. Ellis, Colonel F. W. Fixley, Dr. A. Shadwell, Mr. L. A. Teeling, Mr. E. F. White, Lady Georgiana Mure, the Hon. Mrs. Austen Pilkington, the Hon. Mrs. H. E. Holmes-à-Court, Lady Thomson, Mrs. Arkwright, Mrs. Kevill Davies, Mrs. Monk Gould, Mrs. Hugh-Jones, Mrs. Minet, Mrs. Bruce Richmond, Miss Bright, Miss Irving, Miss MacManus, Miss Paget, Miss G. Pennant, Miss Wagg, Miss H. Wynne-Edwards, Miss A. M. Peterkin (General Superintendent), Miss A. C. Lowe (Secretary), Miss G. H. Vaughan (Nursing Superintendent for England).

Sir Warren Crooke-Lawless was re-elected chairman and Miss Bright vice-chairman for the ensuing year. The sub-committees of the institute were also reappointed.

It was reported that a statement had been drawn up explaining how the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Hospital Nurses and Officers would apply to "Queen's" superintendents and nurses, and would be available for the nursing associations shortly. Some of the affiliated nursing associations have already joined this scheme.

A report was received on the midwifery cases nursed by "Queen's" nurses and village nurse-midwives during 1929. This showed that 63,131 cases had been attended by 3,495 nurses. The number of maternal deaths was 137, being at the rate of 2.1 per 1,000 births. It is a matter for regret that the maternal mortality rate has risen from 1.9 to 2.1 per 1,000 births, and there seems no special reason to account for this, other than the rise in the general death-rate throughout the country.

SECOND SERIES

A.B. T. Warnes (Royal Navy) beat C. J. Hatton (Brighton A.B.C.) on points.
F. Brooman (Northampton Institute B.C.) beat C. Rowe (Metro. A.B.C., Birmingham) on points.
Anthony beat F. H. Olding (Lynn B.C. and Watney's B.C.) in the third round, the referee stopping the contest.
Wigmore beat Winters on points.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Brooman beat Warnes on points.
Wigmore beat Anthony on points.

FINAL ROUND

Brooman beat Wigmore on the referee's casting vote.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT

FIRST SERIES

J. Anthony (Metro. A.B.C., Birmingham) beat J. Gosden (Polytechnic B.C.) in the third round, the referee stopping the contest.
A. Whitbread (Fulham B.C. and P.L.A. Police B.C.) beat W. A. Walker (Mace A.B.C.) on points.
A. Donovan (Gabalfa B.C., Cardiff) beat A.B. W. H. Dyer (Royal Navy) on points.

SECOND SERIES

J. Chase (Irish A.B.A.) beat C. Barnes ("K" Division, Metropolitan Police A.C.) on points.
A. Shawyer (Old Goldsmiths' B.C. and London Fire Brigade A.A.) beat A. Bell (Leith Victoria A.B.C.) on points.
F. Mallin (Eton Manor B.C.), holder, beat Whitbread on points.
Donovan walked over, Anthony absent.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Chase beat Shawyer on points.
Mallin beat Donovan on points.

FINAL ROUND

Mallin beat Chase on the referee's casting vote.

LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHT

FIRST SERIES

B. Flakowski (Polytechnic B.C.) beat J. W. Goyder (Old Goldsmith's B.C. and City of London Police A.C.), holder, in the second round, the referee stopping the contest.
Rhys Howells (Glamorgan Police A.A.) beat S. Childs (West Riding Police A.A.) on points.
F. S. Dove (Battersea B.C.) beat Lieutenant R. Formby (Royal Marines) on points.
J. Murphy (Irish A.B.A.) beat A/B. W. E. Scudder (Royal Navy) on points.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Flakowski beat Howells on points.
Murphy beat Dove on points.

FINAL ROUND

Murphy beat Flakowski in the first round.

HEAVY-WEIGHT

FIRST SERIES

Lieutenant E. H. G. Gregson (Royal Navy) beat A. E. Field (Polytechnic B.C.) on points.

SECOND SERIES

Signaller V. Stuart (Royal Corps of Signals) beat T. Kinder (City of Sheffield Police R.S.) in the first round, the referee stopping the contest.
J. Titmus ("A" Division Metropolitan Police A.A.) beat A. A. Clifton (P.L.A. Police B.C.) on points.
J. O'Driscoll (Irish A.B.A.) beat Gregson in the second round.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Stuart beat Pierpl on points.
O'Driscoll beat Titmus on points.

FINAL ROUND

Stuart beat O'Driscoll on points.

CARNERA WINS AGAIN

LOS ANGELES, April 9.—Carnera knocked out Neil Glisby, the Californian negro, in the second round of a 10-round boxing match here yesterday evening.—*Reuter.*

Obituary

CAPTAIN SYCAMORE

SKIPPER OF TWO SHAMROCKS

Captain Edward Sycamore, the skipper of Shamrock II. and IV., died suddenly at his home, White Lodge, Brightlingsea, yesterday, at the age of 74. For some time past he had been suffering from the effects of an accident which befell him while making the passage from the Clyde to the South Coast during last year's racing season.

Sycamore was the greatest racing skipper of our time. No man had a finer nerve for handling a first-class racing cutter in a hard race, and no man could judge the capabilities of his boat and crew better. His wonderful knowledge of racing tactics and of the winds and tides was the outcome of more than 40 years' experience of racing yachts. In his long career he had been in charge of many famous vessels, the most famous being Sir Thomas Lipton's 23-metre Shamrock IV., of which he was skipper up till last season. He was also skipper of the Namara, Mariquita, Vendetta, Carina, Bona, Westward, Navahoe, Shamrock II., and Paula III.

During the later part of Sycamore's life there was much speculation among yachtsmen as to his age, and, although he died at the age of 74, those who saw him during his last season would never have suspected that he was an "old man." He handled Shamrock up till the time of his accident with his usual verve and dash. At Harwich and Southend and on the Clyde he displayed his usual skill as a helmsman, and in the art of trimming his sails and handling his crew. Indeed, in his long career he had never shown himself to a better advantage than during his last season. All those who have had the opportunity of sailing with Sycamore in the boats of which he was in command will agree that he was not only the finest racing skipper who ever handled the wheel of a yacht, but that he was also the most courteous and obliging man that any owner could wish to have aboard. Nothing was ever too much trouble, and he was always ready to answer the questions of even the most inexperienced guest. Sycamore's good humour made him a splendid loser, and if the wind did not come his way but favoured his opponents he took his ill-luck as part of the day's work. In fact, he had sailed too many races to grumble against Providence, as many a younger skipper is apt to do.

Times change, and old boats give place to the new; Shamrock V., Sir Thomas Lipton's latest Cup challenger, has replaced the 23-metre Shamrock, and Captain Heard will be in charge of her this season in the America's Cup Race. Whatever the future may have in store for the new Shamrock and her skipper, all yachtsmen will agree that with the passing of Captain Sycamore the yachting world has lost the finest skipper who ever sailed a race.

CAPTAIN G. C. AMES

Captain Gerard Cecil Ames, who, as announced in a Reuter message, was found dead in his bedroom at an hotel at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, was only 23. He was the only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald Ames, 2nd Life Guards, the tallest officer in the Army, who led Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee procession, by his marriage to Miss Violet Cecil, daughter of Lord Francis Cecil, 2nd cousin of Lord Exeter. Captain Ames was a godson of King Edward.

Mrs. Oswald Ames, who lives at Malt House, Walberton, near Arundel, stated yesterday:—"I had a long letter from my son on Tuesday. In this he was full of enthusiasm for his work on his orange farm. He told me that he was just in the middle of spraying the trees, and that he was using cyanide for the purpose. I can only suppose that his death was in some way connected with this. My son was here last year before going out to start his farm. He had been in South Africa for two years before that, but this was the first farm of his own he had had. He was full of hope and was doing very well. I had arranged to go out to see him on his farm in November. So far as I know he had no troubles or difficulties beyond those which a young man who has just started a farm expects to meet."

MR. J. C. MACKENZIE

Telegrams from Rangoon announce the death in hospital there yesterday of Mr. John Cormack Mackenzie, I.C.S., Commissioner of Income-tax, Burma, at the age of 47. Educated at Daniel Stewart's College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, he passed the Indian Civil Service examination of 1905. He was posted to Burma, where he served in the districts, first as assistant commissioner and then as District Magistrate, until his selection in 1923 to be Commissioner of Income-tax. Naturally reserved, he was a hard and painstaking worker, and was well qualified for his Commissionership.

BARON VON STENGEL

Our Munich Correspondent telegraphs:—

Baron Karl von Stengel, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law at Munich University, died in Munich on Monday, in his 90th year. Born at Peulendorf, near Bamberg, he was educated at Bamberg and Bayreuth, and studied law at Munich University from 1859 to 1863, passing his Civil Service examination in the latter year. After the Franco-Prussian War he left the Bavarian Civil Service and became a juridical official in Alsace-Lorraine. In 1881 he was appointed Professor of Law at Breslau, a position which he occupied till 1890. He then accepted a chair at the University of Würzburg, and in 1895 the professorship at Munich, which he held from that time onwards. Von Stengel represented the German Empire at the first Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899. He was the author of several text-books on law and administration. His publications on Colonial Law and his Encyclopædia of German Administrative Law in five volumes attracted wide attention. During the last 15 years he took no active part in the life of the university, but devoted himself to private studies.

PROFESSOR KAY

A correspondent writes:—I have been travelling and only now have heard of the death of my old friend Professor D. M. Kay, of St. Andrews. To the excellent and sympathetic tributes of your own columns and of Dr. Adler (the incident he relates is just typical of Kay), let me add a few more personal recollections. Kay was brought up on a Perthshire farm, in the parish of Muthil, just outside of Crieff. To the end he retained the hearty, sturdy, and attractive nature of his forbears. His fine open rugged face and broad Scottish accent won for him many friends. To those of us who knew him as the young assistant to Professor A. R. S. Kennedy in the Chair of Hebrew and Semitic Languages in Edinburgh University it was not surprising that he offered himself, and was accepted, as a missionary under the Jewish Committee of the Church of Scotland. Nor was it surprising that after a few years' experience in the East (where he won his way to the hearts both of Jews and Turks, as well as improved his knowledge of Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic) he came back to Scotland to become Professor of Hebrew in the oldest University in Scotland. His predecessor in the same mission, Dr. James Robertson, similarly returned to take the Chair of Hebrew Professor in Glasgow.

Kay was distinctly a man's man, and every one who passed through his classes retained the highest respect for him. But he did not confine his talents to the work surrounding a Scottish Professorial Chair. He took his place not only as an educational expert, but also in the Councils of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, where, though his voice was only seldom heard, his influence was wide.

The work which gained him most fame was done in the War. He was appointed a Principal Chaplain to the Forces in the Near East, and during the Gallipoli and Salonika "shows" was to be found over and over again in the danger zone and visiting the men in the front line. He used to tell of some of these experiences. Once on the Salonika front he found among the men of one of the Scottish regiments a brother Hebrew and Syriac enthusiast, Pinkerton, of Edinburgh and Cambridge, "with his little Hebrew Bible in his pocket—he went over the top and was killed next day," so Kay told the writer and also Pinkerton's parents. Every one felt a distinction had been rightly awarded when Dr. Kay was given the D.S.O.

In one other direction were his character and his gifts most valuable to us during these troublous days in the Near East. His intimate acquaintance with Semitic literature and Oriental folk enabled him to decipher many of the secret messages which came into our hands; and by his knowledge of several Eastern dialects and his broad human sympathies he was a most successful interpreter between friend and foe.

A great big brotherly man was Kay, one who could see the best in others, one who rejoiced in the many sidedness of religious truth. In many a home, humble and princely, in Beirut and Constantinople, as well as in the College of St. Mary's and in the Royal and Ancient club house, Professor D. M. Kay will be sadly missed.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY; BRIGHT INTERVALS

Meteorological Office, April 9

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A shallow trough of low pressure is moving slowly eastwards across the British Isles and will give rise to some rain in the eastern half of England. Variable cloud amount, bright intervals, and local showers or occasional rain will be experienced in several other districts, temperature being moderate generally.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS.—Wind light, southerly or variable, veering later; cloudy; probably some rain early, brighter later; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., WALES, IRELAND.—Wind westerly, moderate; variable sky; bright intervals and local showers or occasional rain; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Rather unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (East) (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Wind variable or westerly, light or moderate; cloudy; occasional rain; local mist early; sea slight. Straits of Dover.—Wind variable; cloudy; occasional rain; local mist or fog early; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels - Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind southerly, five to 10 m.p.h. at surface, 10 to 15 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Mainly cloudy, with occasional slight rain or drizzle in S.E. England; mist or fog at first on the Continent, becoming fair. Visibility 500 to 1,000 yards locally on the Continent, improving to two to four miles generally.

Sun rises, 5.19 a.m.; sets, 6.45 p.m.
Moon sets, 4.38 a.m.; rises, 3.17 p.m. Full moon Sunday.
Lighting-up time, 7.18 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 11.56 a.m. and 12.18 a.m. to-morrow.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, APRIL 9, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1012.3mb. (29.89in.), falling slowly; temp., 52.2deg.; humidity, 54 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, fair.

Tuesday, 6 p.m., to Wednesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 45deg.; rainfall, 1.4 min. (0.06in.).

Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 57deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.9 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

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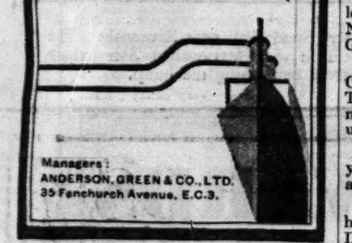

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Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 9

The King and Queen, attended by the Lady Desborough and Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., visited King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor, this afternoon.

The Right Hon. Sir Ronald Graham (His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome) represented The King and Queen at the Memorial Service for the Queen of Sweden which took place at the German Evangelical Church in Rome to-day.

The Right Hon. S. M. and Mrs. Bruce have arrived at the Castle.

Major Frederick and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh had the honour of dining with The King and Queen this evening.

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, opened the Blagrave Branch of the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has consented to be present at an at home which will be given by the matron-in-chief and members of Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service at Grosvenor House, on Wednesday, July 9.

The Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Rachel Howard will leave to-day for Biarritz, and will be away for three weeks.

The Marquess of Carisbrooke left 4, Belgrave-place yesterday for Spain, where he will remain for about a month.

The Marquess of Zetland will return to 19, Arlington-street to-day from Spain.

Albertha Marchioness of Blandford will leave 108, Park-street on April 17 for Bowood Park.

The Dowager Countess of Antrim will return to 50, Chelsea Park-gardens to-morrow from abroad. She will remain in London until April 17, when she will leave for Clovelly. She expects to be away until April 28.

Rhoda Countess of Carlisle will return to 31, Onslow-square on Monday from France. She will leave London on Wednesday for Sandhills, Holmrock, Cumberland.

Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham have left White Lodge for Italy, and will be away until the middle of May.

Viscountess Pirrie and Miss Carlisle left London last evening for Belfast.

Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley have left 1, Gloucester-square for Alderley Park, Crewe.

Lord Hardinge of Penshurst returned to 20, Bryanston-square yesterday from Paris.

Lord and Lady Sinclair left 6, West Halkin-street on Tuesday evening for Milton Park, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Captain the Hon. Henry Denison has arrived at Southampton in the Empress of Scotland from Monaco, and has gone to Royal Yacht Squadron Castle, Cowes.

The Hon. Mrs. Ernest Guinness will leave Grosvenor-place on Saturday for Nice, where she will join the Hon. Ernest Guinness in his yacht Fantôme.

The Hon. William and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore left 5, Mansfield-street on Tuesday for Wootton House, Kempston, near Bedford. They expect to be away until the beginning of May.

The Hon. Michael and Mrs. Scott left yesterday for New York in the Olympic, and expect to be away for two months.

Major Sir Iain and Lady Colquhoun have left 68, Eaton-place for Luss, Dumbartonshire.

Lady Richardson and Miss Audrey Richardson have just returned from South Africa, and are staying at the De Vere Hotel for the next five or six weeks.

Lady Eckstein and Miss Herminie Eckstein have returned to 18, Park-lane from their travels in South America.

Brigadier-General Sir William and Lady Alexander have given up the lease of 43, Hertford-street, Mayfair, and their permanent address is now Marlston House, near Newbury, Berkshire.

Colonel Sir William and Lady Hale-White will leave 38, Wimpole-street to-morrow for Spain.

Mme. de Reyes-Guerra, wife of the Salvadorean Minister, has now returned to London, after spending some months on the Continent, on account of the health of their son Toñito, who has now fully recovered.

Mrs. A. W. Gamage and family wish to thank all those friends who have so kindly written to them in their bereavement. They hope to acknowledge all letters personally later.

Mrs. Leslie Gamage regrets that, owing to mourning, she must postpone her at home for Miss Doris Jack on Tuesday, April 15.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief of The Rifle Brigade, will preside at the annual dinner of The Rifle Brigade Club, which will take place at the Trocadero Restaurant on June 3.

The Marquess of Titchfield will preside over a meeting at 25, York House, Palace Green, Kensington, at 11.15 this morning in connexion with the special performance of *The Admirable Crichton* at the Scala Theatre which Mrs. Bruce-Dick is organizing in aid of St. John's Church School, North Kensington.

Mrs. Tennyson d'Eyncourt will be at home at 10, Rutland-gate, S.W., to-morrow at half-past four o'clock in connexion with the National Birthday Trust Fund (for the Extension of Maternity Services). Lady George Cholmondeley will preside, and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin and Dame Beatrix Lyall will speak.

ROYAL PARTY AT WINDSOR FOR EASTER

There will be a Royal family party at Windsor Castle for Easter. The King and Queen will have all their children, with the exception of the Prince of Wales, who is still on his hunting trip abroad, with them. The Duke and Duchess of York are expected at the Castle next Thursday, and they will stay until Easter Tuesday. With them will be Princess Elizabeth, who will celebrate her fourth birthday on Easter Monday. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Earl of Harewood, with their two sons, Viscount Lascelles and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, will also arrive on Thursday, and the Duke of Gloucester, who will be in residence at the Castle, and Prince George, who is staying at the Prince of Wales's house, Fort Belvedere, and will motor over to Windsor, will complete the party.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Black letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. R. D'OYLY, R.N., AND MISS GILLESPIE

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander John Rochfort D'Oyly, Royal Navy, second son of Sir Hastings Hadley D'Oyly, Bt., and Kathleen, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Gillespie, of Halgolle, Yatiyantota, Ceylon.

MR. T. A. A. WATT AND MISS CAVENDISH BENTINCK

The marriage arranged between Mr. T. A. A. Watt and Miss Cavendish Bentinck will take place on April 23 at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, at 2.15.

MR. F. H. BROTHERS AND MISS HENRY

The engagement is announced between Francis Horatio Brothers, only son of Mr. F. W. Brothers, of The Elms, Putney-hill, and Marjorie Amy Hélène Henry, adopted daughter of Sir Kingsley and Lady Wood, of Broomhill Bank, Tunbridge Wells.

LIEUTENANT R. A. HALL, R.N., AND MISS D. LEE SMITH

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant Richard Anthony Hall, Royal Navy, and Miss Daisy Lee Smith will take place at St. Michael's Church, Teignmouth, on Wednesday, April 23, at 2.15 p.m.

MAJOR G. PIGOT-MOODIE AND MRS. R. BODLEY

The marriage arranged between Major G. Pigot-Moodie, M.C., Royal Scots Greys, and Mrs. R. Bodley will take place very quietly early next month.

MR. H. G. COLLINS AND MISS F. O. FISHER

The engagement is announced between Hugh Gawtry Collins, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Collins, New York City, and Frances Oliver, daughter of W. B. Fisher, San Francisco, and Mrs. A. L. Fisher, 110A, Fulham-road, S.W.3.

MR. J. H. DWYER AND MISS M. STEPHENS

The engagement is announced between John Hamilton Dwyer, only surviving son of the late Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Dwyer, of The Mount, Lapworth, Warwickshire, and Myrtle, daughter of Mr. M. Stephens and the late Mrs. M. Stephens, of Bournemouth.

MR. W. D. LAMONT AND MISS CHRISTIE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly in June, between William Dawson, son of the late Rev. Murdoch Lamont, of Rothiemurchus, and Mrs. Lamont, and Ann Fraser, daughter of the late Dr. David Christie, of Glasgow, and Mrs. Christie, 31, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

MR. W. S. MOCKETT AND MISS E. KING

The marriage arranged between Mr. William Sherwood Mockett and Miss Evelyn King will take place quietly at Oldswinford Parish Church, Stourbridge, on April 29.

MR. J. H. TEN HOVE AND MISS HEWETT

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. H. ten Hove, of Hengelo, Holland, and Rangoon, and Miss Faith Kathleen Hewett, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Hewett, of The Rectory, Stanmore.

MR. I. THORPE AND MISS A. LUCEY

The marriage arranged between Mr. Ian Thorpe and Miss Agatha Lucey will take place at St. Mary's, Fittleworth, Sussex, on Saturday, May 10.

MR. P. J. P. STEPHENSON AND MISS JONES

The engagement is announced between Percival John Parker, third son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. K. Stephenson, of Hassop Hall, Bakewell, and Pamela Benton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Benton Jones, of Whirlow Brook, Sheffield.

MR. R. G. MICHELL AND MISS CHARLESWORTH

An engagement is announced between R. G. Michell, son of the late Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Michell, of Cambridge, and Mary, daughter of the late Rev. T. B. Charlesworth and of Mrs. Charlesworth, 10, Harvey-road, Cambridge.

MARRIAGES

MAJOR H. F. MCCLINTOCK AND MISS S. C. M. GLEDSTANES

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Macartin's Cathedral, Clogher, of Major Henry Foster McClintock, of the Red House, Ardee, Co. Louth, eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, K.C.B., and Lady McClintock, and Miss Sophia Cecilia Marion Gledstanes, younger daughter of the late Mr. Moutray Gledstanes and Mrs. Gledstanes, of Fardross, Clogher. The Rev. E. L. Keane, rector of Clogher, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle and the Rev. G. J. F. Verschoyle, rector of Ardamine, Co. Wexford (cousins of the bride).

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gledstanes, wore a gown of beige georgette trimmed with pink and a coatee to match, under a long beige and gold coat lined with pink. She had a small beige hat, and carried a sheaf of pink roses and a prayer-book, the gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Betty Greenwell (niece of the bridegroom) was the only bridesmaid, and she wore a dress of pink georgette with a brown hat, and carried a sheaf of pink roses of a deeper shade than the bride's.

Colonel R. S. McClintock (brother of the bridegroom) was best man. A reception was held afterwards at Fardross, and among the guests present were:—

Mrs. Archie Colls, Mrs. Richards, Miss Edith Richards, Mr. Derek Colls, Mr. Lewis Colls, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Metcalfe, Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., Mr. and Mrs. Pickthorne, Mrs. Grantham, Miss Grantham.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. Borradaile and Miss Borradaile, Mr. and Mrs. Wimperis, Mrs. Edward Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. S. Stanley, Mr. A. T. James, Mr. James Macmillan, Mrs. Courtenay Wimperis, Sir Harry and Lady Newton, Miss C. Meade, the Rev. J. Wilfred Lewis, Mr. Hilary and Mr. David Lewis, Mr. C. Rose, Mr. J. Thomas, Colonel and Mrs. Kershaw, Miss Burnside, Mr. and Mrs. Colman, Mrs. Ullathorne, Mr. R. Leaf Speed, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Brown, Mrs. John Glasbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Elston, Sir Alexander and Lady King, Mr. and Mrs. Furnival and Miss Furnival, Miss Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Macnamara, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Morris, Major Shingleton and Miss Shingleton, Mrs. Tom Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe Barry and Miss Wolfe Barry, Mr. James Longworth, Mrs. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Fairclough, Mrs. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marchant, Mr. Christopher Trollope, Mrs. Howard Trollope, Mrs. Manisty and Miss Manisty, Mrs. Harry Wallis, Miss J. Barnard, Mr. Leslie Gwyther, Miss Simes, Miss Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Aeron Thomas, Lady Albinia Donaldson and Miss Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, Dr. and Mrs. Murphy, Colonel and Mrs. Eastwood, Mr. and Mrs. Fabian Trollope, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Appleton and Miss Appleton, the Rev. Cyril Lewis and Miss Lewis, Mrs. Corbett Price.

Lady Hurst, Sir John and Lady Risley, Mr. Clifford Trollope, Mrs. Lumley Smith and Miss Lumley Smith, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Arnold Rowsell, Mrs. F. R. Parsons, Sir Ernest Spencer, Mrs. Musgrave Brooksbank and Miss Brooksbank, Mr. E. S. Wallis, Mrs. Norrington, Mrs. Pumfrey, Mrs. Glasbrook, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Selwyn Austin, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. White, Mr. W. E. Lewis, Mr. K. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Glenny, Mr. V. Lavington Evans, Mrs. F. W. Gentle, Mrs. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Taylor, Mrs. Hewens and Miss Hewens, Mrs. Blundell, Miss Rowsell, Mrs. Macmillan and Miss Macmillan, the Misses Serena, Mr. K. A. Lawson, Mr. T. G. Alderson, Mrs. George Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Orrell, Macleay, M.P., Mr. O. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Jones, Miss Stewart Wood, Mrs. Malcolm Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Shand, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Parsons, Sir Herbert and Lady Lewis, Miss Marshall, Miss Lintons, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Oliver, Miss Seymour, Mrs. Rocksborough-Smith, Bernard, Mrs. Shawcross, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. Russell Jones, Mrs. George Hill and Miss Hill.

RECEPTION

MRS. PAULINE

A reception to meet Mr. R. Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and Miss Helen Mackenzie was held last night in the ball-room suite of Grosvenor House, Park-lane, when the Agent-General for British Columbia and Mrs. Pauline received the guests.

The rooms were decorated with spring flowers, and Jack Harris's Grosvenor House band played. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Mrs. Appleby and Miss S. Appleby, Major G. G. Arthur and Miss Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Arnott, the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Major and Mrs. F. C. Balcon, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Burr, Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, Major and Mrs. Cyril Bavin, Mr. and Mrs. Conyers Bridgewater, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Booth, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. D. W. Bruce, Colonel and Mrs. Humble Burkitt, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Clews, Colonel G. S. Castle, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cruise, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cambie, Mr. Nugent M. Crougher, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Champion, Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Cecil, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Crowe, Captain and Mrs. Harward Craig, the Hon. Thomas Coventry, Mr. G. V. Cole, Mrs. E. Coyle, Miss Mary and Miss Helen Coyle, Mrs. J. W. Church and Miss Church, Miss Mabel Durham, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Dring and Miss Dring, Lord Darling and the Hon. Diana Darling, Sir Howard d'Egville, Sir Alwyn and Lady Dickinson, the Misses Dickinson, Mr. David Dighton, Mrs. Heywood Daly, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Enthoven, Miss J. L. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Furniss, Admiral and Mrs. Fleet, Miss Ursula Mozley-Fletcher, Mr. Harry Fuller, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Glyn, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Greenfield, Captain J. Gillies, the Misses Gillies, Colonel Godson Godson, Mrs. Gurney, Major W. H. Harvard, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hurd, Miss V. K. Horsley, Mr. H. H. Handford, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hanratty, the Earl and Countess of Haddo.

Major E. E. Hutton, Brigadier-General and Mrs. A. F. Home, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lakin Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kinghorn, Mr. and Mrs. Lefroy, Commissioner and Mrs. D. C. Lamb, Mr. H. W. Lark, Captain R. W. Leckie, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Little, Miss Jessie F. Lees, Major and Mrs. Ewan Mercer, Sir Ellenjamin and Lady Morgan, Sir Donald and Lady MacAlister, Colonel and Mrs. W. Grant Morden, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McAdam, Mr. and Mrs. S. McClintock, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Eric Murray, Miss W. McKay, Mr. C. A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. D. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Nelson, Mr. J. A. Noonan, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Noxon, Miss Maud Nelson, Colonel and Mrs. Andrew O'Kelly, Brigadier-General and Mrs. R. S. Oxley, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Priest, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. S. Pardoe, Mr. H. J. Ruscombe Poole, Mrs. Muir, Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Mrs. Allward, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pengman, the Rev. and Mrs. Sidney Pryce-Jones, Canon and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. Harold T. Pooley, Mr. L. Page, Sir Reginald MacLeod, Captain and Mrs. Wooldridge Gordon, Miss Meaghen, Miss Estella Burke, Miss P. Hodgins, Mr. R. P. Matheson, Mr. John Piggott, Mr. H. M. D. Havens, Miss Dorothy Parker, the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke, Dr. and Mrs. J. Pierce, Lady Pigott, Mr. Julian Pigott, Colonel and Mrs. F. G. Pigott, Mr. Francis Pigott, Lady Pentland, Lord Pentland, Earl and Countess Peel, Miss Joy Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rutton, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Rae, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. C. Redden, Colonel and Mrs. J. L. Ralston, Mrs. Richardson, Miss A. R. Robertson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. R. de Satge, Mr. C. J. Smith, Mr. G. M. Schreiber, Colonel and Mrs. J. Obed Smith, Mr. A. J. Satchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Stokes, Miss Taylor, Major Norton Taylor, Mr. A. B. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Tagguarey, Miss E. Tanqueray, Miss H. Tisdall, Mr. and Mrs. H. Taylor.

Sir Godfrey and Lady Thomas, Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Vayne, Mr. G. H. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Watson, Miss J. K. Veasson, Mrs. Alfred Watt, Miss Molesworth, Sir Rocke and Lady Snowden, Mr. A. J. Lees, Mr. C. G. Hancock, Mr. Wm. Anderson, Colonel Sir John Tyssen Commander W. Macdonald Fleet, R.N., Captain and Mrs. F. G. Smith, Mr. Cyril Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pearce, Dr. and Mrs. Liston Gibbons, Captain and Mrs. Ian Bullen, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Ernest Meyrey-Thompson, Miss Hilda Meyrey-Thompson, Mr. E. J. Coyle, Lord Beaverbrook, Major John R. Cosgrove, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Mayor, Mr. R. Colin Smith, Mrs. and Miss Colville, Mr. A. A. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Booth, Mr. A. R. Burdekin, Miss Hussey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Evelyn Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. F. Cavendish, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. V. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Keith Morris, Miss Kingborn, Mr. A. R. Dickinson, Captain Donald Simson, Miss Irene Peel, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bevan, Mr. E. E. Allison, Mr. E. H. Turnbull, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George and Lady Badgerow, Mrs. Harold B. Robertson, Miss Marian Robertson, Field-Marshal Sir George and Lady Milne, Mr. James Spence, Miss Ivy B. Brown, Miss Dorothy G. Foster Miss J. Granville, and Mr. F. W. Bain.

LUNCHEON

MRS. HENDERSON

Mrs. Henderson gave a small luncheon party yesterday at St. Ermins in honour of Mme. Boutros Ghali, the wife of the Egyptian Foreign Minister, and Mme. Makram Ebeid, the wife of the Egyptian Finance Minister. The guests included Miss Bondfield, Miss Susan Lawrence, Miss MacDonald, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, and Mrs. E. N. Bennett.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of the Hon. James and Mrs. Howard took place at the church of St. Thomas à Beckett, Gretford, near Stamford, yesterday. Canon Bolam officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Barry, and the child was named Priscilla Margaret. The godparents were Colonel Charles Seymour, Mr. Hugh Peacock, Mrs. Algernon Mackworth-Praed, and Lady Joan Birkbeck.

The christening took place at St. Honoré d'Eylau, Paris, on Saturday, of the infant daughter of M. de Lagarenne, formerly at the French Embassy in London, and of Mme. de Lagarenne. The godparents were the Marquis de Marguene, Sénateur de la Moselle, and Lady Cory, who was unable to be present, but who was represented by Comtesse de Mun.

FUNERALS

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. P. TREVOR

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Prescott Trevor took place at Kensal Green Cemetery yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Harold Cashel Thomas, vicar of St. Philip's, Earl's Court-road, Kensington, officiating. The chief mourners were:—Mr. and Mrs. B. Trevor (brother and sister-in-law), Lady Jenkins, Miss Trevor, and Miss D. W. Trevor (sisters), Mrs. Williams (niece), Mr. D. L. Jenkins (nephew), and Colonel William Trevor (cousin). Among others present were:—

Major-General Sir Percy and Lady Cox, Sir Charles Bayley, Major Tudor Trevor, Mr. Salusbury Trevor, Colonel Prideaux, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jennings, and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Gunter.

MR. H. P. ADAMS

A funeral service for Mr. Harry Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A., was held yesterday at noon in All Saints' Chapel, Westminster Hospital. The Rev. H. Burne, chaplain to the hospital, officiated, and the chief mourners were Mrs. H. P. Adams (widow), Major and Mrs. Cecil Adams (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Adams (son and daughter-in-law), Miss Adams (daughter), and Mr. Basil Adams (son).

Others in the congregation were:—

Mr. Wolfe Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Vaux Graham, Mr. C. M. Power, Miss Prideaux, Mrs. Bertram Butler, Miss Osborne, Miss Smith, Mr. L. M. Angus, Mr. W. Holden, Sir Edgar Horne, Mr. W. A. Pite, Mr. E. A. D. Tanner, Mr. K. Doulton, Mr. H. V. Lanchester, Mr. E. Stanley Hall, Mr. W. G. Spencer, Mr. W. O. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Heming, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Alington, Mrs. Muskett, Mr. C. B. Sharpe, Mrs. Colbran, Dr. Wadd, Captain J. H. Johnson, Mrs. George Ashton, Mr. Hallburton Smith, Mrs. Byrne, Miss Perfect, Mr. Thomas Clapham, Mr. J. A. S. Butt, Miss Graham Simpson, Mr. A. Harris, Mr. J. H. Eccleston, Mr. G. M. Nicholson, Mr. A. S. Wall, Mrs. Claude Hulbert, Miss Trevor, Colonel Raymond, Mr. E. B. Dudgeon, Mr. J. B. Dudgeon, Dr. Frank Lawrence, Professor C. K. Tinkler, Major Brooks, Mr. C. Holden, Mr. L. G. Pearson, the staff of 7, Knightsbridge, and officials and nurses of Westminster Hospital.

The burial took place at Fulham New Cemetery.

MR. O. W. RAYNER

The funeral of Mr. O. W. Rayner, of Chieveley Manor, Berkshire, took place yesterday at Chieveley Parish Church. The mourners were Mrs. Rayner, Miss Rayner, Mrs. Molyneux, Major W. B. Rayner, Mr. S. Rayner, Mr. and Mrs. Thornewill, Miss Jane Thornewill, Mr. Derek Thornewill, Mrs. Wintour, Mr. C. F. Wintour, Mr. Gordon Bibby, Miss Bibby, Mr. Burnand, Miss Lena Burnand, and the Rev. F. Quirk. Others present included:—

The Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Wyfold, Sir Montagu Montagu-Pollock, Mr. Lloyd H. Baxendale, Mrs. Forester-Walker, Mrs. Bower Ismay, Sir William Mount, Colonel Elkington, Colonel Des Voeux, Major Tilney, Mr. H. A. R. Tilney, Mr. R. S. Corbett, Major Royds, General Rennie, Major Portal, Captain and Mrs. Barnes, Captain and Mrs. Waud, Mrs. Gordon Swinley, Lieutenant-Commander Swinley, Mr. J. A. Fairhurst, Captain F. W. Pearce, Brigadier-General Combe, Mr. Arthur Waldron, General Hudson, Captain Wyland, R.N., Miss Archer Houblon, Mr. Beausire, Colonel and Mrs. Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Palmer, Colonel Stanton, Mr. J. E. Weatherby, Mr. Harry East, Mr. W. East, Mr. Alan Pilkington, Major Murray, Mr. R. C. Dawson, Admiral Ley, Mr. Plasket Thomas, Mr. C. E. Gilry, Major A. Loyd, Colonel James, and Mr. K. Ginson.

CHURCH FINANCE

EARL GREY (chairman) presided at a meeting of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England held at Church House, Westminster, yesterday. The board resolved to recommend that, having regard to the special difficulties of divided dioceses, the increases in apportionment of divided dioceses should be spread over a period not exceeding 10 years if such dioceses so desire. It was reported that since the beginning of the year £9,929 had been received in respect of diocesan quotas, as against £6,539 for the corresponding period of last year. The estimates, providing for an expenditure of £145,078 for 1931, were presented and approved.

PRINCE GEORGE AND ROYAL BERKSHIRE HOSPITAL

PRINCE GEORGE opened yesterday at Calcot, Reading, the Blagrave Branch of the Royal Berkshire Hospital. The president of the hospital, Mr. J. Herbert Benyon, received his Royal Highness. The Prince performed the ceremony with a golden key, and said:—"I declare this the Blagrave Branch of the Royal Berkshire Hospital open in the firm conviction that the generosity of the public of Reading will ensure that its doors will always remain open, and as I am sure that this key with which I have opened the hospital will never be needed again, I will keep it as a memento of an enjoyable visit."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR HENRY GOMPERTZ

SIR HENRY HERBY JOHNSTON GOMPERTZ, of Oxford-park, Ilfracombe, lately Chief Justice of the Federated Malay States, who died on February 4, aged 62, left estate of the gross value of £13,761, with net personalty £13,661.

SIR JOHN CHARLES FAGGE, ninth baronet, of Liverpool-street, Dover, who died on January 17, aged 63, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £2,568, with net personalty £1,910.

DAME KATHLEEN SLADE, of Duddlestone House, Taunton, who died on January 14, widow of Sir Cuthbert Slade, fourth baronet, left estate of the gross value of £22,066, with net personalty £21,795.

SURGEON REAR-ADMIRAL EDGAR RALPH DIMSEY, D.S.O., of Lady Ham, Burford, Oxon, who died on February 6, aged 68, left £7,506, with net personalty £4,953.

Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMSON MILNE, of St. James's-street, S.W., late of Milne, Gregg, and Turnbull, accountants, of Crown-court, Old Broad-street, E.C., who died on February 20, left estate of the gross value of £131,014, with net personalty £93,244. He gives:—

£1,000 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Sustentation Fund, and £500 to the Home Missions; £300 each to the Aged and Infirm Ministers Fund and the Welfare of Youth Fund; and £100 to the Jewish Mission—all of the Presbyterian Church of England. £500 to the Royal Caledonian Schools, Bushey.

Mrs. MABEL MERCER PERCIVAL, of Winter Lodge, Stockbridge, Hants, who died on February 6, widow of the Rev. C. J. Percival, left estate of the gross value of £31,616, with net personalty £31,550. She left:—

£50 to the vicar and churchwardens of Nassington, near Peterborough, in trust to provide out of the income (or if necessary apply the capital for that purpose) tea at Christmas for the widows of Nassington, "as I have been in the habit of giving them tea for several years past."

Mr. LEONARD CARTER, of Colby-road, S.E.19, late managing director of Carter and Sons, Limited, Red Lion-buildings, E.C.1, and founder of Carter's Crisps, Limited, who died on December 8, aged 62, left £19,008, with net personalty £14,773. He left:—

£100 to the Provision Trades Benevolent Institution; £50 to his late housekeeper, Kathleen Williams; and an annuity of £50 to his former housekeeper, Florence Wratton.

Miss MARGUERITE ISABEL JOURDAIN, of Private Ward "A," Hertford County Hospital, Hertford, who died on February 28, left £13,959, with net personalty £12,231. She left:—

£1,000 to Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples Hospital and College, Alton, Hants, for the endowment of a cot to be called "Hertford and Welwyn Cot, in memory of Marguerite Jourdain," and £500 in addition for the general purposes of the Institution; £250 to Hertford County Hospital for some definite object in the operating theatre, and a further £250 if she is still resident in the hospital at her death; £100 to Guy's Hospital for general purposes, and a further £100 for the Medical School; and £50 to the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate.

The residue of the property as to one-fourth to be devoted to some permanent benefit for crippled children in Hertford, of both sexes, up to the age of 14 years, the said benefit to be selected at the absolute discretion of the Mayor of Hertford with the cooperation of the Medical Committee of Hertford County Hospital.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM ARTHUR CARLINE, M.D., of Caer Egarry, Caistor, Lincs, who died on January 17, left £13,166, with net personalty £11,638. He left:—

£1,000 to Lincoln County Hospital; £100 to Lincolnshire Medical Benevolent Society; one year's wages to Helen Parker, if still in his employ; and £50 to William Broughton, gardener, similarly.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ABRAHAMS, Mr. Victor Emile, of Hopeland, Cole Park-road, Twickenham (net personalty £3,060)	£5,885
CLAPP, Mr. Robert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Downside, Whitehurch, Devon, physician and surgeon (net personalty £1,607)	2,747
CLITHEROW, Lieutenant-Commander Eustace William Clitherow Stracey, R.N. (retired), of Leek Wootton House, Warwick (net personalty £14,757)	17,554
DENNY, Sir Robert Arthur, fifth baronet (83), formerly of The Cottage, Moreton Pinkney, Northants (net value)	11
HOWARD, Mr. Benjamin, of Oak Bank, Cow Hill-drive, Mansfield, Notts, retired banker (net personalty £31,531)	31,717
JACKSON, Mr. Francis Henry, of The Manor House, Normanby, and of Queen's-square, Middlesbrough, solicitor (net personalty £43,760)	47,496
JOB, Miss Mildred Agnes (53), of Gledhow-gardens, S.W.5 (net personalty £17,608)	17,804
JONES, Mr. Henry Cadwaladr, L.D.S., (56), of Campbell-road, Hanwell, Middlesex, and of Craven-hill, W. (net personalty £333)	1,460
LAWTON, Mr. John (91), of Thornleigh, Mottram-road, Stalybridge, Cheshire (net personalty £25,727)	28,118
MACNEILL, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, J.P. (87), of Ridding Bay, Lakeside, Ulverston, Lancs (net personalty £21,344)	24,349
MONTAGU, Mr. Alfred Charles, of Burton-court, Lower Sloane-street, S.W. (net personalty £17,932)	18,982
NEUMANN, Mrs. Henriette, of Cromwell-road, S.W., a widow (estate in her own disposition) (net personalty £77,057)	77,428
NEVILLE, Mr. Albert George Francis Gartside (63), of Oakhurst, The Knoll, Beckenham, Kent, senior of Neville and Co., stock-jobbers, Stock Exchange (net personalty £10,277)	14,059
RABBIDGE, Mr. Frank Parnell, of Gloucester-gardens, Richmond Hill, and of Clement's Inn, W.C., chartered accountant (net personalty £31,282)	36,430
SCANLAN, Dr. Alfred Ernest (72), of Westbrook, Cambridge-road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, physician and surgeon (net personalty £4,289)	17,688
SCRIVENER, Dr. Samuel Barnett, D.Sc., F.R.S. (60), of Bolton-gardens, South Kensington, S.W., Professor of Bio-Chemistry in the Imperial College of Science and Technology (net personalty £7,806)	7,987
SHARMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Harding, I.M.S. (retired), of Manson-place, South Kensington, S.W. (net personalty £2,338)	2,911
SMITH, Colonel Robert Walter, V.D. (74), of Weston-park, Crouch End, N. (net personalty £3,269)	3,410

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

The Duke of York opens new homes of the Children's Aid Society, Hornsey-lane, 3; and attends dinner of the New Zealand Association to the British Rugby Football team for New Zealand, Savoy Hotel, 7.30.

Prince George opens new swimming bath, Clissold-road, Stoke Newington, 3.

Prince Arthur of Connaught presides at Middlesex Hospital court of governors, 12.

Association of British Chambers of Commerce: Annual meeting

WEST KENT POINT-TO-POINT: THE HEAVYWEIGHT STEEPLECHASE

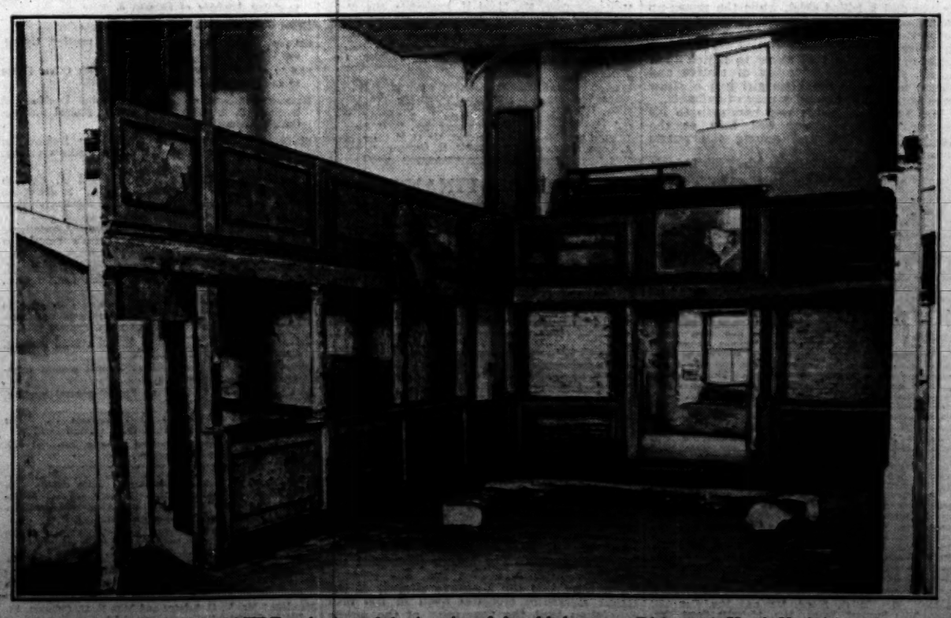
THE SECOND TIME ROUND.—The West Kent Hunt Point-to-Point Steeplechases were held yesterday in the picturesque surroundings of Sundridge Place, Sundridge, near Sevenoaks. The spectators found a natural grand-stand on the hill seen in the picture, from which they got an excellent view of the races. The photograph shows the field in the Heavyweight Steeplechase taking one of the jumps the second time round. Mr. J. Russel's Hector VI., the winner, ridden by Mr. A. Teacher, is the right-hand horse of the two taking the jump.

KING ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.—On the occasion of his 55th birthday on Tuesday, the King of the Belgians reviewed the troops of the Brussels garrison in the Place des Palais. His Majesty is seen talking to foreign representatives.

THE ALL-INDIA WAR MEMORIAL in Princes Park, New Delhi, which has now been completed. It was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and the foundation-stone was laid by the Duke of Connaught in 1921. The memorial is 138ft. high and 90ft. wide, and the span of the arch is 30ft.

CAPTAIN EDWARD SYCAMORE, who commanded Shamrock II. and Shamrock IV., has died, aged 74. A photograph of him with Sir Thomas Lipton on board the latter's yacht.

CAPTAIN G. C. THORNE, of the Norfolk Regiment, was married at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, yesterday to Miss Grant. The bride and bridegroom leaving the church.



EDMUND KEAN'S THEATRE.—A view of the interior of the old theatre at Richmond, North Yorkshire, associated with Edmund Kean. For some years it has been used as a grain store, but as it has now become vacant the Corporation intend to repair it. The old gallery and pay-box are still intact.

ON THE MOVE

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Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Cape Verd Islands.
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†.
6 P.M.—To Australia, Brazil (Para and Manaos), Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Perim (exc. North, Aboobs, Bushire and Mohammerah), and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Peru (Iquitos), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga), and French Middle Congo, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan). Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities).
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos), Falkland Islands.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

7.30 A.M.—To New Zealand.
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Portuguese East Africa, South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.). Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*‡.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Brazil (Para and Manaos)††, Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post), Peru (Iquitos)††.
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco)†, Canary Islands (all parts)†.
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Canada (New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Guiana (British), Newfoundland, Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA (exc. North), CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—	
R.M.S.P.†† (Asturias)	Apl. 30 5.30 p.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	Apl. 11 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Apl. 12 6 p.m.
Nelson (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17 7.30 a.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Florida)	Apl. 17 5.30 p.m.
Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	May 1 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Maloja)	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Barsdine)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA (N.), PERU (exc. Iquitos) (Via N.Y. Berengaria)	Apl. 12 2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Para, Manaos) : Booth (Stephen)	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	Apl. 10 8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Asturias)	Apl. 11 6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia)† : Du. pkt.† (Zeelandia)	Apl. 11 6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia)† : L. & H. (Holbein)	Apl. 11 6 p.m.
(Pars, Manaos) : L. & H.†† (Holbein)	Apl. 11 5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Apl. 12 8 p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth† (Stephen)	Apl. 12 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17 7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.†† (Florida)	Apl. 17 5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
CANADA (New Brunswick, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Apl. 11 8 p.m.
(New Brunswick, &c.) : Via N.Y.† (Berengaria)	Apl. 12 2 a.m.
(exc. Nova Scotia, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Apl. 12 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 16 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Apl. 11 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Zeelandia)	Apl. 11 6 p.m.
(all parts) : R. Funnel (Ascania)	Apl. 12 12 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Apl. 12 7.30 a.m.
(Tenerife) : E.D. (Bereby)	Apl. 14 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Hope)	Apl. 17 7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Apl. 10 7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador) : CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Apl. 12 2 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Maloja and Khiva)	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Barsdine)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia* (all parts) : Holt* (Achilles)	Apl. 15 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Maloja and Khiva)	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Apl. 12 2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exp. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Apl. 12 2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Camito)	Apl. 17 7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Apl. 12 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 16 2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : P. & O. (Maloja)	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden)	Apl. 15 6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden)	Apl. 16 1.30 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Maloja)	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Ber. de St. Pierre)	Apl. 12 6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Apl. 12 2 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Maloja)	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails‡	Apl. 12 6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	Apl. 12 6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Apl. 15 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Apl. 16 9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Apl. 16 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Heliopan)	Apl. 10 9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Apl. 17 9 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Asturias)	Apl. 10 8 p.m.
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Majestic and Niagara)	Apl. 16 2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Harrison (Dramatist)	Apl. 11 8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr. and Du.) : E. & F. (Carare)	Apl. 19 7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Maloja)	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails‡	Apl. 12 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Maloja)	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Angkor)	Apl. 12 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Apl. 12 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 13 2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Apl. 12 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 16 2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)	Apl. 11 11.30a.m
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Ber. de St. Pierre)	Apl. 12 6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Direct (Nova Scotia)	Apl. 11 8 p.m.
Via N.Y.† (Berengaria)	Apl. 12 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Apl. 16 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Direct (Nova Scotia)	Apl. 11 5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Panama (Rangitata)	Apl. 11 7.30 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Majestic and Niagara)	Apl. 16 2 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Stephen)	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
L. & H.†† (Holbein)	Apl. 11 5.30 p.m.
Booth† (Stephen)	Apl. 12 6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA : U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)	Apl. 11 11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*‡	Apl. 11 11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, &c. : U.-Castle (Edinburgh Castle)	Apl. 11 11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Achilles)	Apl. 15 6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Maloja and Khiva)	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: Cunard (Berengaria)	Apl. 12 2 a.m.
W. Star (Majestic)	Apl. 16 2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. * (France)	Apl. 16 Noon
VENEZUELA : Harrison (Dramatist)	Apl. 11 8 p.m.
Via N.Y.† (Berengaria)	Apl. 12 2 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Apl. 19 7.30 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Bel. pkt.† (Thysville)	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
Bel. pkt. (Anvers-ville)	Apl. 17 6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Cavally)	Apl. 10 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Madonna)	Apl. 12 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Phrygia)	Apl. 14 6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Madonna)	Apl. 12 6 p.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Brazza)	Apl. 12 6 p.m.
Fr. Togoland : E.D. (Bereby)	Apl. 14 7.30 a.m.
Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons : E.D. (Appam)	Apl. 16 2 a.m.
Fernando Po and Sp. Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Apl. 16 7.30a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.W. (Berengaria)	Apl. 12 2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Dramatist)	Apl. 11 8 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Carare)	Apl. 19 7.30a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
† Air fee is 6d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
§ Air fees, to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees. If any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
„ Iraq	3½d. „
„ Persia and Karachi	5d. „
„ Delhi	7d. „

An Air Mail label should be attached.
† Letters and post-cards only.
†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Canada (exc. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast), Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Dutch West Indies, Estonia, Latvia, New Zealand (direct), Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, Straits Settlements, Siam, &c., Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), China (via Canada), Japan (via Canada). 11 A.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), British Honduras (via U.S.A.), Fiji (via Canada), Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Mexico (via U.S.A.), Mexico (direct). 1.15 P.M.—To Canary Islands, Nyasaland, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia (via Beira), Rhodesia (via Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira. TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Canada (exc. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), Canada (Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), China (via U.S.A.), Japan (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Poland, United States, China (via Canada), Japan (via Canada). 11 A.M.—To Newfoundland. 1.15 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (via France), Iraq and Persia (via France and Desert Motor Service).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—
TO-DAY.—Trinidad and Guianas, by ss. Flandre, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Japan, and Fiji, by ss. Montclare. U.S.A., Mexico and Central America, by ss. Albert Ballin. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Avelona Star. TO-MORROW.—U.S.A., Canada, Bermuda, British Honduras, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Majestic. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Darro. China and Japan, via Siberia.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

AVELONA STAR (B. Star), from South America ; London, 3 p.m.
ALBERT BALLIN (Ham.-Am.), from New York ; Southampton, 11 a.m.
CITY OF DURHAM (Ellerman), from Far East ; London, a.m.
IAFUCASHEN (Bibby), from Rangoon ; Plymouth, 6 a.m., Dun Laoghaire, Friday, 8 a.m.
MONTCLARE (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B. ; Southampton, 1 p.m.
RANPURA (P. & O.), from Bombay ; Plymouth, 10 a.m.

TO-MORROW

DARRO (R.M.S.P.), from South America ; Liverpool, 8 a.m.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B. ; Liverpool, noon.
JAMAICA PRODUCER (J. D. F.), from Jamaica ; Plymouth, 4 p.m.
MADURA (B.I.), from East Africa ; Plymouth, a.m.
MAJESTIC (W. Star), from New York ; Southampton, noon.
NANKIN (P. & O.), from Calcutta ; Tilbury Dock, 11 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

PANTHER .. For Montreal, left S. Leone 7th.
KNOSS .. Fm. Pt. Harcourt, arr. L'pool 9th.
BOUTRY .. For U.K., left S. Leone 6th.
BATHURST .. For L'pool, left Accra 6th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BACTRIA .. For Smyrna, left Constantinople 6th.
BOSNIA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Swansea 6th.
BOTHNIA .. Fm. Naples, arr. Messina 6th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MAINE .. For L'pool, left Boston 8th.

BEN LINE

BENMACDHUI .. For Far East, arr. Manila 6th.
BENNOMIE .. For Far East, arr. Pt. Said 7th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AJAX .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Yokohama 5th.
ANCHISES .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Adelaide 6th.
ASPHALION .. For Hull, left Sydney 5th.
HELENUS .. Fm. Java, arr. Amsterdam 8th.
KT. COMPANION .. For Japan, left R'dam 8th.
LAOMEDON .. Fm. Japan, arr. Suez 8th.
MENELAUS .. Fm. Japan, arr. Singapore 5th.
NESTOR .. For Ldn., left Manila 7th.
OANFA .. For L'pool, left Yokohama 5th.
PATROCLUS .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Shanghai 7th.
PELEUS .. For Australia, left Cape Town 7th.
PHILOCTETES .. Fm. Japan, arr. Casablanca 6th.
SARPEDON .. Fm. N. China, arr. Shanghai 5th.
TEUCER .. For Ldn., left Sabang 7th.
TYDEUS .. Fm. Japan, arr. N.Y. 7th.

BLUE STAR

AVILA STAR .. For Ldn., left Rio de Janeiro 8th.
NAPIER STAR .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Ldn. 9th.

BOOTH

CUTHBERT .. For Manaos, left L'pool 8th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ACCRA .. For L'pool, left S. Leone 6th.
GAMBIA .. Fm. Cont., arr. Lagos 6th.
DENYOYE .. For W. Africa, left Accra 6th.
DUNKWA .. For Sapele, left Las Palmas 8th.
NEW BROOKLYN .. For United States, left Accra 6th.
SALAGA .. For Sapele, left Forcados 6th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN ALPINE .. For Suva, left Chittagong 9th.
CLAN DONALDSON .. For Malabar, left Bombay 5th.
CLAN MACBRAYNE .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Glasgow 9th.
CLAN MACBRIDE .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 8th.
CLAN MACDOUGALL .. For Antwerp, left Ldn. 8th.
CLAN MACKAY .. For Ldn., left Coconada 9th.
CLAN MACQUARRIE .. For Colombo, left Durban 9th.
CLAN SINCLAIR .. For Ldn., left Swansea 8th.
CLAN STUART .. Fm. Madras, arr. Ldn. 9th.
HALIARTUS .. Fm. Madagascar, arr. Morondava 7th.
HALIZONES .. For Chittagong, left Tuticorin 8th.
HARMODIUS .. For U.S.A., left Colon 8th.
HARMONIDES .. For E. Africa, left Pt. Sudan 8th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

INDIANA .. Fm. Havre, arr. Los Angeles 6th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AQUITANIA .. For N.Y., 1,307 miles west of Bishops Rock noon 8th.
AUSONIA .. For N.Y., left Halifax 8th.
FRANCONIA .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Chinwangtao 9th.
LACONIA .. Cruising, arr. Tangier 9th.
MAURETANIA .. For Sthmtn., left N.Y. 9th.

ANCHOR

CALIFORNIA .. For N.Y., left Mobile 9th.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

LETITIA .. For St. John, left Halifax 7th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT ALMA .. For Ldn., left Hobart 9th.
PORT BOWEN .. For Ldn., left Albany 9th.
PORT DENISON .. Fm. Bluff, arr. Ldn. 9th.
PORT VICTOR .. For Ldn., left Pt. Alhuriri 9th.

DONALDSON

CORACERO .. For L'pool, left Glasgow 8th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

KAZEMBE .. For S. Africa, left Middlesbro' 8th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BRISBANE .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Rangoon 7th.
CITY OF CARDIFF .. For Bombay, left Buenos 7th.
CITY OF CHESTER .. Fm. Clyde, arr. St. Vincent 8th.
CITY OF CORINTH .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Said 8th.
CITY OF EXETER .. For Ldn., left Colombo 7th.
CITY OF GLASGOW .. Fm. Melbourne, arr. Ldn. 9th.
CITY OF WORCESTER .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 9th.

FURNESS LINE

LDS. IMPORTER .. For Mchstr., left L'pool 8th.
MARQUESA .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Santos 8th.
NEWFOUNDLAND .. Fm. Halifax, arr. Boston 7th.
PACIFIC EXPORTER .. For 'Frisco, left Los Angeles 8th.
PACIFIC PIONEER .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Colon 8th.
PACIFIC SHIPPER .. For Tacoma, left Vancouver 8th.
QUEENMORE .. For Brazils, left L'pool 8th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

BADEN .. For Hamburg, left Santos 7th.
IDIS .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Kobe 7th.
KELLERWALD .. For Bremen, left Savannah 8th.
NITOKRIS .. For Valparaiso, left Arica 8th.
PREUSSEN .. Fm. Dalren, arr. Suez 8th.
RESOLUTE .. For Chemulpo, left Chinwangtao 8th.
SAARLAND .. For Tsingtao, left Singapore 9th.
SACHSEN .. For Hamburg, left Corral 8th.
SEATTLE .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Vancouver 8th.
TANGANJIKA .. For Beira, left Genoa 6th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP ARCONA .. For B. Aires, left Boulogne 9th.
MONTE OLIVIA .. For B. Aires, left La Coruna 9th.

HARRISON

AUDITOR .. For L'pool, left Dilbouti 8th.
DESIGNER .. For S. Africa, left Middlesbrough 8th.
DIPLOMAT .. For Beira, left Table B. 9th.
DIRECTOR .. Left St. Kitts 6th.
TACTICIAN .. For Cristobal, left Curacao 8th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

LALANDE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Rio de Jan. 6th.
PHIDIAS .. For Norfolk, left Para 6th.
PLUTARCH .. For N.Y., left Rio de Jan. 8th.
VANDYCK .. For N.Y., left M'video 8th.

LEYLAND

DAVINIAN .. Fm. Mobile, arr. L'pool 9th.
DORELIAN .. For Halifax, left Norfolk 8th.
NINIAN .. For L'pool, left Montserrat 7th.
NOVIAN .. For Philadel., left Boston 8th.

LLOYD SABAUDO

COSTE ROSSO .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Genoa 9th.
COSTE VERDE .. Fm. Genoa, arr. B. Aires 8th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ANGKOR .. For M'seilles, left Pireus 5th.
ATHOS II .. For M'seilles, left Shanghai 5th.
D'ARAGNIAN .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Yokohama 6th.
GEN. DUCHESNE .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. La Reunion 4th.
GEN. METZINGER .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Pt. Said 9th.
LTE. DE LISLE .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Majunga 5th.
LT. DE LA TOUR .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Pt. Said 8th.
PHINO .. For Dunkirk, left Alexandria 4th.
PORTHOS .. For M'seilles, left Pt. Said 6th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

BALI .. For Sourabaya, left Calcutta 9th.
J. P. COEN .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Pt. Said 8th.
KON. DER NEDERLANDEN .. For Batavia, left Belawan 9th.

NELSON

MURILLO .. For R'dam, left Antwerp 8th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ATAGO MARU .. Arr. Philadel. 8th.
AWA MARU .. For Bombay, left Shanghai 7th.
BINGO MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. B. Aires 8th.
BOKUTO MARU .. For Hongkong, left Antofagasta 8th.
CALCUTTA MARU .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Osaka 7th.
DAIAN MARU .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Singapore 9th.
GENOA MARU .. For Singapore, left Hongkong 8th.
HAKOSAKI MARU .. For Yokohama, left Gib. 9th.
HAKUSAN MARU .. Fm. Ymss, arr. Antwerp 9th.
KUMA MARU .. For Boston, left 'Frisco 7th.
LIMA MARU .. For Pt. Said, left Dalren 8th.
MALACCA MARU .. For Osaka, left Singapore 9th.
NAKUSO MARU .. For V'paraiso, left Los Angeles 6th.
SIBERIA MARU .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Shanghai 9th.
TAKAOKA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Los Angeles 7th.
TOBA MARU .. For N.Y., left Dalren 9th.
WAKASA MARU .. For Kobe, left Singapore 8th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

AMSALT .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 8th.
DRESDAU .. For Bremen, left Shanghai 9th.
GOTHA .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Santos 8th.
JUSTIN .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. V'parAiso. 8th.
LAHN .. For Chinwangtao, left Tientsin 9th.
SCHWABEN .. For Hamburg, left Tacoma 7th.
SIERRA MORENA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 9th.
TRIER .. For Hamburg, left Manila 8th.
WESER .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 9th.
WINFRIED .. For W. Africa, left Monrovia 5th.

ORIENT

OTRANTO .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Ldn. 9th.

PACIFIC STEAM

ESSO .. Arr. N.Y. 8th.
LAUTARO .. For L'pool, left A'mouth 9th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALLARAT .. For Ldn., left Brisbane 8th.
BALRANALD .. Fm. Brisbane, left Melbourne 9th.
BARRABOOL .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Suez 8th.
KENYON .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Shanghai 9th.
MALWA .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 9th.
MONGOLIA .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Colombo 9th.
NAWABSHAH .. For Ldn., left Colombo 9th.
VICEROY OF INDIA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 9th.

BRITISH INDIA

NERBUDDA .. For Brisbane, left Table B. 9th.
SUBSALA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Shanghai 9th.
TAKADA .. For Calcutta, left Singapore 9th.
TAKLIWA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Singapore 9th.
TALMA .. For Yokohama, left Kobe 9th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

RINGTARA .. Fm. Gonaves, arr. Ldn. 9th.
ROTORUA .. For Sthmtn., left Curacao 7th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

TAHITI .. For Sydney, left Wellington 8th.

PRINCE

BRITISH PRINCE .. For Pt. Swettenham, left S'pore 4th.
PERSIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Al'andria, arr. Syrian Ct. 6th.
ROYAL PRINCE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Newport N. 7th.

RED STAR

BELGENLAND .. Fm. Pt. Sudan, arr. Pt. Said 7th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

GORONTALO .. Fm. Java, arr. Suez 8th.
INSULINDE .. For Java, left Gib. 8th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ALCANTARA .. Fm. Plate, left B. Aires 6th.
ARAGUAYA .. Cruising, left Bermuda 8th.
ARCADIAN .. Fm. Bermuda, arr. N.Y. 8th.
ATLANTIS .. Cruising, left Rhodes 7th.
DESEADO .. For L'pool, left R. Janeiro 7th.
DESNA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. B. Aires 8th.
NARENTA .. For Vancouver, left 'Frisco 7th.
SABOR .. For U.K., left R. Janeiro 8th.
SEVERN .. Fm. Brazil, arr. Rio Grande 9th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

BERWICKSHIRE .. For U.K., arr. Melbourne 7th.

UNION-CASTLE

BALMORAL CASTLE .. For Pt. Natal, left Table B. 8th.
BAMPTON CASTLE .. For Pt. Natal, left Genoa 8th.
LLANDAFF CASTLE .. For Ldn., left Sthmtn. 9th.

WHITE STAR

LAURENTIC .. Fm. Med. Cruise, arr. Sthmtn. 9th.
MAJESTIC .. Fm. N.Y., due Cherbourg 11th.
OLYMPIC .. Fm. N.Y., left Sthmtn. 9th.

YEOWARD LINE

ARDSOLA .. For Las Palmas, left L'pool 8th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ADRIATIC .. On Med. Cruise, left Syracuse 8th.
AMERICA .. For Hamburg, left N.Y. 9th.
APAPA .. For W. Africa, left Mersey 9th.
ARICOTO .. From Mormugao, arr. Mersey 9th.
AVELONA STAR .. For Ldn., left Plymouth 9th.
AV. R. GARROS .. For M'seilles, left Diego Suarez 7th.
BERENGAR .. For Hamburg, left N.Y. 8th.
BERESIS .. Fm. Bremen, arr. N.Y. 9th.
CALGARIC .. On Med. Cruise, arr. Monaco 9th.
CELSIO .. Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 9th.
CHAMPOLLION .. For Beirut, left M'seilles 8th.
CITY OF CAMBRIDGE .. For Fremantle, left Adelaide 8th.
CITY OF CARDIFF .. Fm. Basra, left Bushire 8th.
CITY OF CARLISLE .. For Calcutta, left Madras 6th.
CITY OF GUILDFORD .. For N.Y., left Philadel. 8th.
CITY OF HALIFAX .. For Beira, left L. Marques 8th.
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG .. For Mauritius, left Walvis B. 9th.
CITY OF LYONS .. Left Colombo 9th.
CITY OF NORWICH .. For Hong-kong, left Penang 9th.
CITY OF PERTH .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Dar-es-Salaam 9th.
CITY OF TOKIO .. Fm. Dalren, arr. Hong-kong 9th.
COCHRANE .. Fm. St. John, arr. Pt. Natal 9th.
DAKOTIAN .. For Boston, left Mchstr. 9th.
DAVINIAN .. Fm. N. Orleans, arr. Mersey 9th.
DELAGOA MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Mersey 9th.
DOMALA .. For Karachi, left Bombay 9th.
DUQUESNE .. Fm. N. Orleans, arr. Mchstr. 9th.
ELLORA .. Fm. Zanzibar, arr. Bombay 9th.
ERFURT .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Havana 9th.
ESPADON .. Fm. Manzanillo, arr. Vera Cruz 7th.
EXP. GRANDIDIER .. For M'seilles, left Aden 9th.
GEN. MITRE .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Madeira 9th.
GEN. OSORIO .. For B. Aires, left Madeira 9th.
GRANDON .. For Brisbane, left Melbourne 7th.
HESTORIAN .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 6th.
IONIC .. Fm. U.K., arr. Wellington 8th.
JACQUES CARTIER .. For Bordeaux, left N.Y. 8th.
KAMAKURA MARU .. For Yokohama, left E. Ldn. 9th.
KAWACHI MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Pt. Natal 9th.
KHANDALLA .. For Mozambique, left L. Marques 8th.
LAURENTIC .. For L'pool, left Sthmtn. 9th.
LECONTE DE LISLE .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Diego Suarez 8th.
LLANDOVERY CASTLE .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 8th.
LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE .. For Beira, left Teneriffe 9th.
LOCHKATRINE .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Mersey 9th.
LYM. IMPORTER .. Fm. Pacific Pts., arr. Mchstr. 9th.
LUTZOW .. For Mediterranean, left Ragusa 5th.
MANELA .. For Calcutta, left Aden 9th.
MARIETTE PACHA .. Fm. Beirut, arr. Palermo 9th.
MEDEN .. Arr. Colon 5th.
MURLA .. For San Antonio, left Cristobal 5th.
NIAGARA .. For Vancouver, left Auckland 8th.
ORSOVA .. For Brisbane, left Pt. Said 9th.
PARIS .. Fm. Havre, arr. N.Y. 9th.
PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE .. Fm. Bordeaux, arr. Pte. a Pitre 7th.
PENNLAND .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. N.Y. 9th.
PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Sthmtn. 9th.
RANCHI .. For Ldn., left Aden 9th.
RAPOE .. For Hamburg, left Cristobal 5th.
RHEIN .. Fm. Algoa B., arr. E. Ldn. 9th.
ROCHAMBEAU .. For N.Y., left Havre 7th.
SAARBRUCKEN .. For Tsingtao, left Pt. Said 6th.
STRIGIGERWALD .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Manila 9th.
SYPHINX .. For Manaos, left Mersey 9th.
TARANTIA .. For Bombay, left Clyde 9th.
VILLE DE STRASSBOURG .. For M'seilles, left Djibouti 7th.
WERRA .. For Bremen, left Lisbon 9th.
WIDO .. For Hamburg, left Cristobal 5th.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
KRETON B.	Rotterdam, for Farsund. Ashore off Farsund	80
RHINE MARU	Los Angeles, for San Francisco and Japan. Ashore Point Sur	50
COLBERT	Antwerp and Havre, March 8, for Reunion. Ashore about three miles N.E. Alexandria Harbour	15

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

BARON DE CATELIN.—Zante, April 9.—British s. Baron de Catelin, Pireus for Marseilles, cargo minerals, now at Zante leaking badly.
GENERAL.—Cleveland (Ohio), April 8.—Tug General burnt, sunk alongside the wharf Detour last night. Owners claim total loss.
NEWTON ELM.—Bassein, April 8.—British s. Newton Elm floated. Cargo is being reshipped. Will be surveyed.
SCOTIA.—Holyhead, April 9.—Irish mail steamer Scotia struck rocks at North Stack, Holyhead; rebounded and entered harbour slowly, bows badly damaged.
ZOUAVE.—Conception, April 9.—British s. Zouave arrived Coronel leaky.

MISSING VESSEL

The following vessel was to-day posted at Lloyd's as missing :—Dakas, of Dubrovnik, 4,260 tons gross, Balstin master, sailed from La

AKTIEBOLAGET KREUGER & TOLL
(KREUGER & TOLL COMPANY)
Directors' Report for the Year 1929

The Board of Directors of Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll herewith submit their Annual Report for the year 1929, the Company's nineteenth year of business.

The conditions for international financing during the past year have been entirely abnormal. The whole year has been characterized by a serious contraction of the market for long-term foreign loans caused to a large extent by factors of a psychological and technical nature rather than by fundamental economic conditions. In the United States the constantly rising market quotations for domestic shares has made the investing public inclined to favour such a type of securities in preference to fixed-rate foreign bonds, and this fact, together with the conditions of the money market, has made foreign borrowing in the United States increasingly difficult during the past year. The result is that for the year 1929 the total amount of foreign issues in the United States according to United States Department of Commerce has been only $715,981,000, compared with $1,487,861,000 for 1928 and $1,592,595,000 for 1927. In France, which country may be said to have re-established its full financial power already during 1928, the investing public has only gradually regained the confidence in fixed-rate securities which was thoroughly shaken during the period of inflation. The quotations of French 3% rentes, which are given below, clearly indicate the attitude of the public in this respect:—June 30th, 1913, 84%; June 30th, 1914, 83.15%; June 30th, 1926, 47.20%; June 30th, 1927, 57.35%; June 30th, 1928, 71.45%; June 30th, 1929, 74.30%; Febr. 28th, 1930, 87.25%. It is natural that foreign fixed-rate securities have taken even longer time than the French State loans to regain their popularity with the French investors. In addition to these circumstances, the French fiscal legislation and Stock Exchange regulations have constituted obstacles to foreign long-term borrowing in France. Under these conditions the amount of foreign issues placed in France during the past year has been negligible. With regard to Great Britain, there is ample evidence that the liberal British lending to foreign countries during the years following the War was greatly stimulated by expatriated French capital, and the later return of this capital to more direct French control has caused a drain on the London money market which has been particularly accentuated during 1929. Foreign long-term borrowing in Great Britain has therefore necessarily been very restricted during the past year. The total of foreign issues in Great Britain during 1929 amounted to £26,200,000, compared with £42,300,000 during 1928 and £48,500,000 during 1927. The foreign lending by the only other creditor nations of importance in this connection, Switzerland and Holland, has also been comparatively small during 1929. It is therefore probable that the total of all foreign long-term loans given by all creditor nations during 1929 amounts to less than half of the average for the years 1926, 1927 and 1928.

The immediate consequence of this drastic restriction of foreign lending has been a strong tendency to import gold into the two countries which at present have the most active balances of payments, France and the United States, and a general replacement of long-term foreign loans by short-term credits. Such a development must necessarily have a disturbing influence on international financial conditions. In all countries normally dependent upon borrowing abroad, which means an overwhelming majority of all the countries in the world, the effect has been acute shortage of money followed by high rates of interest and general signs of deflation. While the immediate hardships of such a situation are undoubtedly most keenly felt by the borrowing nations, the consequences cannot, in the long run, fail to be detrimental also to the creditor nations. The unfavourable development of the French trade balance and the increasing cost of living in France during 1929 give indications of the inevitable consequences to the creditor countries of insufficient lending to foreign countries. In the United States the development of the American stock market is a striking expression of these consequences. It is evident that in the United States the insufficient foreign lending has tended to overfill the New York market with short-term funds at the same time causing a constant drain on the money markets of London and certain other European financial centres. The effect must necessarily be to inflate the American stock market values and to depress the European ones. The establishing of radically different price levels for stock exchange values in America and in Europe must necessarily involve the danger of a collapse of the market with the higher price level and it can hardly be doubted that one of the major causes of the last stock market crisis in New York was the restriction of foreign lending during the time preceding the crisis. It is also certain that the depression in the price level of the most important farm products, cotton and similar articles having an international market, is to a large extent the result of insufficient lending by the United States. Naturally all export articles are more or less affected by a general deflation in foreign countries, but it is on the large staple articles that the influence of such a deflation will be strongest and most direct, while in the case of industrial products having an extended and complicated sales organization the resistance against decrease in prices is very much greater. From whatever point of view this question is regarded it is certain that such violent fluctuations in foreign lending as have occurred during recent years are harmful both to creditor and to debtor nations. It must therefore be looked upon as a problem of paramount interest to all countries to restore the foreign loan market to the conditions which existed before the War, when any country with sound finances could rely upon getting a deficit in its foreign balance of payments promptly transferred into long-term loans at a reasonable rate of interest. The main difficulty in solving this problem is not caused, as is often assumed, by any important increase in the yearly sums to be balanced by foreign credits compared with corresponding sums before the War, but rather by the fact that the machinery for international financing has been unable to accommodate itself sufficiently to the radical changes in economic conditions caused by the War. There were two principal reasons for the breakdown of the foreign loan market during the past year, one, the fact that France in spite of having an enormous foreign surplus had not yet resumed its position as a lending nation on a large scale, and the other, the peculiar market conditions in the United States which prevented sufficient foreign borrowing in that country.

There is every reason to believe that the first of these causes is only of a temporary nature and there are many indications that France is preparing to resume her pre-war position as a lending nation. The American market conditions, however, appear to constitute a problem of a more permanent character. The great geographical distance of the United States from many of the countries most in need of credits, the different mentality of the American and European investor, and finally the many opportunities for attractive investments afforded the American investor within the boundaries of his own country, are all facts which make it probable that even in the future the American investor will not buy foreign State bonds with the same regularity as the investors in France, Great Britain and other European countries did before the War.

In order to avoid violent setbacks in American foreign lending it therefore seems essential that the machinery for international financing should be made more flexible so that it will be better able to adapt itself to the fluctuating market conditions and to the receptivity of the American public. It has been the aim of Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll to develop itself into an instrument for international financing able to meet these special demands, and the management of the Company has kept this object in view in creating the Company's different types of securities.

The different branches of the Company's business have shown considerable expansion during the past year. One of these branches is

The granting of State and similar credits in connection with industrial concessions.—The demands for such credits have been particularly strong during 1929. Numerous interesting proposals have been received by the Company, several of which have resulted in business. Among the more important transactions concluded during the past year are agreements with the Roumanian and German Governments regarding loans in connection with match concessions. The Roumanian agreement involves the acquisition of a nominal amount of $30,000,000 7% bonds at par and the German agreement the acquisition of a nominal amount of $125,000,000 6% bonds at 93%. In both cases the transactions have been entered into in co-operation with the Swedish Match Company and International Match Corporation.

Shareholdings.—The holding of shares in high-class industrial and real estate enterprises as well as in large banks may be considered as a second branch of the Company's business. The main purpose in acquiring such shares has been to obtain for the Company assets of a type radically different from State bonds in order to give the financial structure of the Company the greatest possible strength, and to create a suitable background for the Company's financial operations. In order to accomplish this it has been deemed essential to keep the shareholdings of the Company considerably diversified. It is therefore with a distinct purpose that the Company has brought together assets which otherwise have no apparent connection with each other. In choosing these investments the Directors of Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll have endeavoured to concentrate on undertakings owning important natural resources or on large enterprises with an old-established business of such a nature that a considerable shareholding does not carry with it any onerous responsibilities regarding the management. Thus far the shares acquired for permanent investment have been largely in Swedish enterprises. This depends to some extent upon the special opportunity which the Directors of Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll have of judging the soundness and the prospects of Swedish undertakings, but also upon the fact that Sweden has an unusually large number of industrial concerns doing an extensive international business. The Directors have considered it particularly desirable to acquire holdings in this type of enterprises on account of the many business opportunities of advantage to both parties which may arise from an association with them.

The most important addition to the Company's permanent assets during the past year is 499,996 shares in the Swedish Pulp Company, formed through an amalgamation of ten pulp and lumber enterprises in the northern part of Sweden. The shareholding of Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll represents all the shares in the Swedish Pulp Company with the exception of four, Swedish law requiring at least five shareholders in every limited company. In connection with this transaction all the shares previously owned by Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll in Hammarsforsens Waterpower Company, which company is supplying electric power to the pulp industry, have been taken by the Swedish Pulp Company.

As a consequence of changes made in the Swedish fiscal laws during 1928 by which certain forms of double taxation were abolished, it has been found desirable to transfer shares previously owned by subsidiaries direct to Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll. Out of the holdings of the Swedish American Investment Corporation, Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll has therefore taken over at book value all the shares in the Swedish Match Company, Trafikaktiebolaget Grängesberg-Oxelösund, Fastighetsaktiebolaget Hufvudstaden and Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget. Swedish American Investment Corporation has reduced its share capital by a corresponding amount by purchasing from Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll and cancelling 217,892 of its own shares. The remaining 54,108 shares in the Swedish American Investment Corporation owned by Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll have been taken over by the Dutch subsidiary, N. V. Financieele Maatschappij Kreuger & Toll. In this connection certain shares in the Swedish Match Company owned by the Dutch subsidiary have been acquired by Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll.

Trading Operations.—Active trading operations, such as participation in financial syndicates, the making of short time investments, amalgamations of industrial enterprises or business of similar nature may be considered as a third branch of the Company's business. For reasons of taxation, transactions of this kind are carried on not by the Swedish company but by N. V. Financieele Maatschappij Kreuger & Toll, except in cases involving business of a purely Swedish character. Largely with a view to facilitating the trading operations N. V. Financieele Maatschappij Kreuger & Toll has itself or through the Swedish American Investment Corporation taken an interest in and established intimate co-operation with a number of small banks in France, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Poland and other countries. These banks, which do a more or less limited business in commercial banking, serve to exercise a certain supervision over the investments of the Company and to give the Company reliable information about economic conditions or business developments in the different countries. Through these agencies and through the Company's intimate association with the Swedish Match Company and other industrial enterprises doing a world wide business, the Company has at its service an effective organization of representatives covering the whole world.

Expansion.—It is natural that with the programme the Company has established, having as one of its main activities the granting of State credits, the financial operations must be carried on on a comparatively large scale. In order to succeed under such circumstances it is essential for the Company to obtain such a capital strength and such financial resources as make it possible to make large commitments without danger and to handle without difficulty transactions involving large amounts. For this reason, and also because the past years have presented unusual opportunities for attractive business, the Directors have deemed it to be of advantage to the Company to carry on a policy of rapid expansion. Two issues of the Company's securities have been made during the past year. The first one, consisting of participating debentures to a nominal amount of Kr.16,250,000 and of secured debentures to a nominal amount of $50,000,000, took place in March, 1929. The details of this issue were given in the report for 1928. The second issue, consisting of B shares to a nominal amount of Kr.11,000,000 and participating debentures to a nominal amount of Kr.57,916,660, took place during the latter part of 1929. The new shares created by this issue are entitled to dividend for the year 1929 only to the amount by which the dividend for the old shares exceeds 25%. Practically all the new shares were offered to old shareholders at a price of 405%. Of the new participating debentures, which are entitled to full interest for the year 1929, an amount of Kr.37,916,660 was offered to old share and participating debenture holders at a price of 429%, corresponding to $23 per American certificate representing a debenture of Kr.20. The remaining participating debentures to a nominal amount of Kr.20,000,000 were sold privately at a price substantially in excess of 429%, with a view to having these debentures distributed outside the circle of previous debenture holders. As an additional protection against unforeseen circumstances a strong international syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson & Co., New York, Higginson & Co., London, and Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, Stockholm, was formed to underwrite the part of the issue offered to the share and debenture holders. The issue was announced on October 23rd, 1929, and immediately after this date a crisis of unprecedented violence set in in practically all financial centres of the world. It is especially gratifying that, in spite of this fact, the whole issue was promptly subscribed for, so that the underwriting syndicate was not called upon to take over any of the new securities.

The contract of March 1st, 1929, regarding the issue of the Company's 5% secured debentures stipulates that the price at which participating debentures may be subscribed for in virtue of warrants attached to the secured debentures shall be decreased in case further issues of participating debentures should be made before the end of the year 1930, at a price of less than $45 per Kr.20 participating debentures. In connection with the issue of participating debentures made in November, 1929, at prices below $45, the warrant price was consequently reduced from $45 to $36.56 per Kr.20 participating debentures. Subject to the terms of said warrants, the holders of warrants attached to each $1,000 5% secured debentures may purchase Kr.320 participating debentures and the holders of warrants attached to each $500 5% secured debentures may purchase Kr.160 participating debentures at the price of $36.56 per Kr.20 participating debentures.

Earnings.—The total net profit of the Swedish Company for the year 1929 amounts to Kr.27,118,841:16 compared to Kr.19,853,869:69 for the year 1928. The consolidated earnings of Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll and N. V. Financieele Maatschappij Kreuger & Toll, including the earnings of the Swedish American Investment Corporation, for the year ending December 31st, 1929, after eliminating inter-company items and before interest on participating debentures has been provided for, were Kr.108,563,918:13, an increase of 38% over the corresponding figure of Kr.78,455,179:10 for 1928. As two issues of participating debentures or shares have been made during the past year and as the larger of these issues took place practically at the close of the year, the proceeds thereof are reflected in the year's earnings for a very short period. The average nominal amount of participating debentures and share capital outstanding during the year may therefore be figured as not exceeding Kr.150,000,000. Calculated on this capital, the earnings during the year correspond to approximately 72% of the nominal capital or $3.87 per American certificate representing a participating debenture of Kr.20.

Of the total net profits for the year 1929 approximately Kr.53,000,000, or more than 35% of the average nominal capital, may be regarded as of a recurring nature, i.e., principally interest and dividends on bond and share holdings, and the remaining amount as profits obtained from trading operations. It is anticipated that for the year 1930 the profits of a recurring nature will be not less than Kr.75,000,000. This figure corresponds to approximately 7½% on the book value of the Company's net assets. There is every probability that, even if no new assets are acquired, the recurring profits will in the future show a constant increase. It is not possible for the management of the Company to make a definite forecast regarding the possibility of maintaining or increasing the profits derived from the trading operations, which are necessarily of a fluctuating nature. On the other hand it seems reasonable to assume that, since some of the most pressing political problems of Europe have now been solved, and the worst consequences of the great capital devastation caused by the War been overcome, the European countries will be better able than before to take advantage of the many inventions and the general technical progress made in the world since the beginning of the War. What has been accomplished by the United States in this direction since the War seems to justify hopes of this kind. Such a development cannot fail to be accompanied by important industrial amalgamations and reorganizations, and Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll undoubtedly has special qualifications for playing a useful rôle in transactions of this nature. The Company's extensive connections in different countries, and the fact that its financial resources can be used without such restrictions as are usual for banks and other institutions having large funds at their disposal, should prove very helpful for this purpose. The Directors are therefore quite confident about the future of the Company and of being able to maintain the trading profits at a satisfactory level during coming years.

Dividends.—It is the policy of the Company to limit the dividend payments to such an amount that the dividends and interest on the participating debentures can be paid out of the recurring profits. The Board of Directors of the Company propose a dividend for the year 1929 of 30% for the old shares, of which dividend Kr.25 is payable against coupon No. 23 and Kr.5 against coupon No. 24. For the new shares a dividend of 5% against coupon No. 24 is proposed. Subject to approval by the Ordinary Meeting, the interest on the participating debentures will be 30% payable on July 1, 1930, against Coupon No. 4.

A short account is given below of the different companies in which Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll is interested.

N. V. Financieele Maatschappij Kreuger & Toll.—Share capital Fl.10,000,000.—of which Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll owns shares to an amount of Fl.9,970,000.—

As mentioned above N. V. Financieele Maatschappij Kreuger & Toll has acquired 54,108 shares in Swedish American Investment Corporation from Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll and now owns the whole share capital of the American company, consisting of 82,108 shares of no par value. It is intended that Swedish American Investment Corporation should be liquidated and its assets taken over by the Dutch subsidiary.

According to the agreement referred to in the report for the year 1928, with Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll, that company, when issuing participating debentures, receives payment corresponding only to the par value of the debentures. In those cases where new participating debentures carry interest coupons for a time preceding the date of issue, reservation is made out of the issue price for accrued interest on the participating debentures up to the date of issue. The remaining part, after the costs for the issue have been deducted, is put into a Special Reserve Fund of the Dutch subsidiary. As a result of the two issues which took place during 1929, the Special Reserve Fund has thus been increased by Fl.175,807,113:61 and at present amounts to Fl.280,316,949:21. The greater part of the Investment Account is represented by securities quoted on different exchanges and booked considerably below present market values. The year's profit of Fl.33,781,753:50 is arrived at after making necessary reservations for payment of its agreed share of interest on the participating debentures of Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll. These reservations are included in Sundry Creditors in the balance-sheet.

The Company's Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1929, is given below:—

ASSETS.

Cash and Banking Account	Fl. 43,218,545:39
Investment Account	„ 213,367,327:03
Syndicate Participations	„ 50,902,573:49
Accounts Receivable	„ 76,488,090:95
	Fl.383,976,536.86

LIABILITIES.

Share Capital	Fl. 10,000,000:—
Special Reserve Fund	„ 280,316,949:21
Sundry Creditors	„ 26,929,601:83
Profit remaining from previous year	„ 32,948,232:32
Profit for 1929	„ 33,781,753:50
	Fl.383,976,536.86

Svenska Tändsticks Aktiebolaget (Swedish Match Company).—Share capital Kr.270,000,000:—, divided into 900,000 A shares having one vote each and 1,800,000 B shares having 1/1,000 vote each. Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll holds shares to a nominal amount of Kr.50,000,000:—.

The Board of the company has proposed a dividend of 15% for the year 1929, or at the same rate as for the previous year.

Trafikaktiebolaget Grängesberg-Oxelösund.—Share capital Kr.119,000,000:—, of which Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll holds shares to a nominal amount of Kr.23,333,200:—.

The Board proposes a dividend of 17% for 1929 compared with 5% for the year 1928 for which year the working results were affected by a prolonged strike.

Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget (Swedish Pulp Company).—Share Capital Kr.50,000,000:—, of which Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll holds shares to a nominal amount of Kr.49,999,600:—.

The company, which will be the most important European concern in the pulp and lumber business, is a holding company which has acquired the majority of shares or the whole share capital of the following companies:—Bergvik and Ala Nya Company, Skönviks Company, Sunds Company, Svartvik Company, Nyhamns Cellulose Company, Torpshammars Company, Björknäs Saw Mill Company, Salsåkers Saw Mill Company, Holmsunds Company and Kramfors Company. The new concern will control property having an area of about 4 million acres and containing extremely valuable forests. Including Hammarsforsens Waterpower Company, taken over from Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll, Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget controls water power to an amount of H.P. 250,000 of which H.P. 65,000 are developed and in use. With extensions of the plants now being effected the company will have a production of chemical and mechanical pulp of 600,000 tons a year corresponding to approximately 30% of the total Swedish production.

The manufacture of wood-pulp is now the most important industry of Sweden and is steadily growing. The fact that the pulp industry can use raw material which would be entirely valueless for the manufacture of sawn goods has opened up new possibilities for the utilization of the Swedish forests. On account of the large capital outlay necessary and the need for large forest areas serving as basis for the supply of raw material, the modern pulp industry requires, in order to be carried on successfully, considerably larger units than those represented by some of the Swedish lumber companies. An amalgamation between the number of such companies has therefore for a long time been considered desirable and has finally been carried through during 1929 by Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll in co-operation with Aktiebolaget Svenska Handelsbanken, the leading bank for the Swedish pulp industry.

The share capital will probably be increased later on, in order to allow for the extension and modernization of the industrial plants. It is intended that no dividend should be paid for the years 1930 and 1931 in order to allow the company to amortize out of profits such costs as are connected with the reorganization of the business of the company.

Fastighetsaktiebolaget Hufvudstaden.—Share capital Kr.15,000,000:— in Preference shares and Kr.1,000,000:— in Ordinary shares. Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll holds Preference shares to an amount of Kr.14,990,000:— and the total amount of Ordinary shares.

The Company is the largest real estate company in Sweden and owns a number of buildings mainly situated in Stockholm.

The Board proposes a dividend of 8% for both classes of shares or at the same rate as for the previous year.

Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget.—Share capital Kr.87,188,000:—, of which Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll holds 70,000 shares to a nominal amount of Kr.9,940,000:—.

A dividend of Kr.18:— a share has been distributed for the year 1929 as compared with Kr.15:— for the previous year.

Stockholms Inteckrings Garanti Aktiebolag.—Share capital Kr.18,000,000:—, of which Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll holds 6,000 shares to a nominal amount of Kr.1,800,000:—.

The Board has proposed a dividend of 15% or at the same rate as for the previous year.

A part of the profits remaining from 1928 has been used to write off the discount and other costs in connection with the issue of secured debentures made during the year 1929. After this has been done there

remains from the previous year	Kr.13,080,139:63
The profit for the year 1929 amounts to	„ 27,118,841:16
leaving at the disposal of the Ordinary Meeting	Kr.40,198,980:79

According to the proposal of the Board there will be distributed:—

30% on Kr.65,000,000:—	Kr.19,500,000:—	
5% „ „ 11,000,000:—	„ 550,000:—	
		Kr.20,050,000:—
leaving to be carried forward		Kr.20,148,980:79
		Kr.40,198,980:79

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

INCOME:

Balance brought forward		Kr.13,080,139:63
Income from various sources		„ 15,920,639:14
Interest and dividends received		„ 14,896,961:36
		Kr.43,897,740:13

EXPENSES:

General Expenses		Kr.3,698,759:34
Balance of Profit brought forward from 1928	Kr.13,080,139:63	
Net Profit for 1929	„ 27,118,841:16	
		„ 40,198,980:79
		Kr.43,897,740:13

BALANCE SHEET PER DECEMBER 31st, 1929.

ASSETS:

Cash and Banking Account		Kr.114,544,762:08
Bonds		„ 318,190,064:50
Furniture, etc.		1:—
Syndicate Participations		„ 4,999,810:—
Shares:		
9,970 shares in N. V. Financieele Maatschappij Kreuger & Toll	Kr. 14,955,000:—	
500,000 shares in Svenska Tändsticks Aktiebolaget	„ 105,825,890:—	
233,332 shares in Trafikaktiebolaget Grängesberg-Oxelösund	„ 66,499,600:—	
499,996 shares in Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget (The Swedish Pulp Company)	„ 55,000,000:—	
149,900 preference shares in Fastighetsaktiebolaget Hufvudstaden	„ 18,787,000:—	
10,000 ordinary shares in Fastighetsaktiebolaget Hufvudstaden	„ 1,100,000:—	
70,000 shares in Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget	„ 14,000,000:—	
6,000 shares in Stockholms Inteckrings Garanti Aktiebolag	„ 3,600,000:—	
		„ 279,767,290:—
Accounts receivable		„ 23,021,613:74
		Kr.740,523,541:32

LIABILITIES:

Share Capital:		
Series A shares	Kr.10,000,000:—	
„ B „	„ 66,000,000:—	
		Kr. 76,000,000:—
Participating Debentures*		„ 139,166,660:—
Reserve Fund		„ 167,574,870:—
Secured Debentures ($49,625,000 par value)		„ 185,167,910:—
Sundry Creditors		„ 132,415,120:53
Profit and Loss Account		„ 40,198,980:79
		Kr.740,523,541:32

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1929.

(Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll, N. V. Financieele Maatschappij Kreuger & Toll and Swedish American Investment Corporation.)

Interest and Dividends received	Kr.65,058,069:65	
Income from various sources	„ 55,285,001:81	
		Kr.120,343,071:46
Deduct:		
General Expenses	Kr. 4,274,364:79	
Interest on secured debentures	„ 7,504,788:54	
		„ 11,779,153:33
Net Income available for interest		Kr.108,563,918:13
Deduct:—		
Reserve for interest on participating debentures		„ 27,852,534:45
Balance to Surplus		Kr. 80,711,383:68
Add:		
Surplus at beginning of year		„ 105,444,725:43
		Kr.186,156,109:11
Deduct:		
Cash dividends paid for 1928 on shares in Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll	Kr.16,250,000:—	
Discount and other costs in connection with the issue of secured debentures	„ 12,081,544:84	
Sundry Adjustments	„ 4,010,984:62	
		„ 32,322,529:46
Surplus at end of year		Kr.153,833,579:65

* Kr.15,880,000 additional participating debentures are reserved for exercise of warrants attached to secured debentures.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1929.

(Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll, N. V. Financieele Maatschappij Kreuger & Toll and Swedish American Investment Corporation.)

ASSETS:

Investments:		
Industrial Stocks:		
Swedish Match Company	Kr.105,825,890:—	
Grängesberg Company	„ 66,656,500:—	
Swedish Pulp Company	„ 55,000,000:—	
Other Industrial Stocks	„ 221,557,087:06	
		Kr. 449,039,277:06
Real Estate Stocks:		
Fastighetsaktiebolaget Hufvudstaden (Sweden)	Kr. 19,887,000:—	
In other European countries	„ 50,475,000:—	
		„ 70,362,000:—
Bank Stocks		„ 59,315,530:67
Foreign Government and other Bonds eligible as collateral for secured debentures		„ 318,190,064:50
Other Stocks and Bonds		„ 94,729:48
Notes Secured by Real Estate Mortgages		„ 12,982,686:57
Accounts Receivable		„ 137,304,329:06
Syndicate Participations		„ 81,353,670:23
Cash and Banking Account		„ 180,673,126:25
Special Deposit for Retirement of preferred stock		„ 31,117:05
Furniture and Fittings		1:—
		Kr.1,308,326,531:37

LIABILITIES:

Sundry Creditors (including accrued interest and reserve for U.S. income tax)	Kr.124,300,042:86
Preferred Stock of Subsidiary (called for redemption)	„ 20,855:86
Reserve for Interest on participating debentures	„ 41,787,189:88
Secured Debentures ($49,625,000 par value)	„ 185,167,910:—
Participating Debentures (Kr.139,166,660 par value)*	„ 139,166,660:—
Share Capital (Kr.76,000,000 par value)	„ 76,000,000:—
Reserve Funds	„ 588,050,293:82
Profit and Loss Surplus	„ 153,833,579:65
	Kr.1,308,326,531:37

* Kr.15,880,000 additional participating debentures are reserved for exercise of warrants attached to secured debentures.

The Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held in Stockholm, at Västra, Trädgårdsgatan 15, on Wednesday, the 21st May, 1930, at 4 p.m.

Stockholm, April 4th, 1930.

C. Juhlin Dannfelt.

O. Rydbeck. *Donald Durant.*
Ernst Kreuger. *Ivar Kreuger.*
Paul Toll. *C. W. Andrén.*
Erik Sjöström. *Nils Ahlström.*

Copies of the above Report can be obtained from the undersigned.

HIGGINSON & CO., 80, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3,

Fiscal Agents of Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll.

The Subscription List opens To-day, 10th April, 1930, and closes on or before 12th April, 1930.

A copy of this Prospectus has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Application will be made in due course to the Stock Exchanges, London and Edinburgh, for permission to deal in the Shares now offered, and for a quotation.

SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.	ISSUED
£350,000 in 350,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each	£350,000
£3,000,000 in 3,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each (including the present issue)	£3,000,000
£650,000 in shares of £1 each (which may be issued either as Preference and/or Ordinary Shares, subject to the provisions hereinafter mentioned)	
£4,000,000	£3,350,000

There is no Debenture Stock or other Loan Capital outstanding.

The Preference Shares entitle the holders to a fixed Cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on a winding up shall rank as regards the return of Capital in priority to the Ordinary Shares.

On a show of hands, every member present in person shall have one vote only and on a poll every member holding Preference Shares or Ordinary Shares present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for each share so long as the dividend on the Preference Shares is not in arrear for more than one year, but in the event of such dividend being more than one year in arrear, the holders of Preference Shares shall have three votes for each such share, the holders of Ordinary Shares continuing to have one vote for each share.

The above-mentioned unissued 650,000 shares may be issued on such terms and conditions and with or without such preference or priority as regards dividends or in the distribution of assets or as to voting or otherwise over the existing Ordinary Shares of the Company as the Directors may at the time of issue determine, and any of said shares (as well as any shares to be subsequently created) may be issued as Preference Shares ranking pari passu with the issued Preference Shares provided that the proportion of issued Preference Shares to issued Ordinary Shares shall not exceed eight Preference Shares to five Ordinary Shares.

The borrowing powers of the Company are fixed by the Articles of Association so that the amount for the time being remaining undischarged of moneys borrowed or raised by the Directors for the purposes of the Company shall not at any time exceed the issued Capital of the Company.

Issue of 650,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each at 27/- per Share.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED, Edinburgh, London and Branches,
AND
LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 20, King William Street, London, E.C.4, and Branches,
GLYN, MILLS & CO., 67, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and Branches,

are authorised, as Bankers for and on behalf of the Company, to receive applications for the above-mentioned issue of Shares, payable as follows:—

On Application	2/6 per Share.
On Allotment (including 5/- of the premium)	7/6 „ „
On 28th July, 1930 (including balance of premium, viz., 2/-)	7/- „ „
On 12th November, 1930	10/- „ „
	27/- „ „

The shares may be paid up in full on allotment or on 28th July, 1930. Payment of interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum (less income tax) will be made on instalments (exclusive of premium) paid in advance of due dates.

The shares to the extent of 5s. per share will rank for dividend from the date of allotment, and as to the balance 1s. per share from the due dates of payment of the respective instalments.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE BALFOUR, J.P., M.P., Elmstead Lodge, Chislehurst, Kent (Chairman).
HENRY BROWN, J.P., 41, Cluny Gardens, Edinburgh.
JAMES W. BOWHILL, Morelands, Grange Loan, Edinburgh.
SIR T. O. CALLENDER, Bidborough Court, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
IAN C. A. MURRAY, Rycroft, Bromley, Kent.

SOLICITORS.

SHEPHERD & WEDDERBURN, W.S., Edinburgh.

BROKERS:

KITCAT & AITKEN, 9, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
BELL, COWAN & CO., 25, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

AUDITORS:

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO., Chartered Accountants, Basilico House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE:

H. B. MCKINTY, B.L., 16, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

Applications from Shareholders at date of this prospectus, if made on the special form provided, will receive special consideration.

The Company, which was incorporated in 1999, has carried on business since that date and owns the entire issued Loan and Share Capital of the following Companies, namely:—

The Scottish Central Electric Power Company (referred to as "the Scottish Central Company"),
The Scottish Midlands Electricity Supply, Limited,
Fife Electric Power Company (with the exception of one Share),
The Grampian Electricity Supply Company (referred to as "the Grampian Company"),
The North of Scotland Electric Light & Power Company, Limited,
Arbroath Electric Light & Power Company, Limited (with the exception of 257 Ordinary Shares and 8,718 Preference Shares),
The Crieff Electric Supply Company, Limited,
Dunblane & District Electricity Supply Company, Limited,
Inveran's Electricity Supply Company, Limited,
Beauly Electricity Supply Company, Limited.

The Company has also a substantial interest in the Ross-shire Electric Supply Company, Limited, which is supplying electricity in Alness, Dingwall, Invergordon, Strathpeffer and adjoining districts.

The principal steam generating stations are situated at Bonnybridge, near Falkirk (Scottish Central Company), Townhill, Dunfermline (Fife Electric Power Company), and at Arbroath (Grampian Company), and are equipped with modern plant of a total capacity of 69,000 h.p. The generating stations of the Scottish Central Company at Bonnybridge and of the Fife Electric Power Company at Dunfermline, which are inter-connected, are Selected Stations under the Central Scotland Electricity Scheme, 1927, and the former is connected to the first section of the National "Grid."

The construction of the hydro-electric works and power station of the Grampian Company at Rannoch, the initial capacity of which will be 42,000 h.p., is well advanced, and these works, in accordance with programme, will be completed and available before the end of the current year for new business in the Grampian area which should amount to approximately £100,000 per annum, most of which has already been contracted for.

The areas of supply of the Scottish Central, Fife and Grampian Companies (inclusive of certain Burghs in which the consent of the Local Authorities is required before a supply can be given) cover approximately 5,100 square miles, comprising the whole of the Counties of Fife, West Lothian, Clackmannan, Perth, Kinross, Angus, practically the whole of the County of Stirling, and parts of the Counties of Dumbarton, Inverness, and Argyll.

The overhead and underground transmission lines of the Scottish Central, Fife and Grampian Companies aggregate over 750 miles route length, and additional transmission lines are under construction. Supplies are being given or are about to be afforded throughout the areas of supply, including Alloa, Alva, Armadale, Bathgate, Bo'ness, Bonnybridge, Bridge of Allan, Denny, Grangemouth, Kilsyth, Larbert, Linlithgow, South Queensferry, Stenhousemuir, Stirling, Tillicoultry, and Uphall, etc., in the Scottish Central Area, Dunfermline, Cowdenbeath, Lochgelly, Kelty, Leven, Buckhaven, Cupar, Ladybank, Leslie, Markinch, Thornton, Largo, Dysart, Burntisland, Aberdour, Inverkeithing, Rosyth, Kinghorn, Wormit, Newport, and Tayport, etc., in the Fife Area, and Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, Carnoustie, Monifieth, Forfar, Alyth, Kirriemuir, Blairgowrie, Rattray, Coupar Angus, Kingussie, Newtonmore, Pitlochry, Dunkeld, Aberfeldy, Callander, Milnathort and Kinross, etc., in the Grampian Area.

The consumers supplied by the various power and lighting undertakings total approximately 19,500 at date. The larger power consumers include collieries, factories, fire-clay works, shipbuilding yards, tramways, dockyards, soap works, dye works, flour mills, saw mills, paper mills, jute mills, etc. The more important consumers' contracts for the supply of power contain clauses providing for a sliding scale of payment dependent on the price of coal.

All franchises are held on favourable terms, those of the Scottish Central Company, the Fife Electric Power Company, and the Grampian Company (under their respective Acts of Parliament) being in perpetuity.

In addition to the various Acts of Parliament, the Power and Lighting Companies operate under the following Electricity Orders—namely, Alloa Electric Lighting Orders, 1899 and 1911; Arbroath Electric Lighting Order, 1907; Ballater Electric Lighting Order, 1914; Bridge of Allan Electricity Orders, 1925 and 1927; Breehin Electric Lighting Order, 1898; Cowdenbeath, Lochgelly and District Electric Lighting Order, 1910; Crieff Electricity Special Order, 1925; Dingwall and District Electricity Special Order, 1926; Dollar Electric Lighting Order, 1901; Dunblane and District Electricity Special Order, 1921; Dunfermline and District Electric Lighting Orders, 1906 and 1909; Ellon Electric Lighting Order, 1914; Fife Electricity Orders, 1911 to 1929; Grangemouth Electric Lighting Orders, 1905 and 1911; Linlithgow and Falkirk District Electricity Orders, 1912 to 1928; Montrose Electric Lighting Order, 1898.

The proceeds of the present issue will be utilised in the repayment of temporary Bank Loan incurred for the development of the Company's properties, and towards expenditure on the Grampian Company's hydro-electric works and transmission lines.

This Company has made consistent progress for a number of years and dividends on the Ordinary Shares of the Company have been paid for the last eight years at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The trading profits of the combined group of Companies for the current year should, including interest payable during construction, amount to £300,000, and on the completion of the Grampian hydro-electric works at the end of this year the combined trading profits will, in the opinion of the Directors, be at the rate of £330,000 per annum.

The following information is given in terms of the Companies Act, 1929:—

1. Contracts, apart from those in the ordinary course of business, entered into within the last two years, are:—
2. Dated 19th May, 1929, between the Company and the Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited.
3. Dated 23rd January, 1929, between the Company and the Ross-shire Electric Supply Company, Limited.
4. Dated 5th April, 1929, between the Company and the Shareholders of Duncan's Electricity Supply Company, Limited.
5. Dated 1st July, 1929, between the Company and Fife Tramway Light and Power Company, Limited.
6. Dated 4th and 8th July, 1929, between the Company and Power Securities Corporation, Limited.
7. Dated 7th April, 1930, between the Company and Power Securities Corporation, Limited, 66, Queen Street, London, E.C.4, whereby the latter have undertaken for a commission of ¾ per cent. on the nominal amount of the issue to underwrite or procure the underwriting of the shares now offered. The Corporation are paying a sub-underwriting commission of 2½ per cent. and, an over-riding commission of ¼ per cent. The Corporation have also agreed to pay the expenses of the issue, including printing, legal expenses, and brokerage, for the sum of £13,500. Various sub-underwriting agreements have been entered into to which the Company is not a party.

Messrs. George A. Touche and Co., Chartered Accountants, the Company's Auditors, report as follows:—

To the Directors of THE SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—As Auditors of the Scottish Power Company, Limited, we report that the profits of the Company, as shown by the published Accounts for the three financial years immediately preceding this issue, after charging all Administration Expenses, Income Tax, and Directors' Fees, but before charging interest on Debenture Stock redeemed in the year 1928, and interest on Loans, were as follows:—

Year ended 31st December, 1927	£33,876 19 11
Year ended 31st December, 1928	£92,585 17 2
Year ended 31st December, 1929	£150,609 15 8

The dividends paid by the Company for the same period on its issued shares were as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929
Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each (rate altered from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent. as from 1st January, 1928)	8%	6%	6%
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	8%	8%	8%

Yours faithfully, (Signed) GEORGE A. TOUCHE and Co., Chartered Accountants.

BASILDON HOUSE, MOORGATE, E.C.2, 7th April, 1930.

The profits of the Scottish Power Company, Limited, are derived from Interest, Dividends, and Management Fees receivable by the Company from the operating Companies which it owns or controls. The profits shown by the audited Accounts of the operating Companies (during the period owned or controlled by the holding Company), together with miscellaneous income of the holding Company, but before provision for depreciation, were as follows:—

Year ended 31st December	1927	1928	1929
	£96,547 0 10	£116,919 15 9	£215,218 2 7

The minimum amount which, in the opinion of the Directors, must be raised by the present issue in order to provide the sums mentioned in paragraph 3 (b) of Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1929, is £21,125. The working capital of the Company is provided out of annual revenue.

In June, 1928, the Company issued 600,000 Ordinary Shares at 28s. per share, the whole of which was subscribed and allotted, and is paid up in full. In respect of such issue the Company paid a commission of 3¼ per cent. (which included commission to sub-underwriters) on the nominal amount of the shares in consideration of the guarantee of the subscription of the whole issue.

In July, 1928, the Company issued 1,000,000 Ordinary Shares at 28s. per share, the whole of which was subscribed and allotted, and is paid up in full. In respect of such issue the Company paid a commission of 3¼ per cent. (which included commission to sub-underwriters) on the nominal amount of the shares in consideration of the guarantee of the subscription of the whole issue.

Mr. George Balfour is a Director of, and a Shareholder in, Power Securities Corporation, Limited.

Mr. James W. Bowhill is a partner of the firm of Bell, Cowan and Co.

Share Certificates will not be issued prior to 31st December, 1930, on which date they will be ready for delivery in exchange for Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts. Until that date, Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts will be equivalent to Certificates for transfer purposes.

A brokerage of 1½d. per Share will be paid in respect of allotments made on applications bearing the stamp of a Banker, Broker, or other approved Agent.

Applications must be made on the form below or that enclosed with the Prospectus and forwarded, together with the amount payable on application, to the Bankers of the Company or any of their Branches.

If no allotment is made, the application money will be returned in full, and if a partial allotment is made, the surplus of the application money will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment and the excess, if any, returned to the applicant.

Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the shares and the previous payments liable to forfeiture. Interest at 8 per cent. per annum will be charged and payable on all overdue instalments.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, of the above-mentioned Contracts and of the Company's Balance Sheets, and of the above-mentioned Acts and Orders, can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company any day during business hours prior to the closing of the Lists.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, from the Bankers and Brokers of the Company, and from Power Securities Corporation, Limited, 66, Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

EDINBURGH, 8th April, 1930.

THIS FORM OF APPLICATION MAY BE USED. No.

SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(2)

Issue of 650,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each at 27/- per Share

To the Directors of SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £ being a deposit of 2/6 per share, payable on application for Ordinary Shares of £1 each in SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, I/we request that you will allot to me/us that number of shares and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us on the terms of the Prospectus dated 8th April, 1930, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I/we undertake to pay the balance due in respect of any shares allotted to me/us as follows, namely:—7/6 per share (including 5/- of the premium) on allotment, 7/- per share (including the balance of premium, viz., 2/-) on 28th July, 1930, and 10/- per share on 12th November, 1930, and I/we authorise you to register me/us as holder(s) of the said shares so allotted to me/us.

USUAL SIGNATURE .....

NAME IN FULL .....
(Mr., Mrs., or Miss) (IN BLOCK LETTERS.)

ADDRESS .....

DATE ..... 1930.

DESCRIPTION ..... PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

Applications in the name of a firm will not be accepted.

This Form to be filled up and sent with a remittance for the amount payable on application to The Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited, Edinburgh, London and Branches, or to Lloyds Bank Limited, 20, King William Street, London, E.C.4, and Branches, or to Glyn, Mills & Co., 67, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and Branches.

Cheques or drafts to be made payable on demand and crossed "Not Negotiable." If Cheque or Draft is altered to Banker the alteration must be initialled.

An acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Allotment Letter or return of the deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

IMPENDING FOREIGN LOANS

DUBLIN PROSPECTUS

A number of important foreign issues are likely to be made in the comparatively near future. Next month will probably see the first flotation of Reparation bonds, while some of the Central European countries, such as Austria and Hungary, may be expected to make appeals to the investor. Presumably those who have practised abstention most will be the first to benefit. A Brazilian loan is also expected to be arranged. The Argentine dollar exchange yesterday developed a strong tendency on the report of the raising of an Argentine loan in America, but there was a sharp reaction later when it was learned that the loan was of a short and not of a long term character, the amount being $50,000,000 (£10,000,000) in six months Treasury Bills. We understand that Hambros Bank and Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co. are about to make an issue of £1,000,000 of Six per Cent. bonds of the Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland. These bonds will carry the unconditional guarantee of the Finnish Government. The purpose of the issue is to repay short-term indebtedness in this country. A further £1,000,000 of the bonds are to be issued in Holland and Sweden.

Sunderland Loan Over-Subscribed

Subscriptions to the £1,000,000 Sunderland Corporation Five per Cent. loan were on such a scale that the application lists, which were opened yesterday morning, were closed at 11.30, by which time the amount had been over-subscribed without taking into account applications from the country. These, however, will be considered in the allotment provided they are delivered by the first post to-day. The issue of £500,000 Belfast City and District Water Commissioners' Five per Cent. Redeemable stock, which was offered last week at 99½, was over-subscribed, and letters of allotment were posted last evening. The lists for the Barnsley Corporation Five per Cent. loan of £1,000,000 remain open.

The Dublin Loan

The prospectus is published to-day of the City of Dublin loan, which amounts to £800,000. It takes the form of Five per Cent. Inscribed stock, and it is offered at 95½ per cent. Five per cent. is payable on application, 20½ per cent. on April 24, 25 per cent. on May 27, and 45 per cent. on September 2. The first payment of interest will be made on January 1 next, and will amount to a full six months' interest. Trustees in the Irish Free State are authorized to invest funds in this stock, which is eligible for deposit by insurance companies doing business in the Free State. Principal and interest will be exempt from all Irish taxation, present or future, so long as the stock is in the beneficial ownership of a person who is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident there. Payments will be made in London in sterling or in Dublin according to the registers. Registers of the stock will be kept by Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co., who are making the issue, in Dublin as well as in London. Redemption will be effected at latest on July 1, 1970, but the corporation may redeem the stock on or after July 1, 1950. On and after September 2 the present stock will rank *pari passu* with the existing stock. On March 1 last Dublin's debt, after deducting accumulated sinking funds of £1,761,219, amounted to £4,219,072. A debt of £482,912 in respect of electricity supply, however, has been taken over by the Electricity Supply Board, reducing the net debt of the corporation to £3,736,160, of which £2,970,111 is in respect of reproductive undertakings. Practically the whole of the productive debt represents capital expenditure on waterworks and housing, the amount invested in these services being over £4,500,000. The population is estimated at 320,000, so that the net debt equals £11 13s. 6d. a head. The rateable value is £1,389,706, and rates for the present year are likely to be about 16s. in the pound.

Scottish Power Issue

Investors are invited to-day to subscribe for 650,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each of the Scottish Power Company at 27s. per share. The total issued capital of the company, including the present issue, is £3,350,000, of which £3,000,000 is in Ordinary shares and the balance in Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares; there is no Debenture debt. The last instalment on the shares, amounting to 10s., is payable on November 12. With certain small exceptions the company owns the entire issued loan and share capital of 10 Scottish electricity companies, including the Grampian Electricity Supply Company. The consumers supplied by the various undertakings number approximately 19,500. Large power consumers include collieries, factories, fire-clay works, shipbuilding yards, tramways, dockyards, soap works, paper mills, and jute mills. The company has made consistent progress for a number of years, and for the last eight dividends of 8 per cent. have been paid on the Ordinary shares. The company made an issue of 600,000 shares in June, 1928, at 28s. per share, and in July, 1929, of 1,000,000 at 28s. These issues were underwritten for a commission of 3¼ per cent. in the first case and 3¼ per cent. in the second, which is also the rate that is being paid on the present issue to the Power Securities Corporation for underwriting.

Australian Bank Dividend Reduced

The Queensland National Bank is the fourth Australian bank to announce a reduction in its distribution to shareholders owing to the financial difficulties with which the Commonwealth is faced. For the quarter ended March 31 this bank's interim dividend is to be at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, in place of 10 per cent. per annum, the rate which has prevailed for many years. The directors cite the financial stringency in Australia, the adverse trade balance, and the decline in the value of Australia's products as reasons for conserving the bank's resources. None of these factors, they state, appears likely to improve in the near future. Other Australian banks to reduce their distributions have been the Bank of New South Wales, the Union Bank of Australia, and the Australian Bank of Commerce.

Union Corporation Profits

The accounts of the Union Corporation for 1929 show a realized net profit of £418,034. This is within £10,000 of the previous year's figure, which so far has been the company's best period, and it may be added that down to 1928 the earnings of the undertaking had shown uninterrupted progress for seven years. No change is made in the dividend, the final payment of 3s. 6d. per share making the total 5s. 6d., equal to 44 per cent. This requires £385,000, and of the balance remaining £30,000 is placed to reserve and £3,000 added to the "carry-forward," raising it to £119,629. The Union Corporation now has a reserve (including the "carry-forward") of £780,199, which compares with a paid-up capital of £875,000. The company derives its principal income from its investments in the Modderfontein Deep, Geduld Proprietary, and San Francisco Mines of Mexico. It is also very largely concerned with the East Geduld (which is at present in the development stage), while its interests outside mining include a holding in the Polyphonwerke Aktiengesellschaft (one of the two largest makers of gramophones and records in Germany) and the British Enka Artificial Silk Company.

Modder Deep and Geduld

Of the two dividend-paying Rand mines controlled by the Union Corporation results for the past year have already been published and may now be summarized:—

	1929	1928
Modderfontein Deep:—		
Tons milled	531,500	530,300
Working profit	£777,402	£773,605
Do., per ton milled	29s. 3d.	29s. 2d.
Net profit	£689,540	£678,593
Dividends	£675,000 (135%)	£675,000 (135%)
Geduld Proprietary:—		
Tons milled	1,008,100	979,000
Working profit	£522,188	£485,663
Do., per ton milled	10s. 4d.	9s. 11d.
Net profit	£477,003	£449,980
Dividends	£456,518 (91⅛%)	£446,218 (89⅛%)

In each case the tonnage milled for 1929 was a record. An encouraging feature of the report of the Geduld Proprietary is the increase in the working profit per ton. The dividend, though at a lower rate, required a larger amount, owing to the issue last April of new shares in connexion with the financing of the heavy capital expenditure which is being incurred by the East Geduld on shaft sinking and development work. During the past year the latter company expended £43,244 on shafts, &c., £79,221 on plant and equipment, and £94,457 on mine development. Development work has yielded satisfactory results, the partially developed and probable ore being estimated at the end of the year at 2,400,000 tons. The vertical shaft which is now being sunk had reached a depth of 460ft. at the end of 1929.

Tea Restriction Agreement

We are informed that the negotiations which have been proceeding for some time between representatives of the tea-planting industry in India, Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra were concluded yesterday afternoon, and that the scheme for voluntary restriction of the tea crop in those countries will now become operative. As has already been pointed out in this column, restriction will be effected partly by means of fine plucking, for it will be based on a sliding scale whereby the maximum reduction in output is to be borne by the growers of the commonest teas and the minimum by those of the finest grades. It is in the former class of tea that the heavy fall in prices has occurred; prices of the finer grades have shown but a slight decline. Although the stocks of tea in London still stand at a very high level, the course of the monthly statistics has been more encouraging to producers during the last month or two, and has contributed to the firmer tendency of the tea market in recent weeks. At the end of March stocks amounted to 248,948,144lb., a decline of 18,000,000lb. on the month. This compares with 237,721,885lb. a year ago, but it is noteworthy that the increase of 11,226,000lb. over the total for March, 1929, is considerably less than the excess of the February stocks over the corresponding month last year, which amounted to 29,569,000lb. It must be borne in mind, however, that the London stock position has probably benefitted from the fact that more tea has of late been exported direct from Calcutta and other ports of shipment in the East to outside markets.

British Thomson Houston Results

The British Thomson Houston Company, one of the constituents of Associated Electrical Industries, reports that its results for 1929 were better than those for 1928, both as regards the volume of orders secured and the factory output, but complaint is again made of excessive competition and an unreasonably low level of prices. The net trading profit was £458,381, against £422,729, and the directors, after appropriating £153,864 for depreciation, &c. (against £119,951), are raising the dividend on the Ordinary shares from 4 to 5 per cent. This means a distribution of £80,000, as compared with £64,000. The company is steadily reducing its debenture debt, interest on debentures, and loans last year requiring £136,621, as against £152,225. It is stated that the amount of orders on hand at the end of the year was greater than at the end of the previous year.

Chairmanship of the Cunard

At the meeting of the Cunard Steam Ship Company yesterday, Sir Thomas Royden announced his resignation from the chairmanship, owing to the pressure of private affairs, and a warm tribute was paid to his work as chairman during the last eight years. Subsequently the directors elected Sir Percy Bates, the present deputy chairman, to be chairman. In his address Sir Thomas discussed the factors which had contributed to an increase in the net profits from £550,478 in 1928 to £809,638 last year. The gross receipts showed only a small increase on the year, but savings had been effected in the disbursements on voyage accounts. The ships steamed over 53,000 miles more than in 1928 and port charges and the cost of loading and discharging cargo, naturally, were higher. On the other hand, in spite of the extra mileage steamed, large economies had been effected in the consumption and cost of fuel-oil and in the cost of deck and engine stores and of repairs and renewals. Further, the accounts for 1929 benefited from the incidence of the laying-up periods for the annual overhauls of the ships which, it was pointed out at the meeting a year ago, was apt to bear unequally as between one year and the next. The year 1928 suffered rather severely in this respect in comparison with 1927, and last year the position was reversed. Clearly, in another year the tables may be turned.

North Atlantic Passenger Traffic

Noteworthy comment was made on the volume of Transatlantic passenger traffic, which showed a slight increase last year on 1928. For the sixth year in succession the company carried the largest number of passengers of any company in the trade. While there was a small increase in the first-class traffic and some growth of the traffic of the tourist cabin, the other classes—the cabin, second class, and third class—showed a falling off, and the volume of the first-class traffic has not even yet reached the level ruling before the War. Thus, last year the number of first-class passengers crossing the Atlantic was 199,738, but 20 years ago—in 1909—the total amounted to 202,921 With the addition of a number of new express steamers an increase in the first-class traffic might reasonably have been expected, but instead of creating a larger volume of business the additional express steamers had "simply robbed the other steamers in the trade." The tonnage in the route this year will again be larger. The cruising programme has now become an important feature of the company's work, and, while, owing to the financial crisis in the United States towards the

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

A GOOD TONE

RISE IN ARGENTINE RAILS

Business in the Stock Exchange yesterday was not very active, but markets were firmly maintained, and in some cases made a modest improvement. British and Indian Government stocks were generally quoted higher, a feature being the strength of the Four per Cent. Funding Loan. It is expected that dealings will begin to-day in the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Three-Year Debentures to be issued to stockholders of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways, and there were tentative bids for the new scrip at 98¼, a price that is subject to stamp duty. Traffic returns of the Argentine Railways were poor, but the market was influenced by a further sharp recovery in the exchange—a movement connected with the reported negotiations for a new loan in New York. The Ordinary stock of the Argentine North Eastern showed the exceptional rise of 4 points. In the Miscellaneous market renewed interest was taken in Courtaulds and Celanese shares, the buying being connected with lessened apprehensions as to the fate of the artificial silk duties. Oil shares had a harder appearance, and in the Mining market there was evidence of a demand for Rhodesian Congo Border.

A general rise took place in BRITISH GOVERNMENT stocks. Funding "Fours" were again favoured, the stock closing ¼ higher at 91½. The movement in most other stocks was ¼. Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cent. scrip strengthened to 3¼ premium, and the Five per Cent. Conversion loan was quoted at 102½. India stocks were in demand; prices rose ¼ to 1, and it was again reported that dealings were not very free owing to scarcity of floating supplies. The new Birmingham loan rallied to ¼ premium. Little change occurred in Home Railway stocks. Traffic returns compared with Easter week in 1929, and in consequence showed gains in goods and mineral receipts and losses in passenger receipts. The return of the Southern was considered satisfactory, and the company's deferred stock hardened to 31½. Metropolitan improved to 65½ on the traffic increase of £1,200.

Chinese bonds were firm, the 1912 issue being bid for at 47½. The German portion of the 1896 Five per Cents. hardened to 97½, and the 1908 bonds were better at 53½ for the English issue and 54½ for the French. One or two Brazilian loans showed small falls, including San Paulo Coffee Seven-and-a-Half per Cents., which closed at 94½, while German Seven per Cents. were easier at 103½. Rumanian External Four per Cents. were firmer at 76½. There was a general advance in Argentine Railway stocks; the exchange at one time showed a very sharp rise to 45½d., from which there was a partial reaction. Argentine North-Eastern Ordinary stock, which was quoted at about 28½ on Tuesday, rose to 32; the company's traffics have been favourable for some time; yesterday's return, which showed an increase of £1,800, makes the aggregate difference since July 1 last year an increase of £200. Central Argentine rose 1½ to 82½, and the other leading stocks, together with Entre Rios, were ½-1 higher. The four leading Argentine traffics were all lower, the reduction in the case of the Central being £82,000. The United of Havana traffic showed a rise of £3,509.

There was again some support for OIL shares, among which both Anglo-Persian and Burmah rose to about 4 7-16. Mexican Eagle rose from 14s. to 14s. 4½d., while Canadian Eagle advanced from 13s. 1½d. to 13s. 9d.

The RUBBER and TEA markets were very subdued, and prices showed little movement.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES FIRM

The Industrial market remained quiet, with a firm tone. Courtaulds hardened further to 2 11-16, and Imperial Chemical were better at 27s. British Celanese were firm, the Ordinary shares being bid for at 27-32. The Canadian and American Celanese shares also advanced, the latter closing at 5½, and there was support for British Celanese Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, which advanced to 92. Gramophone were little affected by the interim dividend of 5 per cent., which was half the previous year's interim dividend, but payable on a doubled capital as a result of the share-for-share issue at par last July; it was pointed out that if the final dividend should be similarly halved the distribution for the year would be 6s. (less tax). Columbia Graphophone were better at 6 3-16 or more, but the American group generally was easy in tone, and there were further reactions in General Electric and Associated Electrical. Lautaro Common shares eased to 8⅜, and the Preferred were lower at 2½. Kreuger and Toll "B" were strong at 32½ (a rise of ½), while the participating Debentures rose over a point to 35½. Swedish Match, on the other hand, were easier, the "A" being 17 and the "B" 17½. Imperial Continental Gas stock rose to 400. In the brewery group Guinness and Benskin's were among several shares to close higher. Iron and steel shares had a steady appearance, with N. C. Metals higher at 4½. There were dealings in John Dickinson new shares, which were quoted at 8s. 7½d. premium. H.P. Sauce hardened to 5½. In the bank group Chartered of India were in demand, and rose to 19 1-16, while National of India were maintained at the previous day's higher price—namely, 45½.

SOUTH AFRICAN shares were irregular. Union Corporation were strong at 3 23-32—a rise of ¼—and others to harden included Gold Fields, T. C. Ls., and Geduld. Johannesburg Consolidated, New Modderfontein, Crown Mines, and Springs were easier. East Geduld new shares were dealt in at about 2s. 9d. premium. There was buying of Congo Border, which rose to 15½, and Rhodesia Broken Hill were wanted. Both Tanganyika Concessions and Zambesia Exploring were better, the former at 2½, but Rhodesia Katanga were easier at below 2. Tin rose £2 3s. 9d per ton, but the share market made no response, and was a shade easier. The Indian group remained dull. Rio Tinto and Tharsis were higher.

BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTORATE

The following were yesterday re-elected directors of the Bank of England:—Sir Charles Addis, Sir Alan G. Anderson, Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. G. M. Booth, Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, Sir Andrew R. Duncan, Mr. A. C. Gladstone, Mr. Kenneth Goschen, Mr. E. C. Grenfell, M.P., Mr. C. J. Hambro, Colonel L. H. Hanbury, Sir Robert Kindersley, Mr. R. D. Kitson, Mr. Cecil Lubbock, Sir J. Gordon Nairne, Mr. R. L. Newman, Mr. E. R. Peacock, Mr. Alexander Shaw, Sir Josiah Stamp, Mr. F. G. Tiarks, Mr. H. A. Trotter, Mr. Robert Wallace, Mr. W. K. Whigham, and Mr. Arthur Whitworth.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

A volume entitled "The First Fifty Years of the Institute of Bankers, 1879-1929" has been published under the authority of the Council of the Institute. The book forms a valuable record, for it contains a portrait and brief biography of the presidents of the Institute since its inception, as well as a short history of the Institute, a review of its educational work, and an account of its constitution. It is shown that the membership grew from 1,944 in 1879 to 29,934 in 1928, and the number of examination entries increased from 46 in 1880 to 16,224 in 1929.

end of last year, the numbers of the cruising passengers had fallen considerably as compared with the previous year, there are already signs that next winter there may be a return to more normal conditions

Rubber Trust's Smaller Profits

The lower prices for rubber and tea which prevailed last year must have prepared shareholders of the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust for less favourable results for 1929. In the circumstances the figures must be regarded as satisfactory. The decline in profits amounts to £58,014, or 18.7 per cent., and the dividend is to be 12½ per cent. for the year, compared with 15 per cent. A sum of £50,000 has again been transferred from the dividend equalization reserve; by this transfer that fund will be reduced to £50,000. The amount carried forward is £57,555, a reduction of £5,727. The value of the company's investments has naturally fallen during the year, but at £2,372,301 it is still higher than the balance-sheet figure—namely, £2,341,822.

MONEY MARKET

ARGENTINE EXCHANGE STRONGER

BELGIAN EXCHANGE LOWER

While a movement in the Bank Rate is now regarded as possible on any Thursday there was no confident belief in the Money Market yesterday that it would come to-day. Some of the Continental exchanges again moved sharply against sterling, particularly the Belgian rate, which closed at 34.84½b., a point well below that at which gold could be taken from this country. The Swiss rate also closed at a low level—namely, 25.09½f. There was considerable activity in the Argentine exchange, which rose to 45½d. on the news that Argentina had arranged a loan of $50,000,000 in New York; a sharp reaction from this point, however, left the rate finally at 44 7/16d., a rise of 11/32d. on the day. Money was not quite so plentiful in the short loan market, particularly in the latter half of the day, when 2½ per cent., and even 2¾ per cent., was paid for fresh accommodation. Old loans from lenders other than clearing banks were continued at 2 per cent. and at 2½ per cent. Discount rates were slightly easier in the morning, but without actual change in rates the tendency in the afternoon was steadier. Brokers still reported a very limited demand, but there were further indications in some quarters of a lessened output of new bills.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1½ per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

(Loans (per cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
2—2½	2½	2⅝	2 15/32—2 17/32	2 29/32	2⅝
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 mths.	3 mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
2⅝	2 29/32—2 31/32	3 1/32—4	3 3/32—4	4—4 1/32

STERLING TENDERS IN BOMBAY

A *communiqué* issued in Bombay states that tenders amounting to £6,065,000 at 1s. 5 27/32d. were received yesterday and approximately 8 per cent. was allotted. An amount of £750,000 will be offered next week.—*Reuter.*

REICHSBANK

—	April 7	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS.	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,544,427	+ 49,400
Of which deposited abroad	149,788	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	350,286	— 36,314
Bills of exchange and cheques	2,044,162	— 23,300
Silver and other coin	126,395	— 4,376
Notes of other German banks	13,847	+ 9,929
Advances	56,226	— 144,663
Investments	98,133	— 112
Other

FACTS & FIGURES
for the
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1 & 2 Gracechurch St., E.C.3

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NEW SOUTH WALES.
(Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability.)
Established 1817. Head Office: Sydney, N.S.W.
General Manager: A. C. Davidson.

Paid-up Capital	£7,500,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	£8,150,000	0 0
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£7,500,000	0 0
Aggregate Assets to 30th Sept., 1929	£21,150,000	0 0
	£90,868,297	7 10

The London Office issues drafts on demand on its Head Office (Sydney, N.S.W.) and 588 Branches and Agencies in all the Australasian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, and Mandated Territory of New Guinea. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Arranges Wool and other Produce Credits. Receives Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be known on application and conducts every description of Australasian banking business. London Office: 29, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
J. S. CAMPBELL, Manager.

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(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)
Head Office:—
4, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, E.C.2.
West End Office: 17, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.

Paid-up Capital	£4,500,000
Reserve Fund	£4,475,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£4,500,000

Letters of Credit and Drafts are issued and banking business of every description is transacted through the numerous branches of the Bank throughout Australia and New Zealand. Deposits for fixed periods received.

Office of
PHILADELPHIA COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 10, 1930
MEETING
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia Company will be held at the general office of the Company, No. 435 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, April 22, 1930, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
W. B. CARSON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
BELL SYSTEM
195 Broadway, New York, N.Y., U. S. A.
162nd Dividend
The regular quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents ($2.25) per share will be paid on April 15, 1930, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 14, 1930.
H. BLAIR-SMITH, Treasurer.

FACTS & FIGURES

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER STRENGTH

SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC UTILITY ISSUES

NEW YORK, April 9.—Speculative activity revived on the Stock Exchange to-day, the market, after early irregularity, developing fresh strength under a resumption of support which was particularly noticeable in public utility issues. Sales were returned at 5,181,000 shares.

Irregular movements resulted at the opening from support in a few sections with scattered liquidation and professional selling drives elsewhere. The list subsequently rallied under a brisk buying of a number of leading industrials, including General Electric and Union Carbide and Carbon, which offset the reactionary tendencies in other directions and resulted in general covering. Shorts displayed nervousness owing to the continued easiness of money, call loans being in plentiful supply at 3½ per cent. Oil stocks were firm on news of general advances in gasoline prices.

Firmness spread throughout the list during the afternoon, the continuance of vigorous buying of leading industrials, such as General Electric and General Motors, which were taken in large blocks at the highest price since the autumn break, stimulating activity throughout the list. The close was steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	April 9	April 8
		$	$	$
Montreal on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86 5/16	4.86
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 7/16	4.86⅝
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85⅜
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86	4.86⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 7/16	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91⅜	3.91⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24¾	5.24¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.11⅜	40.12¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77½	26.78
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.88	26.89
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78	26.78½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87	23.87
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.96
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.37½	19.36
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	12.51½	12.53
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10¼	14.10¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.47¼	17.47¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77	1.77
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	39.72	39.28
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.75	11.75

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices		
—	April 9	April 8	—	April 9	April 8
Atchison	236	237¾	Int.C.Amer	27¼	28¼
Atl. Coast	171	171	KansasCity	80¾	81
At. O.	119¾	119	Louisville	115	115⅞
Do., Pref.	81⅜	81¼	Minn.St. P.	32½	30¼
Brooklyn M. T'slt	70⅝	73	Miss. Pac.	95	94
Can. Pac.	212	212	Do., Pref.	139	140
Cent. N.J.	280¼	280¼	N.Mex.I Pf	1⅝	1⅝
Ches. & O.	232½	£34	Do., 2 Pf.	⅞	⅞
Ch. G.W.	16	16⅞	N.Y. Cent.	186	186½
Do., Pref.	47⅞	48⅝	Nflk. & W.	257½	256
Ch. N.W.	85½	86¼	N. Pacific	94	92
Ch.Mil.St.P.	25½	25⅜	Pennsylv'a	83½	83⅛
Ch.Rockfs.	122½	120	Reading	125	126
Del.& Hud.	179¾	179½	S.L. & S.F.	113½	114
Del., Lack.	146	145	S.L.& S.W.	65	67
Erie	58⅜	58⅜	S. Pacific	122	122⅝
Do., 1st Pf.	64⅛	64½	Southern	127	127
G.N., Pref.	98½	99	Do., Pref.	99⅛	99
Ill. Cent.	129⅞	129	Southern Pacific	236	235
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	34½	35⅜	Do., Pref.	85	84½
			Wabash	62	62
			Do., Pf., A	88	89

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	149	143½	Int. Match	82⅞	81
AlliedChem.	308	305*	Int. Nickel	42¾	42¾
Am. Agric. Ch. Pref.	35½	35	Int. Paper	28½	29½
Am. & F. Pwr.	93¾	91⅝	Int. Tele.	68¾	68
Am. Can.	151⅝	152	Kennecott	54⅞	55⅞
Am. Loco.	82½	83	Kresge S.S.	32⅛	32⅛
Am. Rolling Mills	92⅛	91⅝	K'ger, S'ly	34⅜	33½
Am. Smelt.	75¾	75¼	Liggett&M.	111	110
Am. Sug. R.	67	67	Loose, Wile	68½	66½
Am. Tel.	275⅜	267½	MackTrcks.	83¾	84
Am. Tob.	232	234	Montg'y W.	43¼	40⅜
Am.Wool'n	14	14¼	Nash M'trs	50¾	48½
Anaconda	75⅛	75¼	Nat. Bisct.	87⅝	86
Armour D.	76	76	Nat.Cash R.	65	65½
As.DryGds.	50¼	46⅞	Nat. Dairy	55	53½
Atl'tic Rfd.	50	49½	N. Amer.	128½	127¼
Baldwin	34⅝	34⅝	Packard	22	22
Barnsdall A	31¼	31¼	Pan.A.Pet.	58½	58
Beth. Steel	107⅜	107⅞	Pub. Ser. N.J.	117⅜	112½
C.de Pasco	62½	62	Pullman	83	82½
Chile Copp.	60	55¼	RadioCorp.	57¼	57½
Chrysler	41⅞	39⅞	R'm'g'n Rd	41½	41⅛
Col. Fuel	73⅝	74	Ryl. Dutch	55	54¾
Colum. Gas	86	83¼	Sears R'b'k	92¼	87¾
Col. Graph.	30⅜	29⅜	Shell Trans	46½	46½
Cons. Gas	131⅝	128⅜	Shell Un.	24¾	24⅝
Cont. Can.	68¾	68¼	Sloss S.St.	44	44
Cont. Oil	29⅜	28¾	Std.Brands	25½	25¼
Corn. Prod.	107	106¼	Std. Gas.	119	117
Crucible	89	88¼	Std. Oil of Cal.	71¾	70½
DavisonCh.	39¼	39½	Do., N.J.	78⅞	78
Drug. Inc.	82	81½	Do., N.Y.	37¾	37¼
Du Pont	142¾	140⅛	Studebaker	42¼	42
EastmanK.	259	251½	TexasCorp.	59	58¾
Elec.P.& L.	94⅛	92⅜	Tex. G. Sul.	62¾	64
Electric Storage	75⅛	75⅜	Tidewater	16⅞	17⅛
Fox Films	47¼	48⅜	Un.Carbide	103¾	102⅝
Gen. Elec.	93¾	90	Un. Fruit	98	96
Gen. Foods	51½	50	United Gas	46⅞	44⅛
General Motors	52¾	51⅛	U.S. I'ther	15⅛	15⅛
Gillette	89¼	87½	U.S. Rbr.	33	32¾
Goodrich	53¼	53	U.S. Steel	194	194⅞
Goodyear	91⅜	90	Do., Pref.	144¼	144⅜
Hou.OilTx.	101½	101½	W. Un. Tel.	188½	188
Hud. Mtrs.	56⅛	55	Whse. Mfg.	189¾	186
Ind. Rayon	113	113	Woolworth	65⅜	64¼
Int. Harv'r	104⅞	103⅝	Worth'n Pump & Sheet	140	133
			Youngst'n	147	148

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	13	13	Mid. West Utilities	36⅞	36½
Assoc. Gas	41⅞	41¾	Pennroad	15⅛	15⅛
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	28	27½	Silica Gel	30	30½
Celanese	27½	24	Stand. Oil of Indiana	58⅞	58⅞
Elec. Bond.	111	108¾	Swift Int.	33	32½
Gulf Oil	155¼	156	Tri.ContCp	19⅛	18½
HydroElec.	52¾	52½	VacuumOil	93½	93½
Int. Pet.	23⅝	22¾			

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%	100 15/32	100 16/32	Flnd., 6% 1945	97¼	97¼
Do., 4¼%	101 15/32	101 15/32	Fren.,7½% 1941	122⅞	122¾
Do. (4th), 4¼%	101 21/32	101 19/32	Do., 7.49	117⅛	117⅛
U.K.5½% 1937	104½	104¾	Ger.7%,'49	108⅜	108⅜
Do., 4% 1960-90	88⅝	88¾	Greek 7% 1964	101	101
Arg. 6% 1959	99¼	99¼	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	97	96¾
Aust., 5% 1957	91⅛	91¼	Hungary 7½%,'44	102	102
A'tria, 7% 1943	106¼	106⅞	Ital., 7% 1951	99¾	99⅞
Belg., 6% 1955	102½	102½	Jap.,6½% 1954	104⅝	104⅜
Bordeaux, 6%	34	103⅝	Nord Rly., 6½%,'50	104¼	104¼
Brazil, 7½ 1952	102	102	Norway6% 1952	102	101¾
Buig.,7, 67	85	83	P.L.M., 6% 1958	102⅜	102⅝
Canada, 5% 1951	100⅝	100⅝	Do., 7% 1958	105	104⅝
Chile,7, 42	100¾	102	Poland, 7% 1947	86	85½
Do.,6, 60	92⅝	92⅞	Do., 8% 1950	96¼	96½
Czech.,8% 1951	110½	110¼	Rio de Sul. 8%,'46	100	100
Denm'k6% 1942	104½	104⅝	San P.,8% 1950	99	99½
Dutch E.I., 6% 62	102	102⅛	Seine, 7% 1942	107½	107
Do.,5½% 1953	102⅜	102⅜	Swed.5½% 1954	104¼	104⅜
Est. Rly., 7% 54	105¾	105¾	Tokio City, 5½%,'61	93	92¾

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	April 9	April 8
Atchison, Pref.	105	105
Lehigh Valley	81½	82
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	63⅝	62¼
New York Ontario and Western	15⅞	15¼
Reading, 1st Prefd.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	132½	132½
National Lead	169	170½

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

The money market continued easy, call loans ruling at 4 per cent., with subsequent offerings at 3½ per cent., the last loan being arranged at the lower figure. Commercial paper remained at 3½ to 4¼ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 3 to 2½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 3½ to 3¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was firmer at 4.86 7-16 for cable transfers.

Silver advanced ⅛c. to 42⅛c. for foreign bullion.

The Stock Exchange and the kerb market will be closed on April 18 and 19.

Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad have voted in approval of the proposed increase in the Common stock to $200,000,000.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has sanctioned the application of the Missouri Pacific Railway to sell $25,000,000 Five per Cent. First Refunding Bonds.

BONDS.—The market was steady with trading moderately active. Sales reached $12,454,000.

According to cabled advices received from New York yesterday the plan for the merger of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Central Alloy Steel Corporation, the Donner Steel Company, Inc., and the Bourne-Fuller Company into the new Republic Steel Corporation will become operative forthwith, stockholders of the constituent companies having voted by an overwhelming majority in favour of the plan.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, April 9.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed steady at ½c. to 1c. advance. No. 2 red winter, 130½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 117⅞c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 124½c. MAIZE steady at 1c. advance. No. 2 mixed, 95½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady and ½c. higher. White clipped, 52½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady at ½c. decline. No. 2 Western, 76½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal with No. 2 malting, unquoted.

FLOUR was steady. Spring clears were unchanged at $5.50 and Kansas straights 10c. up at $5.90. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears were unaltered at $6 and $5.20 respectively.

LARD was steady and unchanged. Prime Western steam, $10.90; Middle West, spot, $10.80.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady at a rise of 2 to 4 points. May, 8.89c.; July, 8.60c.; Sept., 8.37c.; Dec., 8.17c.; Jan., 8.11c.; March, 8.02c. Sales, 17,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady, 1 point up to 3 points down. May, 13.03c.; July, 12.70c.; Sept., 12.37c.; Dec., 12.06c.; Jan., 12.00c.; March, 11.86c. Sales, 38,000 bags. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 9½c. to 10c.; Santos No. 4, 14½c. to 14⅝c.

Cocoa futures closed easy at 14 to 11 points decline. Sales, 9,000 bags. Closing prices:—April, 8.30; May, 8.48; July, 8.74; Sept., 9.04; Dec., 8.98; Jan., 9.08.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed firm at 3 to 6 points advance. Sales, 32,000 tons. Closing prices:—May, 1.62; July, 1.65; Sept., 1.72; Dec., 1.80; Jan., 1.81; March, 1.87. No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 3.53; Sept., 3.62; Dec., 3.70.

The official price of Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees, spot, remained unchanged at 3.64c. per lb. The sale was reported of 46,000 bags Cuba, April shipment, at 1½c. per lb. c and f.

COTTON on the spot closed 5 points lower at 16.60c. The futures market opened with a loss of 5 to 12 points under scattered selling, and, after a partial rally due to unfavourable weather conditions in the South-West, declined owing to poor support and larger offerings. Covering took place in the afternoon and the close was firm at values ranging from 10 points decline to 8 points advance. New Orleans spot middling closed 9 points lower at 15.88c., and the futures market finished steady with quotations 9 points lower to 1 point higher.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day		Prev. day	
April	16.25	16.26	16.34	16.24
May	16.40	16.35	16.46	16.44
June	16.37	16.37	16.45	16.45
July	16.40	16.38	16.46	16.45
August	16.10	16.10	16.20	16.20
September	15.90	15.90	15.95	15.95
October	15.70	15.66	15.62	15.61
November	15.72	15.72	15.67	15.67
December	15.80	15.80	15.76	15.73
January	15.80	15.83	15.81	15.81
	NEW CONTRACT			
October	15.42	15.40	15.36	15.36
November	15.47	15.47	15.42	15.42
December	15.52	15.52	15.50	15.50
January	15.58	15.58	15.56	15.56
February	15.69	15.69	15.64	15.64
March	15.80	15.80	15.72	15.72

Receipts at ports	To-day 15,000	Week 43,000	Season 7,948,000	Last season 8,875,000
Exports, (in Bls.	5,000	31,000	3,150,000	1,888,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	14,000	47,000	4,845,000	5,339,000

COPPER was steady. Electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and May delivery quoted 18c. per lb., sellers. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—May, 17.40c.; July, 17.25c.; Sept., 16.50c. TIN firm at ½c. advance. Straits metal, spot and May, sellers asking 36½c. and 37c. per lb. respectively. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—May, 36.55c.; July, 36.80c.; Sept., 37.00c. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and May delivery, quoted 5c. per lb. LEAD.—Spot unchanged at 5.50c. per lb. PIG IRON steady and unaltered. No. 2 foundry quoted on Eastern Pennsylvania markets at $19.50 per ton.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ½c. lower. Spot and April, 15½c.; April-May, 15½c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were ½c. lower. Spot and April, 15½c.; April-May, 15⅝c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 10 to 20 points down. April, 14.90c.; May, 15.10c.; July, 15.50c.; Sept., 15.90c.; Dec., 16.50c. Sales, 114 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed steady. Refined futures were unchanged to 5 points lower. Closing prices:—Crude, spot, 7.50c. to 7.75c.; yellow, spot, 8.80c. bid. Futures:—May, 9.00c.; July, 9.22c.; Sept., 9.38c.; Nov., 9.20c.

TALLOW was steady. Extra, loose, 6½c.; extra, in tierces, 7c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $2.70 to $2.80 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was quiet and ½c. lower at 55c. to 56c.

JACKSONVILLE, April 9.—TURPENTINE was quiet and ½c. lower at 50c. bid.

SAVANNAH, April 9.—TURPENTINE was firm at 49c. to 49½c. ROSIN.—Grade F, $6.90; grade K, $7.15; grade WW., $7.75.

DULUTH, April 9.—LINSEED futures closed barely steady at ½c. to ⅝c. decline. May, 288½c.; July, 288½c.

KANSAS CITY, April 9.—WHEAT closed steady, ½c. to ⅝c. up. May, 106½c.; July, 108c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 9.—WHEAT futures closed steady, ½c. higher. May, 110½c.; July, 112½c.

TOLEDO, April 9.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 11.60c.; Oct., 12.10c.

WINNIPEG, April 9.—WHEAT opened firm and ½c. to ⅝c. higher on an improved export demand for Manitoba and predictions of large clearances on the opening of navigation which is expected about April 26. Further buying was also stimulated by the continued need of rain in the American South-west as well as in Canada. Forecasts of showers brought out selling orders from commission houses later in the session under which the market reacted, but further rumours of export buying stimulated fresh support, and the close was steady at a rise of ½c. to ⅝c. Closing prices:—May, 115½c.; July, 117⅝c.; Oct., 120½c. OATS closed steady, ½c. to ⅝c. higher. May, 53½c.; July, 53½c.; Oct., 50½c. BARLEY futures steady at ½c. advance. May, 52c.; July, 54½c.

LINSEED closed steady, unchanged to ½c. lower. May, 248½c.; July, 247½c.

CHICAGO, April 9.—WHEAT opened firm at 1½c. to ⅝c. advance, a renewed speculative demand being influenced by forecasts of clear weather in the South-West, where rains are needed, and an improved cash demand with rumours of export engagements. The rise was checked afterwards by commission houses selling, but the market strengthened again owing to reports that France had prohibited the export of grain. The close was steady, ½c. to ⅝c. higher. Closing prices:—May, 113⅞c.; July, 114½c.; Sept., 117⅛c.; Dec., 122c.

MAIZE rallied in the afternoon on shorts covering and closed firm at ½c. to ⅝c. advance. May, 85½c.; July, 87⅛c.; Sept., 89c.; Dec., 83c. OATS closed steady and ½c. to ⅝c. higher. May, 44½c.; July, 45½c.; Sept., 43½c. RYE.—No. 2 cash nominal. FUTURES steady at ½c. decline to ⅝c. advance. May, 66½c.; July, 72½c.; Sept., 76½c.

PROVISIONS closed steady, with lard unchanged to 5 points lower and pork 10 to 12½ points down. Closing prices:—Lard, May, 10.40; July, 10.62½; Sept., 10.82½. Ribs, unquoted. Pork (drysalted clear bellies), May, 13.65; July, 13.62½; Sept., 13.75.

BACON was barely steady at 12½ points decline. Hogs barely steady, light 10 to 5 points and heavy sorts 10 points lower. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March, total 2,894,000 against 2,913,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day	11.25	10.00 to 10.65	9.90 to 10.45
Previous day	11.37½	10.10 to 10.70	10.00 to 10.55
Last year	12.37½	10.85 to 11.55	11.00 to 11.40
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		104,000	15,000
Previous day		98,000	19,000
Last year		91,000	15,000

AMERICAN FORD MOTOR PROFITS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)
NEW YORK, April 9

The balance-sheet of the Ford Motor Company, filed to-day with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations, indicated a profit for 1929 of $81,797,861, or $473.79 a share, as compared with a loss of $72,221,498 in 1928, when the company was readjusting its plants to make new models of cars. All the company's 172,645 shares are owned by Mr. Henry Ford and his son, Mr. Edsel Ford.

ARGENTINE LOAN IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
BUENOS AIRES, April 8

The Argentine Government has contracted with the Chatham Phœnix Corporation of New York a loan of $50,000,000 (£10,000,000) for six months with interest at 5 per cent.

COMPANY RESULTS

UNION CORPORATION

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresndg. div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
British India Steam Nav.	Int. 4*	Same	May 16	—	—
Dolgowelln Rbr. and Tea Ests.	5	7½	—	5	7½
Gramophone Co.	Int. 5†	10	—	—	—
Grand (Ceylon) Rbr.	5	Same	—	5	Same
Int. Financial Society	Int. 3	Same	May 1	—	—
London Trust	Fin. 13	Same	—	21	20
Nagolle (Ceylon) Rbr. and Tea	5	4	—	5	4
P. and O. Steam Navgn.	Int. 5‡*	Same	May 16	—	—
Rosehaugh Co.	5	Same	May 3	5	Same
Royal Exchange Assce.	Fin. 17	Same	—	27	Same
Union Bank of Scotland	18‖	Same	May 10‖ Nov.10‖	18	18

† Payable on increased capital.
‖ Equal instalments payable on these dates.
* Free of tax.
‡ On Deferred Stock.

Highland Distilleries.—Interim dividend of 16 2-3 per cent., less tax.

Second Scottish Northern Investment.—Final dividend on the Ordinary stock of 8 per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year, being the same as for the preceding year; a sum of £10,000 is placed to reserve.

Borax Consolidated.—The directors have decided to postpone the consideration of payment of the dividend due May 1 on the Six per Cent. Preferred Ordinary shares until the accounts for the full financial year terminating September 30 next are available. For the previous year the shares received the full dividend, but no distribution was made on the Deferred Ordinary shares.

BATTALGALLA ESTATE

The total dividend of the Battalgalla Estate Company for 1929 is raised by the proposed final dividend to 70 per cent., not 50 per cent., as stated in yesterday's issue.

KAMPONG KUANTAN RUBBER

The crop of rubber harvested by the Kampong Kuantan Rubber Company for 1929 was 988,000lb. (against 600,000lb.). The net profit was £10,561 (against £17,631), and £12,313 was brought forward. A final dividend of 10 per cent. is proposed, making 20 per cent. for the year (against 25 per cent. and a capital bonus of 50 per cent.). The balance carried forward is £9,668. Meeting, April 16.

WILLIAM COLLINS, SONS AND COMPANY

The report of William Collins, Sons and Company (publishers, printers, &c.) states that, including the balance brought in the net credit on profit and loss for 1929 is £961,993. After meeting Debenture interest, sinking fund, and new issue expenses, also the Preference dividend, the directors propose to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 7½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. for the year, leaving to be carried forward £205,601.

LONDON ELECTRIC WIRE COMPANY AND SMITHS

The accounts of the London Electric Wire Company and Smiths for 1929 show a balance of net profit, after charging all expenses and making provision for bad debts and including interest and dividends on investments, of £111,854; miscellaneous income was £17. With the balance of £22,759 brought forward, there is available £134,630. The sum of £25,000 (against £30,000) is placed to special reserve account, and £1,250 is absorbed in payment of directors' fees. It is proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 6¼ per cent., making 7½ per cent. for the year (the same). The balance carried forward is £30,075. Meeting, April 15.

UNION CORPORATION

The preliminary announcement of the results for 1929 by the Union Corporation states that the realised net profits amounted to £418,034 (against £428,583 for 1928), and including £116,595 brought forward, there is an amount to be dealt with of £534,629. An interim dividend of 2s. per share was paid on November 21 last. The directors have decided to add £30,000 to the reserve account (the same), raising it to £660,750, and have declared a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, making a total of 5s. 6d. per share, or £385,000 (the same), for the year, leaving an amount of £119,629 to be carried forward. The dividend for the year is equal to 44 per cent.

KOLSTER-BRANDES

The first report of Kolster-Brandes, Limited, manufacturers of radio, gramophone, &c., apparatus and equipment, states that the net profit for the period of 11 months ended February 28 (including the profits of Brandes, Limited, for two months prior to the incorporation of the company) amounted to £32,195. To this is added the premium of £8,250 received on the issue of 66,000 shares, giving a total of £40,445. This has been disposed of by providing £7,400 for income-tax, by writing £30,296 off preliminary expenses, and by carrying forward £2,748. The issued capital of the company is £1,166,000. Patents stand in the balance-sheet at £103,130, and trading rights and development at £618,169, while properties, plant, &c., are valued at £79,193, and stocks, work in progress, &c., at £257,836. Meeting, April 23.

OIL PRODUCERS AND COMPETITION

SIR H. DETERDING'S COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)
NEW YORK, April 9

Sir Henri Deterding on his arrival here to-day in the Bremen intimated his belief that the "oil war" is about at an end. Asked to comment on the advance in prices which his company and the Standard Oil and some other companies competing with it put in force yesterday, he said:—"I think American producers and distributors are beginning to see reason. We cannot make money at present prices." These prices were due to over-production and competition.

Asked if his company would continue to compete with American companies in American territory, he smiled and said:—"Competition is largely a matter of vanity, don't you think." He added that he thought American producers were beginning to realize the merits of his arguments on oil conservation and were beginning to show some effort to improve the situation.

Sir Henri Deterding is going to confer with Mr. Walter Teagle, the president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, while here, and will then go to San Francisco in connexion with the work of the Shell Union Oil Company.

ENGLISH ELECTRIC REPORT

The accounts of the English Electric Company for 1929 were issued yesterday. The balance-sheet, being made up as at December 31, does not show the effect of the scheme of financial reorganization recently approved by the shareholders and Debenture-holders. If the scheme is sanctioned by the Court the reconstructed balance-sheet will be prepared at a later date.

Profits for 1929, after making the usual provisions (including depreciation) and after charging the actual expenditure during the year on tools, patterns and drawings, &c., amounted to £71,343, as against £86,292 for 1928. Interest on the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures and Six per Cent. Debenture stock, together with directors' and 'trustees' fees, require £118,554, resulting in a loss for the year of £47,211, as compared with a loss of £33,617 for 1928. The total accumulated debit balance of profit and loss account is now £480,727.

The meeting will be held on April 17.

JAVA TEA GROWERS AND RESTRICTION

BATAVIA, April 9

With reference to a Press report that negotiations regarding the restriction of the current season's tea crops have been successfully concluded and that all producers will restrict their output, the Association of Tea Owners here have circularized their members declaring that although there is every hope that the negotiations will have successful results the whole restriction scheme stands or falls with the restriction of the Java production by 10,000,000lb.—*Reuter.*

☞ Reference to the tea restriction scheme is made in City Notes.

SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAYS COMPANY

As reported yesterday by our New York Correspondent, the Public Utility Holding Corporation has arranged to acquire a controlling interest in a Delaware corporation called South American Railways Company, which was formed to finance and eventually acquire a substantial interest in the Buenos Aires Central Railroad and Terminal Company; and, as he added, that was said to be the first important participation of American capital in Argentine railways.

We are asked to state that one of the purposes of the South American Railways Company is to serve as a channel for cooperation between Argentine, British, and American interests operating railways in Argentina, all of which will be represented upon the company's board.

Mr. Claude Bishop and Mr. J. A. Brewin have joined the Committee of First Preference shareholders of the Invercask Paper Co.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, April 9.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

5% Perpetual Rentes, 89.65 (previous closing, 89.70); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 102.45 (102.50); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.40 (100.40); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.

COMPANY MEETINGS

CUNARD STEAM SHIP COMPANY

DIVIDEND OF 7½ PER CENT.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

LARGE INCREASE IN NET PROFIT

PASSENGER STATISTICS FOR 1929

GROWTH OF TOURIST THIRD CABIN TRAFFIC

THE ATLANTIC EXPRESS SERVICE

BUILDING OF A NEW STEAMER UNDER CONSIDERATION

SIR THOMAS ROYDEN AND THE CHAIRMANSHIP

RETIREMENT ANNOUNCED

The FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Cunard Steam Ship Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cunard Building, Liverpool.

SIR THOMAS ROYDEN, Bt., C.H. (chairman of the company), presided, and the other directors present were:—Sir Percy E. Bates, Bt., G.B.E. (deputy chairman); Mr. Frederic Alan Bates, Sir Alfred Booth, Bt., Mr. Herbert William Corry, Mr. A. C. F. Henderson, Mr. S. J. Lister, Mr. Maxwell H. Maxwell, C.B.E., Mr. Robert W. Reford (directors); with Mr. W. Dranfield (secretary); Mr. Charles E. Fletcher (Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., auditors); and Mr. Vivian D. Heyne (Messrs. Hill, Dickinson and Co., solicitors).

The notice convening the meeting, together with the report of the auditors, having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before dealing with the general business of the company I desire to refer to the loss we have sustained since our last meeting through the death of two of our directors—Mr. James H. Beazley and Sir Aubrey Brocklebank, Bt. They were members of families whose names are household words in Liverpool in every sphere of useful activity. In particular the Beazleys and Brocklebanks have for generations been actively associated as shipowners with the trade of this port, and our late directors were themselves closely identified with their own family shipping interests. The intimate knowledge of every side of the shipping business they thus acquired was of the greatest value to this company, while their personalities endeared them to all with whom they came in contact. In their place the directors have elected Sir T. A. L. Brocklebank, Bt., and Mr. S. J. Lister, whose election will be required to be confirmed by the shareholders. A resolution to this effect will be submitted to you later.

Turning now to the report and accounts which are in your hands, is it your wish that they be taken as read? (Agreed.)

ALTERED FORM OF THE ACCOUNTS

Quite apart from the results of the year's working, there are various points in the presentation of this year's accounts which I think require some explanation. The accounts before you are the first which this company has issued in the form prescribed by the Companies Act, 1929, and it has been the endeavour of your directors to comply with the requirements of that Act in the fullest possible manner.

In the profit and loss account the difference due to this is trifling, and is confined to the setting out as a separate item of the directors' fees instead of merging them with the fees paid to auditors and debenture stock trustees.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT REVENUE

Dealing with the various items in the account, on the credit side you will notice that the total income from voyages, interest, dividends, and other sources amounted to £3,628,904 15s., an increase over the corresponding income of 1928 of £415,303. This increase is due to a combination of several factors.

Taking voyage accounts passenger receipts in the North Atlantic showed a net decrease as compared with those of 1928, for while there was an increase in tourist third cabin revenue both Westbound and Eastbound, there was a falling off in every other class.

Our other passenger income, which includes World, Mediterranean, and other cruises, and the Cuban service, showed in the aggregate a satisfactory increase.

Freight earnings showed on balance practically no change, for an increase Westbound was off-set by a decrease Eastbound.

Revenue from the carriage of mails records a decrease both Westbound and Eastbound. The decline in Westbound earnings was not of much moment, but the falling-off Eastbound was more marked, though not unexpected, having in mind the increasing tendency for Eastbound mails to be carried in vessels under the American Flag.

Other sources of revenue in the shape of dividends, interest, &c., do not show any material change from the previous year, and on balance our total gross receipts for 1929 showed only a small increase over the receipts of 1928.

LARGE ECONOMIES IN WORKING COSTS

It is on the disbursement side of the voyage accounts that the improvement in our net earnings is chiefly to be found. During the year our ships made more voyages and steamed over 53,000 more miles than in the previous year, and this, of course, is reflected in an increase in port charges and in the cost of loading and discharging cargo. On the other hand, despite the extra mileage steamed, we were able to effect large economies in the consumption and cost of fuel oil, and in the cost of deck and engine stores and of repairs and renewals. In this connexion you will recollect that I explained to you in my speech last year that the incidence of the lay-up periods for the annual overhaul of the steamers of our fleet was apt to bear unequally as between one year and the next, and I pointed out that the year 1928 had suffered rather severely in comparison with 1927 in this respect. The position is now reversed, and 1929, the year under review, has been distinctly more fortunate than 1928.

On the debit side of the account, depreciation, office and other expenses total £2,554,429 4s. 2d., a net increase over last year of £156,908, due principally to providing a larger amount for depreciation on steamships.

The remaining items in the profit and loss account are almost identical to those in the previous year and do not call for further comment.

PROFIT AND APPROPRIATIONS

The total debits to profit and loss account equal £2,819,284 0s. 1d., which when deducted from our income leaves a net profit for the year of £809,638 14s. 11d., as compared with £850,478, the corresponding figure for 1928. If we add to the present profit the balance brought forward from 1928, namely, £188,396 14s. 8d., there is a total of £998,035 9s. 7d., out of which your directors propose to transfer £50,000 to the reserve fund, raising it from £1,450,000 to £1,500,000. There will then be left £948,035 9s. 7d., from which must be deducted the dividends on the Preference stocks, totalling £135,000. There remains the sum of £813,035 9s. 7d., which enables us to pay a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent., absorbing £417,769 11s. 6d., leaving a balance of £395,265 18s. 1d. to be carried forward to 1930.

THE BALANCE-SHEET—WRITTEN DOWN VALUE OF THE FLEET

On the credit side of the balance-sheet you will notice that the company's fleet was valued at December 31 at £8,529,746. There is no comparable figure in the balance-sheet for the previous year, in which this item was merged with our shipping investments. The figure represents the written down value of the fleet, the first cost of which was £25,189,255.

Freehold and leasehold properties were valued at £624,870, which is £14,300 less than the previous year's valuation.

Plant, machinery, spare gear, and furniture, &c., stand at £77,000, against last year's figure of £77,026. During the year we increased the value of these assets by £16,329 and disposed of obsolete plant and fittings to the book value of £3,214, while depreciation absorbed £13,141.

HOLDINGS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Shares in subsidiary companies are shown this year as a separate item and total £7,561,275 14s. 3d. The present figure does not show any change from the corresponding figure of 12 months ago and in my opinion is a conservative estimate of the true value of these holdings.

Loans and balances due from subsidiary companies total £72,559 1s. 11d. This consists of a loan to a subsidiary company of £62,559 15s. 3d., and an amount of £9,941 6s. 8d. representing current balances on ordinary trading operations.

Another item is that of "Shares in other companies and deposits with foreign Governments, at cost, less reserves," totalling £188,003 2s. 1d. These comprise various investments all held for business reasons, and all written down to figures which your board believe to be absolutely safe.

Ships' stores, coal, fuel oil, &c., are shown as at December 31 last as £330,689 7s. 7d., as against £357,231 for the previous year.

Debtors, including agents' balances and open voyage accounts, stood at £528,748 1s. 11d., as against last year's comparable figure of £687,664, the decrease of £158,916 being due to the ordinary fluctuations of business.

Discount and commission outstanding on the 5 per Cent. Mortgage Debenture stock has been reduced by a further £10,000 and now stands at £110,000.

Cash at bankers and in hand at December 31 last totalled £454,366, which is less than the previous year's figure by £8,565.

DEBIT SIDE FIGURES

Turning to the debit side, the description of the 5 per Cent. Mortgage Debenture stock has been enlarged by the statement "secured on steamships marked with asterisk overleaf." Reference to the back of the balance-sheet will show exactly what ships are mortgaged in support of this stock, and I think that this precision will be appreciated by shareholders and Debenture holders alike. A new item is that of £362,821 9s. 1d. under the heading "Loans and balances due to subsidiary companies." This information is required by the new Act, and the figure represents loans from the subsidiary companies and open balances in relation to current business. The item of £3,140,267 12s. 4d. under the heading of "Creditors, open voyage accounts, deposits and reserves" represents the remainder of the old item "Creditors and credit balances," with the addition this time of the employees' savings fund, the amount of which remains fairly stationary round about £110,000.

Capital and mortgage loans remain the same, but on December 1 last we liquidated our American indebtedness by redeeming the $2,500,000 Two-year External Gold Notes.

THE ACCOUNTS—SHAREHOLDERS' SUGGESTIONS

Before I deal with matters connected with the general business of the company I might mention that at our last meeting a shareholder made a suggestion that in our printed balance-sheet we should reprint the figures of the previous year, and another shareholder wrote asking for a more detailed statement of accounts. With regard to the first suggestion I have been at pains to show that mere reprinting of the previous year's figures without explanation would lead to no useful conclusion, and I am not at all sure that the same may not be true in other years. The point will be considered again next year. With regard to the request for a more detailed statement of accounts, I would repeat that the main form of our accounts is governed by the conditions of the Companies Act, 1929, and moreover we live in a highly competitive world and it may not always be in the interest of the company to disclose too many details of our business, but beyond that I would say to both these gentlemen that it is well to remember that it is very easy to draw erroneous conclusions from a mass of figures even if set down in parallel columns.

FEATURES OF THE PASSENGER STATISTICS

Coming now to the general business of the company, the total volume of passenger traffic crossing the North Atlantic shows a slight increase in 1929 as against the previous year. In this connexion it is pleasing to be able to record that for the sixth year in succession we have carried the largest number of passengers of any steamship company in the trade. A detailed perusal of the passenger statistics for the year discloses the fact that the first class and tourist third cabin show an increase, while the other classes—namely, cabin, second class, and third class—show a falling off. Although there is a slight increase in the first class numbers it is remarkable that the volume of this traffic has not even now reached its pre-War level. For example, last year the number of first class passengers crossing the Atlantic was 199,738, but in 1909—20 years ago—the total amounted to 202,921. With the addition of a number of new express steamers an increase in the first class carryings might reasonably have been looked for, but instead of creating a larger volume of business the additional express steamers have simply robbed the other steamers already in the trade.

FURTHER PROVISION FOR TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS

The expenditure which we thought it expedient to incur in order to meet the increasing demand for tourist third cabin passages and to improve the accommodation on certain of our ships, to which I made reference last year, was fully justified by the results secured. The total number of passengers of this class carried in our steamers during 1929 Westbound and Eastbound was 41,078, and was the largest number carried by any line in the North Atlantic trade. In order to make still further provision for this growing traffic, we have recently decided to equip suitably the Carinthia and Franconia when these steamers are engaged in the regular North Atlantic service. The entire passenger fleet, with the exception of the Mauretania, is now fitted for this type of travel, which has become so popular in recent years.

BRITISH EMIGRANTS TO U.S.A. AND CANADA

You will notice in the report which you have before you a reference to the United States quota regulations, in which an important change was introduced and became effective last July. This was provided for in the United States Immigration Act, 1924, and reduces the total number of immigrants admissible annually from 164,667 to 153,714. Instead of determining the quota of immigrants for each nationality on the number of foreign-born persons of such origin residing in the country, the new quotas are allotted on the basis of the national origin of the population of the United States according to the Census of 1920. The annual quota allocated to British nationals is nearly doubled, the increase being 31,714 over the number previously admissible. The quotas for other countries also undergo revision, the most important changes being in the case of the Irish Free State and Germany, which are reduced by just over 10,000 and 25,000 respectively.

Our arrangement with the Home and Canadian Governments under which the British migrant can secure third-class ocean transportation to Canada at a flat rate of £10 still continues in effect. Since the introduction of this special rate last year there has been some increase in emigration from this country to the Dominion, but unfortunately present prospects seem to point to reduced movement this year.

CRUISES DURING THE WINTER MONTHS

Cruising business continues to form a considerable part of our winter programme. Largely owing to the financial crisis in the United States towards the end of last year the numbers of our cruising passengers have considerably fallen as compared with the previous year. One chartered cruise, that of the Scythia, had to be cancelled, but we were able to maintain all the other engagements on which we had embarked. It is in this field with cruises from the United States Round-the-World, to South America, the East, the Mediterranean, or Africa, that we are able to employ a number of our vessels during the winter months without impairing our regular services, and while these are early days to prophesy what next winter's business actually will be, there are signs that we may hope for a return to more normal conditions.

ATLANTIC FREIGHT MARKET

In referring 12 months ago to the Atlantic freight market I ventured to express a hope that a continuance of settled conditions on the other side of the Atlantic would result in the year 1929 proving more satisfactory than its predecessor. I coupled this, however, with a reminder of the risks attendant upon prophecy, and as events have turned out these risks have been only too evident.

The year opened fairly well in both Westbound and Eastbound directions. In fact the Westbound cargoes for the whole 12 months showed a slight increase over 1928, but the Eastbound movement was not maintained and by the end of the year there was a falling off. We can only hope that before the end of this year some definite improvement may be manifested in the Eastbound traffic.

MEDITERRANEAN AND AUSTRALASIAN SERVICES

In our Mediterranean and Home trades we have again maintained the services with regularity and I am glad to be able to record a slight increase over the traffic in the previous year.

In the Australian and New Zealand trades, where our associated company, the Commonwealth and Dominion Line, has a deservedly high reputation, the services have been maintained with accustomed regularity and success. During the year a number of the company's steamers have undergone extensive alterations to their machinery in order to increase their speed and enable them to maintain a more uniform service with the new motor-vessels which have been added to the fleet in the past few years and which have proved eminently satisfactory.

"CUNARD HOUSE" IN LEADENHALL-STREET

Reference has been made in the Press to the fact that we are moving our London City staff into a new building which is being erected in Leadenhall-street. It has been felt for some time that it would be of considerable advantage to the general working if the staffs of all the companies associated with us were housed together instead of being scattered over different parts of the City. The erection of a new building in Leadenhall-street provides the opportunity of bringing about this very desirable change. The building, which will occupy a site of nearly half an acre and will consist of eight storeys, will be known as "Cunard House." After providing for the requirements of the Cunard and its associated companies' City staffs, the proprietors of the building still have a very considerable amount of floor space available for other tenants.

QUESTION OF NEW FAST ATLANTIC STEAMER

When last I had the privilege of addressing you I told you that the question of new tonnage was one constantly in our minds and that the company had never hesitated to build vessels of the highest class when in its judgment the conditions of its business demanded them. You will have seen recently in the Press the official statement that we were in consultation with certain shipbuilders in regard to a new steamer for the Atlantic express service. It will naturally be some time before the definite stage of entering into a contract is reached and final details are available for publication; but I can assure you that when the time comes it will be found that the Cunard Company, as in the past, has set its mind on the construction of a steamer which will bear favourable comparison with anything afloat. In deciding on the type of ship to be built our primary consideration is and must always be that of providing a vessel that will prove a great attraction to the travelling public and a profitable investment for the company.

Mention of this brings to mind the wonderful record of the Mauretania, which in August last, despite adverse weather conditions both on the Westbound and Eastbound voyage, made the fastest trips of her long and honourable career and gave proof of her claim to be still considered a worthy competitor in the Atlantic trade.

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION AND WORK

This is an opportune moment to make some remarks in anticipation of the resolution which will be submitted to you later in connexion with the remuneration of our auditors. I find that I last alluded to this subject in 1923. At that date the auditors' remuneration was increased from 1,000 guineas per annum to 2,000 guineas. I now find that the statutory work has still further increased and that your auditors are actually doing your work at an out-of-pocket cost to themselves. I feel sure that you will not wish this state of things to continue and that you will agree readily to the increased remuneration which will be suggested. The work which is covered by this fee as mentioned in 1923 comprises:—

(a) Audit work in connexion with the preparation of the balance-sheet; and

(b) A weekly audit of different portions of the company's expenditure.

This weekly audit, I may remind you, is designed to afford a real check against fraud or error in the operation of the company's business.

CONTINUOUS AUDIT OF STOCK TRANSFER CERTIFICATES

It may be of interest to the shareholders to learn that in addition to the work which I have described and which has been covered by the fee voted at the annual meeting the directors have employed Messrs. Cooper Brothers for many years past in a continuous audit of all stock and share transfer certificates, and in fact all the documents connected with the share registry. This precaution is one of very long standing and the board will continue to follow the same policy in future.

For further security your board arranged in 1926 for Messrs. Cooper Brothers to conduct an audit of different portions of the company's expenditure and receipts at all offices in the United States of America under the supervision of experienced English *personnel* directly responsible to Messrs. Cooper Brothers' head office in London. This arrangement has been of the greatest advantage to the company and we feel that we have derived a greatly increased security therefrom. Since the close of the accounts we have also arranged for Messrs. Cooper Brothers to perform similar work in Canada as they do in the United States, and we anticipate the same beneficial results in this case also.

Messrs. Cooper Brothers are also employed by the company in certain European countries. In other centres in Europe there are different auditors mainly in conjunction with our friends the White Star Line, with whom we have several offices and agencies in common. I am glad to be able to assure you that the whole of the operations of the company and its associated companies from as far East as Moscow to as far West as Vancouver and as far South as Sydney and Wellington are covered by as good a scheme of audit supervision as we can devise.

SIR THOMAS ROYDEN'S RETIREMENT FROM THE CHAIRMANSHIP

There is one personal matter to which I wish to make brief allusion. This is the last occasion on which I shall preside at this meeting as your chairman. The pressure of my personal affairs has compelled me to seek some relief in order that I may give more time and thought to them than I have been able to do since I became chairman of this company. I have, therefore, asked my colleagues on the board to elect some other one of our number to the chair in my place. During my years of office I have been indeed fortunate in having the unfailing and sympathetic cooperation of my colleagues and the enthusiastic support of the staff, to whom I owe a deep debt of gratitude. While retiring from the chairmanship it is my hope that I may retain my seat on the board.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF AFLOAT AND ASHORE

Before concluding I am glad to have this opportunity of paying my personal tribute to the services so loyally and so efficiently rendered to the company by all members of the staff both afloat and ashore. The spirit of comradeship that comes from a common effort to a common end finds full expression in the keenness and desire to promote the interests of the Cunard Line that is the characteristic of all ranks from the highest to the lowest. We have had what may fairly be described as a successful year; we owe much of that success to the energy and ability of our staff, and I feel sure that you wish me to convey to those concerned your appreciation of their unfailing and whole-hearted devotion to your interests. (Cheers.)

THE RESOLUTION

I now beg to move:—"That the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the year 1929 submitted to this meeting be and they are hereby received and adopted, and that, as recommended by the board, a dividend of 7½ per cent. for the year ended December 31, 1929, be and the same is hereby declared on the 5,570,241 Ordinary shares of £1 each issued, and upon the Government share, and that the same be payable, less income-tax, on and after April 14, 1930."

I will ask Sir Percy Bates to second the resolution.

BOARD'S REGRET AT CHAIRMAN'S RETIREMENT

SIR PERCY E. BATES, Bart. (deputy chairman).—I am rising at your request, Sir, formally to second the resolution. I do formally second that resolution, but I do not think that I should sit down without making some allusion to the personal statement that you have just made.

Turning to the shareholders, Sir Percy continued: It is just a fortnight since Sir Thomas informed the board of his desire to be relieved of the chairmanship. The move came as a complete surprise to his colleagues, but they were unable effectively to combat his wish to retire. I am sure that you will all be glad to learn that no question of ill health is involved. Sir Thomas's statement of his reasons leaves neither room nor less than what it says. I need hardly say that his colleagues regret his decision very sincerely, but they have the consolation that while they are to lose a most able and courteous chairman they are to retain their colleague. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN.—Before formally putting the resolution which you have heard proposed and seconded, I shall be glad to answer any question any shareholder may desire to put.

There were no questions, and the resolution on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—I now beg to move:—"That Sir Thomas A. L. Brocklebank, Bart., Mr. S. J. Lister, Mr. Herbert William Corry, and Mr. Walter P. Tyser, who retire at this meeting, be and they are hereby re-elected directors of the company."

SIR PERCY E. BATES.—I beg to second the resolution.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. S. J. LEMMING.—I beg to move:—"That Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co. be reappointed auditors of the company for the current year, and that their remuneration be fixed at £3,000 per annum."

Mr. JOHN DEMPSTER.—I beg to second that. This was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN.—That, ladies and gentlemen, concludes the formal business. I thank you very much for your attendance this morning.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. EVELYN S. PARKER.—Before leaving the meeting I know that you will wish to take the opportunity of thanking our chairman for his great services to the company. Normally this would be perhaps only a formality, because we always pass a resolution of this sort, but, unfortunately, to-day we have heard the unexpected announcement that our chairman is unable to continue in that position. I know that his successor, whoever he may be, will not misunderstand me when I say that we are all extremely sorry that we are to lose Sir Thomas Royden as chairman of the company. (Cheers.)

Sir Thomas has been chairman for eight years, and everybody who knows anything about shipping knows that those eight years have been years of very great difficulty and trial, and it is due to Sir Thomas's ability, long-sightedness, and unfailing tact that this company during that period has gone on from strength to strength until it occupies its present proud position. I think his services not only deserve the thanks of a much wider public—the thanks of every citizen of Liverpool. (Hear, hear.) During the years succeeding the War I am sorry to say that several of our large companies have been attracted by the lure of London, and they thought it better to go there. Whether they have been right or not, whether they have done better in going to London, it is not for me to say; but the Cunard Company, under Sir Thomas Royden, has shown the world that the most successful and the greatest of the British steamship companies can be and is efficiently managed in Liverpool, and I think the citizens of Liverpool owe a great debt to this company and its chairman for their loyalty to the city.

While we all regret that Sir Thomas is leaving the chair, we are extremely glad to hear that he is going to remain one of our directors—(hear, hear)—and we hope he may be long spared to serve us in that capacity. I understand that this resolution does not require a seconder, and as for obvious reasons the chairman cannot put it himself I put it to the meeting.

The resolution was carried with loud cheers.

The CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Parker, ladies, and gentlemen,—The regret that one must inevitably feel on taking a step which I felt compelled to take is considerably mitigated by the exceedingly kind way, first, in which Mr. Parker has spoken about my tenure of office, and, secondly, by the sympathetic reception that you, ladies and gentlemen, have given to what Mr. Parker has said. I can only thank you very sincerely. (Cheers.)

The meeting then terminated.

ANGLO-FRENCH EXPLORATION COMPANY

WIDELY SPREAD INVESTMENTS

The FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Anglo-French Exploration Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. P. A. ROBINSON (the chairman), dealing with the balance-sheet, remarked that the company's investments were widely spread over some 50 to 60 different undertakings, and 94 per cent. of the investments and shares had quoted prices. It should be understood that they were essentially a mining house, and as such their holdings were subject to fluctuations. These fluctuations were often due to matters not connected with the investment itself, and he need not particularize further as every one present knew something of the violent shocks the financial world sustained, especially during the latter part of the year, culminating in a period of severe depression. In their case, although they had no connexion whatever with the events to which he referred, they had felt the repercussion in reduced earnings and in the depreciation of their assets, having in this respect shared in the common experience. The valuation of their assets last year amounted to £827,391 against £728,230 this year. This reduction did not cause him anxiety, but in certain cases they thought it better to make some provision, and had accordingly written off just under £20,000 from their profits for depreciation. The surplus, as at December 31, after deducting current liabilities, was £138,230, and since the end of the year there had been a moderate increase.

Turning to the profit and loss account, he said that the net profit was £55,078, as compared with £76,279 the year before, and the board did not regard these figures as unsatisfactory under the conditions which had prevailed. The company, during the 40 years of its existence, had been conducted on conservative lines, and he hoped the shareholders would be satisfied with the proposed dividend of 7½ per cent., or 1s. 6d. per share, which was subject to income-tax at the reduced rate of 2s. 6d. in the £. After reviewing the company's principal interests he moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. WILLIAM T. ANDERSON, C.B.E., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

S.E. OFFICIAL LIST QUOTATIONS

Applications have been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to allow the following to be quoted in the Official List:—

BUENOS AYRES GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—£3,000,000 Six per Cent. Preference Stock.

GROVES AND WHITNALL, LIMITED.—500,000 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 1 to 500,000.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND GATESHEAD GAS.—£321,627 Five per Cent. Preference Stock.

PINCHIN, JOHNSON AND CO.—139,144 Ordinary shares of 10s. each, fully-paid, Nos. 2,752,419 to 2,891,562.

SCOTTISH POWER.—1,600,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully-paid, Nos. 1,350,001 to 2,950,000.

THIRD GUARDIAN TRUST.—£250,000 Ordinary Stock; and £250,000 Preference Stock.

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE POWER.—£100,000 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Debenture Stock.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MANGANESE ORE COMPANY

DIFFICULT CONDITIONS OF THE INDUSTRY

UNFAIR RUSSIAN COMPETITION

MR. MENCE WILKINSON ON THE OUTLOOK

The TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. HENRY WILKINSON, chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Alexander Linton) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—I assume I may follow our usual practice and take the report of the directors and audited accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, as read. (Agreed.)

Before I move the adoption of the report I have a few comments to make on the position of the manganese ore industry and the accounts we are presenting for your acceptance.

In consequence of the Russian competition the price per unit of metallic manganese still remains low, and there seems little prospect of an improvement until the Soviet Government decide to work their mines on an economic basis. Labour conditions in Russia are well known, and from the time the Government of that country took over the Harriman Concession in August, 1928, we, and all other manganese ore producers, have had to face unfair competition. I referred to this at some length when I addressed you last year, and conditions as to price remain much the same now as they were then.

A RAILWAY CONCESSION

I am pleased, however, to be able to say that we have at last secured a small reduction in the railway freight chargeable on our second grade ores. We had some difficulty in enlisting the sympathies of the railways concerned. I am afraid they judged the position by the information contained in our published accounts, but did not take into consideration the fact that our profits were helped by contracts entered into when prices were higher, and also by our connexion with the English ferro-manganese makers.

When addressing the railway authorities the point we have always striven to make was that it was impossible to market our second grade ores in competition with the Russian ores at the freight rates we were being charged. In October last we were informed that a freight rebate would be given on all ore railed in excess of an agreed tonnage. The agreed tonnage was to represent the ferro-making ore, which, in spite of competition, we could still sell at a small profit, and the excess was to be looked upon as second grade. Although the rebate was substantially less than we anticipated, it has enabled us to take business which previously could only have been done at a loss. A condition attached to the rebate was that it should be for one year only, so we have not been able to arrange for the long contracts which are so desirable in a business like ours. I cannot, however, think that there is any possibility of the rebate being withdrawn. The world conditions as regards the marketing of manganese ore must be well known to the railway authorities, and the importance to them of maintaining and increasing shipments from India must be realized.

I am glad to be able to add that the port authorities both at Calcutta and Bombay have helped us by a reduction in port dues, and we gratefully acknowledge their assistance.

Throughout the year work at the mines has proceeded satisfactorily. All the new sidings on the Tumsar-Tirody Extension have been linked up with the exception of Sitapatore, which we expect will be in commission in the course of a few weeks. The number of wagons allocated to us by the railway companies has been ample for our requirements.

We are proceeding with our plans for providing better accommodation, hospitals, and educational facilities for our workpeople. Some difficulties have arisen in respect to acquiring plots of ground for building purposes, but these are gradually being overcome.

CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

As regards the prospects for the current year, I may say that, although the manganese ore industry is passing through a period of severe depression, the immediate outlook so far as this company is concerned is not unfavourable.

Turning now to the accounts, it will be seen from the balance-sheet that our share capital, £1,000,000, is unchanged. The reserve account is now £25,000, due to the allocation of £15,000 from the profits of 1928. Investment depreciation account shows a reduction of £1,180 when compared with last year. This is owing to a loss on the sale of an investment purchased 20 years ago. Bills payable, £31,974, compare with £9,425 in 1928. The increase is due to the fact that we were moving much larger quantities of ore during the latter part of the year. Sundry creditors, £171,773, are £38,310 higher than last year. More than half the total amount is on account of taxation reserve, and the increase is entirely brought about by heavier expenditure incurred in connexion with the larger ore stocks at ports and mines.

Turning to the assets side of the balance-sheet, it will be seen that we have in these accounts divided our block account under four headings instead of three as formerly. The new heading shows the buildings at cost, less depreciation. The total of the four headings is £358,097; a year ago it was £362,067.

Stock of manganese ore shows an increase of £25,818. Proceeds outstanding on ore sales, £56,139, compares with £98,280 a year ago. The reduction of £42,141 is accounted for by difference in delivery dates. Sundry debtors, £9,534, shows a variation of £578 only. Investments at cost total £730,274, of which £630,810 is in British Government securities. Colonial securities, &c., total £49,464, and our shares in The United Kingdom Ferro-Manganese Company £50,000.

MARKET VALUATION OF THE INVESTMENTS

At the date of these accounts, December 31, the market valuation of our investments was £718,935, a depreciation of £11,339. Against this we had a reserve of £7,138, but on March 25 the market valuation was £747,156, which showed an excess of £16,881 over cost, so your directors did not consider it necessary to allocate from the profits any further sum to the investment depreciation account. Cash on deposit, at bank, and in hand, £151,205, shows an increase of £55,919 when compared with 1928.

Turning now to the credit side of the profit and loss account, we are able to present slightly better figures in the trading profit, the increase being £9,876. Interest on investments and bank interest has also yielded us a little more than the previous year. On the debit side of the profit and loss account, London office expenses show a reduction of £192. The variation in the expense for directors' fees, £339, is accounted for by the date of assessment of income-tax. The contribution to the employees' provident fund is £348 more, on account of a larger tonnage of ore being shipped. The amount written off leases, &c., £16,990, is £2,071 heavier than in the last accounts, as we have now commenced to write off the cost of the railway sidings, and we have also thought it advisable to be a little more liberal in respect to depreciation on buildings. The reserve for taxation, £62,000, is £2,000 more than last year.

The balance carried to balance-sheet, £349,269, is £8,907 better than the previous year. We have brought into these accounts £22,367 from last year, which, together with the balance from profit and loss account, £349,269, makes a total of £271,536. An interim dividend of 7½ per cent., free of tax, was paid on October 1. This absorbed £75,000, leaving us £196,536 to deal with to-day. Your directors recommend that this should be appropriated as follows:—To reserve, £15,000; to pay a final dividend of 15 per cent., free of tax, making 22½ per cent. for the year, £150,000; leaving a balance to be carried forward of £31,536.

SERVICES OF THE STAFF

As regards our staff, both in India and in London, I again desire to express our appreciation of their loyal and efficient services, and I have no hesitation in saying that the company's contribution to the staff provident fund has not only been well earned, but will also be appreciated as a practical indication of the shareholders' approval of their labours.

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors and statement of accounts as at December 31, 1929, be and are hereby approved and adopted, and that the profits be appropriated as recommended by the directors."

I will ask Sir Reginald Craddock to second the motion, and before putting it to the meeting I shall be glad to deal with any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

Sir REGINALD H. CRADDOCK, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., seconded the motion, and, the CHAIRMAN having replied to questions, it was carried unanimously.

The retiring director (Mr. Henry Wilkinson) was re-elected, and Messrs. W. A. Brewer and Co. having been reappointed auditors, a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BRITISH CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES

RECORD PROFIT

DIVIDEND OF 10% FOR THE FOURTH YEAR

POPULARITY OF TALKING PICTURES

The NINETEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of British Cinematograph Theatres, Limited, was held on March 13 last at The Picture House, Tavern-street, Ipswich.

MAJOR A. W. BANNER, O.B.E. (chairman and managing director), in the course of his speech said:—During the year under review extensive alterations and improvements to the company's properties have been completed, and the seating capacity of the Ipswich and Southampton theatres has been increased.

THE IPSWICH THEATRE

The freehold property at Ipswich has much increased in value in recent years, as evidenced by an offer of a substantial premium and a flattering rental for shop premises owned by the company and adjoining The Picture House. Your directors were unable to accept this tempting offer, as the premises were required by the company to cope with the ever-increasing popularity of The Picture House.

The falling in of this lease enabled us to extend our entrance, restore our cake shop, add crush room accommodation for the comfort of our patrons, open a new balcony tea lounge, and increase the seating capacity of the theatre. Further to these extensions and improvements we have erected a new canopy of the latest type, and have completed an entirely new scheme of exterior lighting to the theatre building.

THE SOUTHAMPTON PROPERTY

The extension of our Southampton theatre was completed in July last and proved an immediate success. This coming year we shall have a "full capacity year," and our profits should be very handsome indeed, and I do not fear to say that, in my opinion, any records we may have had in the past will be easily broken. The opening weeks' trading of this year shows a profit which is double that of the corresponding period of last year.

A few weeks ago we had the offer of The Grand Theatre, High Wycombe, at a price your directors considered a bargain. On completing the purchase we installed the Edibell Sound Apparatus, and I am pleased to say that substantial profits are being made.

THE OUTLOOK

We have experienced a revolution in our trade during the year, and even greater developments are expected in the near future.

The perfect synchronization of sound to pictures, the natural colour rendering, the coming of the stereoscopic picture, and the wide screen, requiring no appreciable alteration of the machinery used in the projection-room, will make it impossible to withstand the public demand for this form of entertainment.

There are great possibilities for money-making by those who are prepared to take advantage of the coming developments.

INCREASED PROFITS

This year's accounts show that after meeting all expenses our trading profits amount to £17,382, compared with £15,956 last year, an increase of £1,626. The profit added to the amount brought forward from last year makes a total profit of £35,655, compared with £31,411, an increase of £4,244. A dividend of 10 per cent. was paid on March 2, 1929, mortgage interest, directors' fees, and premium on leasehold redemption policy have been paid, and £7,127 has been written off for depreciation, "scrapped" films, Western Electric sound apparatus, &c., compared with the amount written off last year of £3,427, showing a difference of £3,700, or 21 per cent. of our trading profit, leaving £16,558 to be carried forward.

The report was unanimously adopted.

BRITISH PHOTOTONE MEETING

LIQUIDATION PETITION

After a long discussion the first Ordinary General Meeting of British Phototone, Limited, held yesterday in London, was adjourned.

Mr. A. GEORGE SMITH (the chairman), in explaining the reasons for the decision of the board to propose the adjournment, said the directors regretted to inform the meeting that circumstances had arisen since the publication of the accounts and the directors' report which had materially altered the situation with regard to the future of the company. In their previous report they had stressed the fact of their having obtained a concession for distributing in the United Kingdom the "A.W.H." talking picture reproducing apparatus, and at the time that report was published negotiations had practically been completed for the financing on hire purchase of these sets, which was an essential point, as the majority of the cinemas in this country could only purchase their equipments on the system of deferred payments. Had the directors not been confident that these arrangements had been practically completed such a report would not have been issued, but, unfortunately, the balance-sheet being unsatisfactory, the hire purchase firm with whom they were in negotiation withdrew their offer. He moved that the meeting be adjourned for 14 days, pending the hearing of the petition for the compulsory liquidation of the company which had been filed in the Courts.

THE DISCUSSION

In reply to a suggestion from Mr. CUNNEW that the circular of the board had been sent out with the object of preventing discussion at the meeting, Mr. ALFRED BAKER (solicitor of the company) said that if the directors wanted to limit discussion they would not invite it from the Court. The Court would apply a microscope to every detail of the company's transactions. He therefore suggested that shareholders should allow the petition to come on next Monday, and leave the matter for the Court to deal with.

After some further discussion the CHAIRMAN declared the resolution to adjourn the meeting carried.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 9.—EXCHANGE on London advanced ⅛d. to 5⅝d. The COFFEE market closed steady, with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 13s.22½. Receipts, 8,000 bags, making 2,412,000 bags for the season to date, against 2,319,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances were 2,000 bags to the U.S. and 6,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 886,000 bags, against 928,000 bags a year ago. At Santos No. 4 N.Y. standard was quoted at 21$000. Receipts, 20,000 bags, which increase the season's aggregate to 7,678,000 bags, against 6,628,000 bags last year. Clearances were 19,000 bags to the U.S. and 17,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,686,000 bags, which compares with 1,331,000 bags a year ago.

BRITISH COMBINED INVESTORS TRUST

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

SIR MAX BONN'S REVIEW OF THE POSITION

The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British Combined Investors Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR MAX J. BONN, K.B.E., presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. K. W. Hickman, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	April 22	May 6	May 20
Pay-day ..	April 24	May 8	May 22

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	56 56¼	+¼
89⅛ 81⅜	Do., 4%	89½ 90	+¼
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅝ 102⅞	+⅛
101⅞ 99⅛	Do., 4%	100⅝ 101¼	-⅛
91¼ 82⅛	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	91¼ 91¾	+⅛
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4%	94⅝ 94⅝	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Exc. ..	94⅜ 94⅝	+⅛
80¼ 77⅛	Conversion, 3½% ..	78¼ 78⅜	+⅛
100 95	Do., 4½%	99⅝ 100⅛	+⅛
— —	Do., 5%	102⅜ 103⅛	+⅛
100½ 99⅛	Treas., 5% .. '20	100 100¼	-⅛
101¼ 97⅝	Do., 5% .. '23-'43	101⅛ 101⅜	+⅛
100 96⅛	Do., 5% .. '24-'34	100¼ 100⅜	+⅛
98⅛ 94⅜	Do., 4½% .. '32-'34	100⅜ 100⅝	+⅛
97⅛ 93⅝	Do., 4% .. '31-'33	99½ 99¾	+⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	58½ 59¼	..
66 60¼	Do., 3%	64¼ 65¼	..
65⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	65 65¼	+¼
84¾ 80	Transvaal, 3% '23-'53	81 83⅛	..
266 239	Bank of England	253 256	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	81 83	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½%	65¾ 64¾	+½
51¾ 45⅝	Do., 3%	54⅜ 55⅛	+1
51⅛ 44	Do., 2½%	46½ 47⅜	..
101⅛ 98	Do., 5%	101½ 101¾	..
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55	87 88	+½
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5½%	105¼ 106¼	*
66⅜ 60	Lds. Cty., 3% ..	64¾ 65¾	..
91¾ 90	Do., 5%	77 78	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% .. 40-60	101½ 102⅜	*
104½ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104 105	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	65¾ 66¾	..
67 58¾	Do., "A"	65 66	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Con., 3% ..	85¼ 86¼	..
73⅜ 67½	Do., 4%	70½ 71½	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%		
	"A"	62 63	..
85¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	81 82	..
100¼ 93	Do., 4½%	96 97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99¾ 100¾	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	93 93½	..
99¼ 86¼	Can., 4% .. '60-90	91 91½	..
84¾ 78⅝	Do., 5% '30-50	85 85½	..
96¼ 91½	Cape, 4% '16-36	94 94½	..
82⅝ 78¼	Do., 5% '29-49	82¼ 82¾	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 5% '39-45	82¼ 82¾	..
113¼ 108½	G.Col., 6% '40-65	110½ 110¾	..
104¼ 99	Gambia, 6% '29-49	102½ 103	..
86½ 81⅝	N.Z., 4% '29-49	85½ 86	..
77 69¼	Do., 5% '45-70	76 76¼	..
76⅜ 72½	Nat. Bank	74 76	..
88 83⅛	N.S.W., 5% .. 35	86 86½	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% .. 30-50	75 75½	..
94¾ 90¼	Do., 4% .. 1933	94¼ 94¾	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% .. 45-65	93¼ 94¼	..
102 92	Do., 5½% .. '47-57	96 96½	..
104 98⅜	N.Zeal., 5% .. '46	102¾ 103¼	..
97⅞ 91½	Do., 4½% .. '45-75	93½ 93¾	..
89⅛ 82⅝	Do., 4% .. 43-63	85½ 86	..
88⅜ 84½	Do., 3½% .. '40	89½ 90	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% .. 1945	78¼ 79¼	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% .. 47-57	101½ 102	..
100 99	Qld., 5% .. 40-60	101¼ 101¾	..
84 75¾	Aust.Mercf.p	7* 8	..
104¼ 98⅞	S.Af., 5% .. '45-75	101¾ 102¼	..
90 81½	Do., 4% .. '43-68	85¼ 85¾	..
99⅜ 89	S.Aust.5% .. '45-75	91 91½	..
102⅜ 97⅜	S.Rd., 5% '34-60	100¼ 100½	..
85¾ 79½	Tas., 5½% .. 1940	82½ 83	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5% .. '45-75	91 91½	..
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% .. '29-49	72½ 73	..
99⅜ 91	W.Aus.5% .. '45-75	91 91½	..
90⅛ 86	Do., 3½% .. '29-49	86¼ 86¾	..
81⅝ 72	Do., 4%	81-82 76¾	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Mar. 31	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
88	Arg., 4% Resolution	87 88	..
86	Do., 4% 1900 ..	83 84	..
93	Do., Port Cap. 5%	91 94	..
103¾	Austrian, 5% ..	103½ 104½	..
111	Belgian, 7%	111 112	..
95⅞	Berlin (City of), 6%	95½ 96½	..
55¾	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	53½ 54½	..
61	Do., 4% Resolution	60¾ 61½	..
91⅜	Do., 5% .. 1913	87 88½	..
82¼	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	81½ 82½	..
91¾	Do., 6½% .. 1927	91¼ 92¼	..
59⅝	Buenos Aires, 5½%	60½ 61½	..
83	Bulgaria, 7%	82 84	..
97¼	Chile, 6% .. 1926	97 98	..
90⅜	Do., 5½% .. 1911	90 9⅜	..
105½	Do., 7½% .. 1922	106 10⅜	..
99¼	Chinese, 5% .. 1896	97½ 98½	..
82	Do., 4½% .. 1898	81½ 82½	..
66	Do., 5% .. 1912	64 65	+½
63¼	Do., 5% .. 1913	64 65	+½
60⅜	Do., Shanghai-N. 5%	60 62	..
25	Do., Tientsin-P. 5%	26 30	+1
30	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	30 35	..
114	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	110 111	..
78½	Egyptian Unified ..	78 80	..
20⅜	French, 5%	20¼ 20⅝	..
20⅜	Do., 4%	19⅝ 20⅜	..
103½	Midl. 6%	102¾ 103¾	..
103¼	Nord, 5%	102½ 103½	..
103¼	Orleans, 5%	102½ 103½	..
104½	P.L.M., 6%	103¾ 104¾	..
110	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	109½ 110¼	-¼
108½	German, 7%	107⅝ 108¾	-½
61⅜	Greek Monopoly, 4%	61 64	..
78	Do., 5% .. 1914	77 79	..
103	Do., 6% Refugee	102⅝ 103⅝	..
92½	Do., 6% Stabilization	91¾ 92¾	-¼
103½	Hungarian, 7½% ..	103 104	..
17⅝	Italian, 3½%	17½ 18¼	..
84⅛	Do., Cdit. Comort."B"	82½ 83½	..
75¼	Japan, 4% .. 1899	75⅜ 76¾	..
90	Do., 5% .. 1907	89½ 90½	..
101⅝	Do., 6% .. 1924	101 102	..
95⅜	Tok o (City of), 5½%	94⅝ 95¾	-¼
20	Mexican, 5%	18 20	..
84¼	Peru, 6% 1928	85 86	..
92	Polish	91½ 92½	..
44	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	44½ 45½	..
49	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46¼ 47¼	..
3	Russian, 4% .. 1889 ..	1 3	..
3¾	Do., 5% .. 1906 ..	1 3	..
103	Siamese, 6% .. 1924	103½ 104½	..
13	Turkish, 4% Unified	12¾ 13¾	+¼
66	Uruguay, 5½% ..	66 67	..
11¾	Peruvian Corp. ..	10½ 11	..
54½	Do., Pref.	53¼ 53¾	..
107¼	German Potash, 7%	107 108	..
95	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	94 95	-½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

88¼	Great Western ..	88 88¾	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	83¼ 84¼	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99¼ 100¼	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	96¼ 97¼	..
52¾	L. Mid. and Scottish	52¼ 52¾	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81¼ 82¼	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	78¾ 79¾	..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	72¼ 73¼	..
10¾	L. and N. East., Def.	10⅛ 10⅝	..
31¼	Do., Pref.	30¼ 32½	..
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	89¼ 90¼	..
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	59¼ 60¼	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	75 76	-¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	69 70	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	57½ 58½	..
64½	Metropolitan	63¾ 64¾	+¼
77	Met. Dist.	77 78	..
31¼	Southern, Defd. ..	31½ 31¾	+⅛
75¼	Do., Pref.	74¼ 75¼	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81¼ 82¼	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98 99¼	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94½ 95¼	..
23 41/32	Underground, £1	22 10/32 23 41/32	..
110½	Do., Income ..	109 111	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85½	Antofagasta, Cons.	86 88	..
—	Argentine, Gt. Western	81 85	..
—	Argentine, N. Eastern	51 55	+4
95½	B.A. Gt. Southern	96½ 97½	+¼
89	B.A. and Pacific	89¾ 90¾	+½
76	B.A. Western ..	77 79	+1
219	Canadian Pacific ..	217¼ 218¼	-¾
79	Central Argentine ..	81¾ 82¾	+1¼
76½	Central Uruguay ..	81½ 83½	+4½
18	Cordoba Central ..	16 18	..
29	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	27 29	..
30	Costa Rica	29½ 30½	..
78	Entre Rios	82½ 84½	+1
—	Int. Cont. America ..	29 31	..
54½	Leopoldina	54½ 56½	..
9	Mexican, 1st Pref.	9 10	..
5	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4½ 5½	-⅛
194	San Paulo	193 197	..
20	United of Havana ..	18 20	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7¾ ..	..	Lloyds, A...	62/6 ..	..
Alexanders ..	3⅝ ..	..	Martins ..	7⅞ ..	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅞	-1/16	Merc. Ind.C.	13* ..	..
Bk. of Aust.	11 15/16 ..	..	Midland, £1	76/9 ..	-3d
B. Ld. & S.A.	9 ..	..	Do., £12 ..	.. ..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	63½ ..	..	(£2 10s. paid)	9 ..	+1/16
Bk.of N.S.W.	37¾ ..	-¼	National ..	23⅜ ..	..
Bk. of N.Z...	54/9 ..	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9⅞ ..	..
Barclays, A	8⅜ ..	..	Nat. Egypt	31¾ ..	..
Do., B.	57/6 ..	+3d	Nat. India ..	45¾* ..	..
Do., D.C.O.	27⅜ ..	..	Nat. Prov. £4	13¾ ..	+1/16
B. Overseas	5 15/16 ..	..	Ryl. of Can.	62 ..	..
Can. Com...	52½ ..	..	Stand. S.A.	15⅝ ..	..
Char. India	19 11/16*	+1/16	Un. of Aust.	10⅞ ..	..
Colonial ..	3 5/16 ..	..	Un. Discount	9⅝ ..	-1/16
Eng. S. & A.	6½ ..	..	Westminster	78/6 ..	..
Hambros ..	9 ..	..	Do., £1 ..	52/0 ..	+3d
Hongkong ..	117½ ..	+½	Wms. Dens. A	40/0 ..	+3d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20¼ ..	..	Nthn. Assur.	167 ..	..
Atlas Assur.	13¼ ..	..	Phoenix, f.p.	143 ..	..
Britannic ..	15½ ..	..	Prudential ..	23¾ ..	..
Com. Union	25⅞ ..	..	Do., "B"	58/6 ..	..
Eagle Star ..	11⅞* ..	..	Royal	81¼ ..	..
Empl'rs Liab.	75/0* ..	..	R. Exchange	69 ..	..
Gen. Accdt.	15¼ ..	..	Scottish, "A"	16⅞ ..	..
Guardian ..	10⅝ ..	..	Sea	74/0 ..	..
Ldn. and L.	29⅜ ..	-⅛	Sun Insur...	38½ ..	..
Ldn. Assur.	10 ..	..	Sun Life ..	64 ..	..
N. Brit. & M.	35½ ..	..	Y'ksh'r(50/-)	61⅜ ..	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/9 ..	..	Encl. Cotton	2 ..	-1/32
Bleachers ..	21/9 ..	..	Fine Spinners	24/6 ..	..
Borax, Def.	15/6 ..	..	Hoyle, J. ..	4/9 ..	..
Brad. Dyers	27/6 ..	-3d	Imp. Chem.	27/0 ..	+6d
Brit. Celanese	3⅞	+1/32	Do., Defd.	8/6 ..	+3d
Do., Said Pf.	12/9	+3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	5/0 ..	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/6 ..	..	Linen Thread	5/6 ..	..
Brit. Enka	6/8 ..	..	Lister	14/6 ..	-3d
Calico Print.	13/9 ..	-3d	Patons & B.	20/0 ..	..
Can. Celanese	3¼	+¼	Ryelands ..	20/6 ..	..
Cl'k'n Amer.	5/9	+⅛	Salt Union ..	57/6* ..	..
Coats	66/0 ..	..	Salts (S'k're)	2/6 ..	..
Cook, Son ..	8/0 ..	..	Snia Viscosa	13/3 ..	-3d
Courtaulds ..	21¼	+⅛	Wardle & Dav.	11⅜ ..	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	39/9	-1/0	Hydro Elec.	54¼ ..	+¼
Atlas ..	28/4½	-6d	Johnson & Ph.	40/0 ..	+3d
Barcelona Tr.	5⅝	+⅛	Metro. Elec.	41/0 ..	..
B'mond Def.	6 3/0 ..	..	Mot. Ld Com.	94 ..	-3⅛
Brazil Trust.	51¼	+1/16	Do., 1st Pf.	77 ..	-⅛
Brit. Insuld.	78/0	+6d	Mid. Counties	29/0 ..	..
Brush Elec.	126 ..	+3d	Kenc'le Elec.	24/9*	+3d
Callender's ..	76/0 ..	+6d	Perak River	10/0 ..	..
City of Lond.	43/8* ..	..	Shoreham ..	20/0 ..	+3d
County Lond.	40/0 ..	..	Tubes, Comm.	28* ..	..
Dorman'h Elec.	3⅛	..	Vic. Falls ..	3⅛ ..	..
Gen. Elec. ..	52/0 ..	-2/3	Whitehall Pf.	24/7½ ..	..
Henley's Tel.	6⅜ ..	..	Yorkshire ..	34/0 ..	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	14/9	-3d	Imp. Smell.	17/6 ..	..
Asn. Dent. Dr.	4/3 ..	..	Imperial Tob	40/9 ..	..
Apollinaris ..	8/6 ..	..	Imp. Tob. Can	41/3 ..	-3d
Ass'd. Cement	26/7½*	+1¼d	Int. Nickel ..	43⅝ ..	+⅛
Austin M'rs	25/0 ..	..	Kreuger & T.	32½ ..	+¼
Bovril, Def.	40/0 ..	+3d	Lever, 7% Pf.	23/10¾ ..	..
Brit. Alum.	45/3* ..	..	Leyland M. ..	65/7½ ..	-4½d
Brit. Am. Tb.	5¾ ..	..	London Brick	42/7½ ..	-3d
Brit. Match	27/0 ..	-1½d	Manbré & Gl.	17/6 ..	..
Brit. Oil Cake	31/3* ..	..	Marconi Mar.	2⅝* ..	..
Brit. Port. Cm	2 5/16 ..	..	Do., Can. ..	1⅝ ..	-1/32
Brit. Ropes ..	4/0 ..	..	Mather & P.	43/9 ..	..
Cadb. W'rly	30/-	-½	Natra, M. & G.	2¾ ..	..
Do. 7% Pf. 'A'	59½ ..	..	Napier	47/4½ ..	-1½d
Do. 5½% Pf.	97½ ..	..	P. & O., Def.	52/0 ..	..
Carreras "A"	9½ ..	..	Phillips (G.) ..	1¼ ..	..
Col. Graph...	5⅝	+1/16	Pinchin J'son	51/0*	+3d
Crittall	25/0 ..	..	Prim. Rdgs.	30/3 ..	..
Cr. AzRL. 1 Pf.	15/10½ ..	..	Rolls-Royce	45/0 ..	-3d
Cunard St'm	23/3 ..	-3d	Rover (5/-) ..	8/3 ..	..
Dennis Bros.	2 11/32	+1/32	Royal Mail ..	26½ ..	..
Dunlop Rbr.	14/3 ..	+3d	Singer	32/6 ..	..
E. Ready G.B.	20/7½	+1¼d	Sm. & Arg. Mf.	8/3 ..	..
Finlay, Jas. ..	4¼ ..	+1/32	Sth. Met. Gas	101 ..	..
Furness, W.	56/0 ..	..	Spillers	23/9 ..	+6d
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0 ..	..	S.T.D., Pref.	10/3 ..	..
Gaumont Br.	1⅝	+1¼d	Swed. Match. B	17⅛ ..	-¼
Globe Tel. ..	21⅛ ..	..	Turner & N'l.	51 3/16 ..	..
Grampophone	4¾ ..	-1/16	Utd. Dairies	30/9*	+3d
Gray Motors	15/9 ..	-3d	Un. Molasses	5 11/16	+1/16
Harrisons & C.	6⅞ ..	..	Unilever ..	3⅜ ..	-1/32
Imp. Airways	23/0 ..	-6d	Utd. Tob. (8/-)	43/6 ..	..
Imp. Con. Gas	400 ..	+10	Wall Paper D.	46/0 ..	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	6/0 ..	..	Howard & B.	1/32 ..	..
Armstrong ..	0/7 ..	..	Lambert ..	36/3* ..	..
Babcock & W.	62/6 ..	..	Pease & Ptns.	3/6 ..	..
Baldwins ..	3/0 ..	..	Platt Bros.	6/0 ..	..
Bengal	11/5 ..	..	Powell, Duff.	10/6 ..	..
B.S.A. ..	9/9 ..	..	Richds. West.	4/9 ..	..
Bolsover ..	15/3 ..	-3d	Ruston & H.	7/3 ..	..
Brown (John)	3/3 ..	+1¼d	S. Speakman	13/9 ..	..
Cammell Ld.	2/3 ..	-1¼d	Staveley ..	19/10½ ..	..
Consett ..	9/0 ..	..	Stew. & L. Def.	26/0*	+3d
Cory (Wm.)	57/6 ..	..	S. Durham ..	21/3 ..	..
Dorman Long	5 7/32 ..	..	Swan, Hunter	23 1/32*	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/3 ..	..	Tata, Deb. ..	101 ..	+1
Guest, Keen	35/6 ..	..	Thomas, R. ..	2/3 ..	..
Hadfields ..	8/0 ..	..	Vickers	7 7/32*	-1¼d
Harld. & W. P.	12/0 ..	..	Weardale, Df.	18/9 ..	..
Hopkinson ..	37/6 ..	..	Yk. Am. A & D.	7/6 ..	+6d

BREWERIES

Allsopp	24/0 ..	..	Ind. Coope ..	63/0 ..	+3d
Bass, Ratcl.	65/0 ..	+6d	Mann's ..	36/6 ..	..
Benskin's ..	35/0 ..	+1/0	Mitch'n & B.	54/0 ..	..
C. of Lon., Def.	11/0 ..	..	S. Africa ..	59/6 ..	+6d
Courage	61/3* ..	+3d	Taylor, Wlkr.	31/6 ..	+3d
Distillers ..	68/3 ..	..	Threlfalls ..	50/6 ..	-1/0
Guinness ..	102/3 ..	+9d	Walker P. & C.	16/6 ..	-3d
Hoare	64/6 ..	..	Watney, Def.	57/0 ..	+3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	19/9 ..	-6d	Lewis's Pfg. Pf.	47/0 ..	..
Army & N. ..	40/0 ..	..	Lipton	5/0* ..	..
Barkers	65/3 ..	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4 3/32	+1/32
Boots Pure D.	6¼ ..	-1/16	Maple	34/6 ..	..
Carlton	35/0 ..	+9d	Map. & Webb	14/0* ..	..
Debenhams ..	10/9 ..	..	Maypole, Def.	5/3 ..	..
Gordon Hls.	14 7/32 ..	..	Savoy Hotel	33/3*	+3d
Harrods	68 1/32 ..	-1½d	Selfridge, Pf.	26/3 ..	..
Harrds (B.A.)	19/0 ..	..	Spiers & P.	10/0 19/0 ..	..
Home & C.	4/0 17 7/32 ..	..	Waring & G.	24/9 ..	..
Internat. Tea	25/3 ..	-3d	Whiteley ..	55/0 ..	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	37/6 ..	..	Dalgety	11 ..	..
Arg. Stbn. Ld.	22/0 ..	..	Forestal	17/6 ..	..
Aust. Est. M.	53 ..	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	28/9 ..	..
Aust. Mercf.p	7* ..	..	Hudson's B. ..	4⅛ ..	-1/16
Brit. N. Born.	7/0 ..	..	Kassala Cot.	5/7½ ..	-7½d
Cty. Ld. Real	19/3 ..	+3d	N.Z.L. & M.	101 ..	..
Cordova	2/0 ..	..	SudanPlants.	57 32	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	16/3	-1½d	L. Asiatic ..	4/9	+1½d
An.-Dutch ..	34/9	+3d	Lumut	2	..
An.-Java ..	2 1/16	..	Malacca	1 1/32	..
An.-Malay ..	16 1/32	..	Malaysian ..	27/0	..
Bah Lias ..	1⅜	..	Mendaris ..	7⅛	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1¾	..	Merilmau ..	2 7/32	..
Batu Tiga ..	1⅜	..	Pataling ..	1	..
Bertam Cons.	4/3	..	Perak	3/3	..
Bukit Mert'm	3 1/32	..	Rembau Jelei	25/0	..
Castlefield ..	5/6	..	Rubber Tst.	58/3	+1½d
Cons. Malay	5/0	..	Sarawak ..	1 1/01	..
Duff Devt. ..	9 32	..	Selangor Un.	2/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	2 1/32	..	Sennah	1 9/16	+⅛
Grand Cent.	1 5/16	..	Stalang	1⅜	..
Straits Kalump	1⅝	..	Straits Rbr.	1⅞	..
Highlands ..	1 21 32	..	Sum. Para ..	3/1	..
Java Invest.	1 21 32	-1 32	Tandjong ..	1 7/16	..
Java United	1⅜	..	Tanjong Mal.	1 5/16	+1/16
Jugra & Carey	15/3	..	Telogerodjo	1 3/32	..
Kapar Para ..	1 7/16	..	U. Serdang ..	3 1/02	..
Kuala Lump.	2¼	..	U. Sua B't'g	3¼	-1/32
Labu	1 23 32	..	U. Sumatra	2/0	..
Lanadron ..	¼	..	U. Temiang	2/3	..
Linggi	1 9 32	..	Vallambrosa	13/0	..

TEA

Amal. Est...	22¼	..	East'n Prod.	4⅜	..
An.-Ceylon..	35/3	..	Empire	2 1/16	-6d
Assam Co. ..	1¼	..	Galaha	51/3	+⅛
Assam Front.	22/0	..	Imperial Tea	39/9	+1½d
Bogaw'tawa	3 5/16	..	Jhanzie	2⅛	-1/0
Brahmap'tra	28 1/2	..	Jokai	3⅝	-1/16
Brit. Indian	2 15/16	-1/16	Jorehant ..	3 7/16	-3d
Buddapore	3 13/16	..	Lanka Plant.	2 1/16	..
Carolina ..	3	..	Lebong	2⅛	..
Ceylon Plant.	5 9 32	..	Langla	2 3/32	-1/32
Chargola ..	12/6	-3d	Makum	1 11/16	..
Chubwa	3 1/2	-1/16	Nedeem	2¼	..
Cons. T. & L.	25/9	-1¼	NewDimbula	6⅛	..
Darjeeling ..	3	..	Nuwara Eliya	5 9/16	..
Darj. Cons.	3⅜	..	Pabojoan ..	5/9	..
Deundi	19/0	-3d	Scot. Tea & L.	63/6	..
Dooars	51/3	..	Singlo	48/9	..
DoomDooma	4	-1/16	Travancore ..	2 3/8	-1/16
East'n Assam	3⅝	..	Upper Assam	2⅛	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	⅞	..	Lobitos	2 5/16	+1/32
A.-Egypt. B.	2 9/16	-1/32	Mex. Eagle..	14 1/4	+1¼d
A.-Persian ..	4 7/16	+1/16	Do., Pref. ..	8/5 ..	..
Apex Trin...	1 5/16	..	Phoenix, Lish.	12 7/32	..
Attock	1⅝	..	R. Dutch ..	3 4 1/2	-⅛
Brit. Borneo	11/3	..	Shell	4 23 32	+1/32
Brit. Burmah	5/9	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/3 ..	..
Brit. Contl. Pf.	7/1⅛	-3d	Sfeaua Rom.	3 1/02	-1½d
Burmah	4 15/32	+1/32	Trinidad C.	3/9 ..	..
Canad. Eagle	13/9	+7½d	Trinidad L.	3 21 32	+1/32
Do., 7% Pf.	12/9	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6/10 1/2	-1½d
Creole	1 15 32	-1/32	Ural Caspian	2/6 ..	..
Kern River	6/1½	..	V.O.C., Ord.	2¾ ..	..

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc.	0/2	..	Liverpool ..	9/6	+3d
Alianza	4½	..	New Tamgl.	17/0	+1/0
Brit. & S.Pac.	17/6	..	Pan d'Azucar	15/0	..
Lautaro, Pf.	27⅞	-⅛	Rosario ..	4/0	+6d
Do. Delaware	8⅞	-⅝	Tarapaca ..	7/6	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af. & Europ'n	16/6	..	Modder. Deep	1 5/16	..
Anglo-Amer.	11 32*	..	Modder. East	1 5/16	..
An.-French ..	20/0	..	Mozambique	12/3	+3d
Brakpan	5	..	Natal N. Col.	3¼	..
C. Mining, Br.	18	..	New Jagers.	1 13/16	..
City Deep ..	6/9	-3d	New Modder.	4/5	-1/32
Cons. Dmds.	9/3	-3d	New State A.	1 1/16	..
Cons. G. Fds.	2 7/32	+1/16	Nourse	9/6	..
Cons. M. R.	16/9	..	Randft'n E.	6/0	..
Cons. M. Sel.	16/6	-3d	Rand Mines	8 1/16	-3d
Crown	5 1/16	-1/32	Rand Selec.	12/9	-3d
Daggafontein	1 7/32	..	Rob. Deep, B.	8/0	-3d
De Beers, D.	9¼	..	S.A. Gold Tst	19 16*	..
Durban Deep	11/6	-3d	S.A. Town...	9/0	..
East Geduld	1 25 32	..	S.W. Africa	14/6	..
East Rand ..	11/0	-3d	Springs	3 5/32	-1/32
Geduld	3 1/2	+1/32	Sub Nigel ..	1 5/16	..
Gen. Mining	1 5/16	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1¾	+⅛
Govt. Areas	1 3/32	..	Union Corp.	3 3/32	+⅛
Grootvly Exp.	42/9	-6d	V. Ryn Deep	1 3/8	+⅛
Knights	9/0	..	Vereen'g Est.	1 3/32	..
Langlaagte	22/3	..	Village Deep	8/0	..
Meyer & C. ..	9 16	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/1 2	-1½d
Modder. B. ..	14/3	..	West Springs	14/3	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Turner and Newall, 7% Pref., 23/9
Turner Austn. Machines, -/1½
Ud. Caterers, -/-
Ud. Dragery, 24/6 -2
Ud. Match Ind., 6% Pref., Pfd., 10/-††
Upson, 6% Pref. (Free of Tax), 20/6 -/6
Veritas, 2/3
Victoria Woodworking, -/2-/1½
Vickers, Wine, 5% Pref., 21/3
Video Whaling, 23/10½
Waller and Hartley, 1/7½
Walsall Conduit, 5% Pref., 3/4½
Wallman Smith Owen Furn., 2/-
Weld-Pearson-Elder Films, 6% Pfg. Prefce., 1/9 2/- 1/9

Wembley Stadium, 7½% Pfg. Prefce., 16/3†† -/1½††
Wembley Tramways, 6% Bds., 89½ 90†† 89½ 90¼ 1/-
Do. Pref., 25/1½ 2/- 4/10½ -/10½ -/10 -/9
West (George), -3/4 -4½ -/-
West Hartlepool Racecourse, Debs., 1/3 -/1½ -/3 -/3 -/6 -/4½ -/3 -3 -4 -/-
Do., 10% Pref., 3/- -/-
Weymann Motor Bodies, 2/1½ -/6
Whitbread, 5% Pref., 3/4 -/3½ -/4½ -/7½
Wiggins Teape, 23/3 -/6
Williams Crawford Trailer, Prefd., 3/1½†† 3/- 2/7½‡
Wireless Pictures, -/3
Yeast, 1/1½ -1½
Do., 5% Pfg. Prefce., 17/-
Yeast Vita, Debs., 1/-
Yen, 7½% Pref., 21/3 1/-
Zambrene, -/10½

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Barcelona, 37†† 8¼ 7 ½
Bournemouth and Poole, 63/6 -/3 -/6 -/6 -/3
Brush, 5% Pref. (1st), 20/1½
City of Lond., 33/6½
Do., 6% Pref., 28/5†† -/6
Clyde Valley, 6% Pref., 29/-†††
Comp. Hisp. Elec., de Tucuman, 5% Debs., 88¼
Cntv. of Lond., 48/4½†† -/3 8/- -/3 -/3
Do., 6% Pref., 23/11½
Do., 5% Deb., 101 1 ½
Edmundsons Elec., Pref., 23/9
Elec. Supply Corp., 4/6
Elect. Finance and Secs., 5½% Deb., 99¾ ¼‡ ¾‡ ½‡ ¼‡ -/-
Lancashire, 27/4½
Do., 7% Pfg. Prce., 28/- 7/10½
Limmer and Dist., 6% Prefce., 17/6‡
Lond. Pred. Elec., 5% Deb., 100¾ 1½†† 100½ 1 1
Met. Elec. Supply, 4½% 1-/- -/3 -/1½†† 40/9 -/9
Do., 7½% Deb., 105½††
Mexican Light and Power, 98†† 7††
Do., 5% Bds., 1940, 70
Midland Cos. Supply, 28/7½ 9/- 8/3‡
Monterey Ry., 5% A "A" Deb., 59½
Do., 5% B Deb., 19¼
Do., C " Deb., 6
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23/9†† 5/- 4/9 -/3
North Met. Supply, 45/- 3/-
Northampton, 44/3
River Plate, 220 10
Sao Paulo, 5% Bds., 88¼
Scottish Power, 28/6†† -/3‡ -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/3
-/9 -/7½ -/9 -/-
Do., 7% Pref., 23/-
Shawinigan, 84½ 80½‡
Shropshire, Worcester, and Staffs. 6% Pref., 22/7½ -/7½‡
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 93½
Toronto Power, 97½
Victoria Falls, 61/10½ 2/6 -/3 -/2¼ -/6 -/6
Do. Pref., 33/6 -/4½ -/6 -/7½
Wallasey Tramways, 6% Bds., 89½ 90†† 89½ 90¼ 1/-
Do., 5% Deb., 97½ 1/-
West (George), -3/4 -4½ -/-
West Hartlepool Racecourse, Debs., 1/3 -/1½ -/3 -/3 -/6 -/4½ -/3 -3 -4 -/-
Do., 10% Pref., 3/- -/-
Weymann Motor Bodies, 2/1½ -/6
Whitbread, 5% Pref., 23/- -/3 -/4½ -/7½
Wiggins Teape, 23/3 -/6
Williams Crawford Trailer, Prefd., 3/1½†† 3/- 2/7½‡
Wireless Pictures, -/3
Yeast, 1/1½ -1½
Do., 5% Pfg. Prefce., 17/-
Yeast Vita, Debs., 1/-
Yen, 7½% Pref., 21/3 1/-
Zambrene, -/10½

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

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Beermsouth and Poole, 63/6 -/3 -/6 -/6 -/3
Brush, 5% Pref. (1st), 20/1½
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Clyde Valley, 6% Pref., 29/-†††
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Cntv. of Lond., 48/4½†† -/3 8/- -/3 -/3
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Do., Deb., 101 1 ½
Edmundsons Elec., Pref., 23/9
Elec. Supply Corp., 4/6
Elect. Finance and Secs., 5½% Deb., 99¾ ¼‡ ¾‡ ½‡ ¼‡ -/-
Lancashire, 27/4½
Do., 7% Pfg. Prce., 28/- 7/10½
Limmer and Dist., 6% Prefce., 17/6‡
Lond. Pred. Elec., 5% Deb., 100¾ 1½†† 100½ 1 1
Met. Elec. Supply, 4½% 1-/- -/3 -/1½†† 40/9 -/9
Do., 7½% Deb., 105½††
Mexican Light and Power, 98†† 7††
Do., 5% Bds., 1940, 70
Midland Cos. Supply, 28/7½ 9/- 8/3‡
Monterey Ry., 5% A "A" Deb., 59½
Do., 5% B Deb., 19¼
Do., C " Deb., 6
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23/9†† 5/- 4/9 -/3
North Met. Supply, 45/- 3/-
Northampton, 44/3
River Plate, 220 10
Sao Paulo, 5% Bds., 88¼
Scottish Power, 28/6†† -/3‡ -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/3
-/9 -/7½ -/9 -/-
Shawinigan, 84½ 80½‡
Shropshire, Worcester, and Staffs. 6% Pref., 22/7½ -/7½‡
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 93½
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Williams Crawford Trailer, Prefd., 3/1½†† 3/- 2/7½‡
Wireless Pictures, -/3
Yeast, 1/1½ -1½
Do., 5% Pfg. Prefce., 17/-
Yeast Vita, Debs., 1/-
Yen, 7½% Pref., 21/3 1/-
Zambrene, -/10½

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Do., 4/11½ 5/-
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Rhodesian Anglo American, 29/9½
Rhodesian Congo Border, 15 15 ½ 16 ½ 14⅞ 15⅜ 1½ 1½ 1½
Do., 5% Pref., 19½ ½
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Tea, 3/-
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Anglo-Newfndld. Devt., 82/6†† -/6 -/6
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Brazil Land, Cattle, ½ ½
Do., Inc. Debs., 52
Brit. Columbia Pwr. Corp., "A," 84½ 4 4 4

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KENSINGTON, overlooking Gardens, facing South.—hall, bath room, £220; second floor, two rooms, bath, £160, extra bed room £52; butler-valet; really good cook-housekeeper; tenants highly recommend.—Write Box S.125, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON.—NO PREMIUM.—A really charming recently redecorated SECOND FLOOR FLAT, overlooking gardens; three bed rooms, bath room, one reception room, kitchen, &c. Rent £170 per annum. Lease, 4½ years. Fixtures and fittings at valuation.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (just off).—Spacious FOURTH FLOOR MANSION FLAT with passenger lift, to be LET; four good bed rooms, two large reception rooms, square hall, and usual offices. Only £500 per annum; moderate

SUBURBAN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 28)

DULWICH, near Lordship-lane, railway station, trams and omnibuses.—UNIQUE FREEHOLD, standing in grounds of about ONE ACRE. On two floors only. Central heating; hot and cold washbasins and fitted wardrobes to all bed rooms, parquet flooring, six beds, two bath rooms, billiards room, two reception rooms and lounge; large garage. For AUCTION April (date unless previously sold privately). Must be sold as owner moving to country.—Agents, JOHN BOTT and SONS, opposite Horse Hill station, S.E.24. 'Phone: Gipsy 2012 Brixton.

KEW GARDENS.—Lady desires to SELL her very charming Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, which is in splendid repair; stands in a choice position only two minutes from the beautiful Botanic Gardens and railway station. It is very compact with spacious rooms, all planned on TWO FLOORS; five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three reception; roof, complete domestic offices, with Independent boiler; electric light; modern drains. There is a most attractive and secluded garden, in perfect order, and a garage for two cars with large washdown. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. PRICE £2,950 (would sell with or without furniture).—Write Box 8181, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR CROYDON.—Delightful BUNGALOW, suit City man who loves garden; one-third acre; 1975 FREEHOLD. Brighthouse, Woodmansterne-avenue, Shirley.

MUST SELL.

NORWOOD HEIGHTS.—A very pleasantly situated detached RESIDENCE, medium sized, no nuisance; distinctive character; three reception, sun veranda, seven bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices; large garden, tennis lawn; garage space. VACANT POSSESSION. £1,500 (or offer). Lease 53 years. Ground rent £13.—F. L. RICHARDSON, 5, Church-road, Upper Norwood.

NORWOOD GREEN (20 minutes Paddington).—Charming MODERN HOUSE, in perfect condition; every labour-saving device, parquet floors, constant hot water; three bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen; lovely garden. Immediate possession. PRICE £1,200 FREEHOLD.
EDWARDS and THOMSON, 31, Lampton-road, Hounslow. 'Phone 0245.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

SOMETHING EXCEPTIONAL.

PURLEY.—Really choice Detached, on two floors; five beds, bath, three reception (one 28ft. by 17ft. 6in. with oak floor), modern offices; charming garden ¼ Acre; two garages. FREEHOLD £2,700. Recommended.—STEWART KLITZ and Co., Surveyors, 117, South End, Croydon. Tele., Fairfield 5577.

PURLEY.—Modern, up-to-date, FREEHOLD HOUSES for SALE, in beautiful surroundings; three, four, and five bed rooms, two reception rooms; garage, &c. Near buses and trains. £1,450 to £1,950.—Write for illustrated brochure, J. G. Cooper, Architect, Estate Office, Copse-hill, Purley.

RICHMOND, the PARK & RIVER.
ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE WITH INTERESTING LOCAL VIEWS AND INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS OF ALL AVAILABLE HOUSES.
PENNINGTONS, LTD.,
ESTATE AGENTS, RICHMOND, SURREY.

SOUTH CROYDON.—Best residential district, overlooking private sports ground and adjacent to golf links.—Superior detached RESIDENCE; six-seven bed rooms, two fine reception rooms, lounge hall, and usual offices; most attractive garden. FREEHOLD £3,200. To view, phone or write Messrs. COADE, SON and BURDEN, 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

SURBITON HILL.—An attractive Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE known as "GLENCAIRN," SOUTH TERRACE, suitable as Private House, Private Hotel, Nursing Home or for conversion into Flats; three reception, eight bed rooms, all fitted with lavatory basins, three bath rooms; all services; charming garden of one Acre; tennis court; brick-built garage; vacant possession. By AUCTION, Tuesday, April 15th.—Full particulars from NIGHTINGALE and BENNETT, Eagle-chambers, Kingston-on-Thames. Tele. Kingston 2356.

THAMES DITTON.—£1,295 for quick SALE; FREEHOLD, detached, conveniently situated trams, trains, river, shops, tennis, golf; excellent condition; four bed, two sitting, bath (hot and cold), usual offices; central heating, electric light, gas; garden with grape space. No agents.—Write Box 8.224, The Times, E.C.4.

WALLINGTON.—Charming detached HOUSE, two floors. Five beds, two reception, bath, cellar, conservatory. Shed, room for garage. Large garden; fruit trees, roses, &c. FREEHOLD, £1,650.—Apply F. St. Keverne, Park Hill-road, Wallington, Surrey.

WIMBLEDON, five minutes Station.—Detached; frontage 35ft., depth 130ft.; five bed rooms, bath room, two sitting rooms; excellent condition; beautiful garden; motor garage. FREEHOLD £1,700. Recommended.—FRANK N. BATEMAN, 6, Broadway, Wimbledon. 'Phone 2800-1.

WIMBLEDON.—Extremely choice, beautifully fitted modern Detached RESIDENCE, delightful situation, sandy soil; square hall, cloak room, two bath rooms, two reception, tiled bath, and offices; tennis lawn; garage; every convenience. FREEHOLD £2,450.—PEARSON, "Meadow View," Worcester Park. Malden 0972.

WIMBLEDON.

In a charming situation on high ground, half-mile from Wimbledon Station.
For SALE FREEHOLD, or might be Let Unfurnished, a well-planned MODERN RESIDENCE, in a sunny position.
Three reception, 4 bed and 2 bath rooms. Billiards room. Servants' hall. Garage for 3 cars. Central heating; parquetry flooring; two staircases; two garages and rooms over; shady grounds of about 1¼ Acre, tennis lawn, rose garden, rockery.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

WIMBLEDON.—In secluded position. Only five minutes station. Exceedingly delightful detached RESIDENCE. Seven bed rooms (three with basins), three reception rooms, conservatory, &c. Good offices. Exceptionally large garden. Space tennis court and garage. Freehold £3,500.—Sole Agents, HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

IN A BEAUTIFUL OPEN POSITION.

DULWICH.—Detached RESIDENCE; two bed rooms, bath room, and four large reception rooms; to be LET FURNISHED at 16 guineas per week. Garage. TWO ACRES of Grounds.—Apply HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

KEW, Surrey.—Charming HOUSE, ideal position, to be LET FURNISHED for about four months; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; electric light, and 'phone.—Particulars of this, all available residences and local guide, apply LONGS, Auctioneers, adjoining Railway Station, Kew Gardens.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

BERKS.—In the Garth Hunt, only 30 miles London, unspoilt country.—COUNTRY HOUSE, pure Queen Anne, with Elizabethan wing; suite charming panelled reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms; in perfect order; up to date; electric light; central heating; septic tank drainage; main water; garages; stabling; man's rooms. TWO COTTAGES, in all over 16 ACRES,
including hard tennis court, well-timbered grounds, fully walled kitchen garden, and pasture. To be SOLD PRIVATELY, or by AUCTION later.—Sole Agents, GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

ADJOINING GOLF LINKS.

Favourite district 30 miles London.
EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE of character, designed by well-known architect, and embodying every refinement and convenience; three charming reception rooms, two bath rooms, seven bed rooms; electric light, &c.; beautifully laid-out pleasure grounds opening on to golf course; good garage. To be SOLD FREEHOLD.—Strongly recommended by GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

SUNNINGDALE DISTRICT.

CLOSE TO THREE GOLF LINKS, WELL-APPOINTED, MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE with extensive views and South aspect; 11 bed and dressing, three reception and three bath rooms, servants' hall; main electric light and water, telephone; two excellent cottages; large garage, stabling; beautiful grounds of THREE ACRES. To be LET, or SOLD on moderate terms.—Recommended by GIDDYS, Sunningdale.

HOUSES IN SURREY.

BRAMLEY.
MODERN detached HOUSE, convenient for station; two reception, three bed, bath, modern conveniences; garage; garden.

EWHURST.
A COUNTRY COTTAGE, in a lovely district; two sitting, three bed, bath, modern conveniences; matured garden, about half acre.

FREEHOLDS FOR SALE BY
CHAS. OSENTON and CO., Guildford. Tele. 308.

SUSSEX.

RYE and WINCHELSEA.
A Picturesque little FREEHOLD COTTAGE Property, situate on main road between Rye and Winchelsea. Eminently suitable for small guest house or tea garden. Only one mile from beach with excellent bathing. Three reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath, kitchen, &c.; indoor sanitation, main water, electric light.
PRICE, FREEHOLD, £1,250.
Full particulars from HURNELL TUBBS and SON, 68, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1.

SUFFOLK.

Close to Bury St. Edmund's in a good social district.
AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE away from main road on light soil. Three good reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), good domestic offices, electric light, telephone. Double garage, stabling and particularly charming grounds of ONE ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,500. Pasture land can be rented.—ARTHUR RUTTER, SONS and Co., Bury St. Edmund's.

A HEREFORDSHIRE Village.—Old-fashioned COTTAGE; stone walls, Hollow Tile roof; three bed, bath, garden; two reception, four bed, bath; garage; electricity. £1,250.—Elliott, Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

PRICE 2,000 GUINEAS.

ASHFORD (35 minutes Waterloo).—A charming MODERN RESIDENCE near golf links containing hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, &c. Co.'s water, gas, electric light and power; telephone; central heating. Independent hot water system, hot and cold water in bed rooms.
Large gardens, greenhouses, kitchen garden, &c.
TRESIDDER and Co., 87, Albemarle-street, W.1.

HAYWARDS HEATH.

RENT £140 PER ANNUM.
ATTRACTIVE brick and tile half-timbered RESIDENCE on sandy soil, and comprising:—
Lounge, drawing room, three bed rooms (two fitted lavatory basins), bath room.
All modern conveniences, including central heating. The grounds extend to about
ONE ACRE.
Would be SOLD FREEHOLD.—Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1.
(9155)

BEACONSFIELD.

AN artistic COUNTRY HOUSE overlooking beech woods; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception, all large rooms; garage; electricity, gas, central heating; terraced garden, tennis lawn. Low Price. MOSELY, Beaconsfield, Bucks. 'Phone 800.

A Most charming THATCHED ISLAND BUNGALOW on Thames. Freehold for Sale, £750. Saloon (24ft. by 12ft.), three bed rooms, kitchen; very pretty garden and lawn. Tele., Upton 358.—Owner, "Kingfishers," Wraysbury, near Staines.

SUNNINGDALE.

A Super self-timbered Thatched COTTAGE for SALE, designed by foremost architect, and recently built regardless of cost; two excellent living rooms, five bed rooms (two fitted basins), tiled bath room, luxurious bath room of rare green ware, kitchen, pantry, &c.; central heating by electric; garage; about one acre. FREEHOLD £4,750, or near offer.—Tele. Ascot 148 to view.—Hilliard, Dyrham-road, Sunningdale.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,

Auctioneers, Land Agents and Valuers.
ASHFORD, KENT (Tele. 25).
Hawkhurst, Kent (Tele. 19), and Rye, Sussex (Tele. 55).

MAIDSTONE, near.—Prettily situated in favourite district.—Exceptionally choice little FRUIT and DAIRY FARM, nearly 25 ACRES; "ROSELANDS," Upcourts; charming old-fashioned Farmhouse; Company's water; telephone; excellent buildings. AUCTION, with POSSESSION, in May, or privately.

SUSSEX and KENT BORDERS, seven miles Rye. Beautiful country.—Gentleman's attractive GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, in secluded gardens and grounds, prettily timbered, with small orchard, 2½ acres; eight bed, bath, three-four reception; acetylene gas; good water; garage; buildings; cottage. Freehold only £2,500. POSSESSION.

KENT, lovely district, an hour from Town.—Exceptionally delightful COUNTRY RESIDENCE (South-east aspect), pretty situation, 250ft. up, good views, in beautiful old gardens and grounds, with pastures and large lake, 17 acres; eight bed, three bath, lounge hall, and three reception, all modern conveniences; stabling, garages; outbuildings, two cottages, glasshouses, &c. Freehold £6,500. Possession. Illustrated particulars.

KENT, near the Sussex Border, short drive coast and famous golf course.—OLD-WORLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE, full of old oak beams and timbers, in pretty sunny situation; four bed, two reception; garage; outbuildings; gardens and paddocks. NINE ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,500 or near offer. POSSESSION. Illustrated particulars.

KENT, Tunbridge Wells 5½ miles, close delightful old-world village.—Fine old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; seven bed and dressing, two bath, three reception; central heating; electric light; water; garage; studio; walled gardens. FREEHOLD £2,850. POSSESSION.

SUSSEX HILLS, ½ mile main line station, 70 minutes London, delightful setting.—XVIIITH CENTURY RESIDENCE, carefully restored and modernised, approached by drive, standing in charming old grounds, intersected by stream; five acres; eight bed and dressing, two bath, three reception; South aspect, good views; garage; cottage, &c. FREEHOLD £3,850.—POSSESSION. Illustrated particulars.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

A Pre-War RESIDENCE on two floors only, in excellent repair; all modern conveniences; one mile Tubs Hill Station; five bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c. neatly managed garden and substantial brick garage.
SEVENOAKS, KENT. £2,000. Full details from F. D. IBBETT and Co., Estate Agents, Sevenoaks.

ON THE WARM SOUTHERN SLOPE.
ON the OLD PILGRIMS' WAY at OTFORD, near Sevenoaks (station 5 minutes' walk).—A pretty little Detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE with glorious views; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, offices; gas, water, and electric light; half acre garden. FREEHOLD £1,450.—Apply F. D. IBBETT and Co., High-street, Sevenoaks.

EASTBOURNE. — FREEHOLD Detached RESIDENCE at foot of Beachy Head; 11 rooms; £2,850.

FREEHOLD NON-BASEMENT HOUSE near the sea; £1,800. Both Vacant Possession.
Apply to the Estate Agent, BARRATT TERRY, F.A.I., Eastbourne and Hampden Park.

AT LOW RESERVE.—RATHMINES, BOURNE END.—Ideal week-end COTTAGE; two bed, bath (hot and cold), two reception; gas and water; charming garden. To be SOLD by AUCTION, including FURNITURE, on the property, April 16th, unless previously sold by private treaty. Solicitors, Herbert Smith and Co., 62, London-wall, E.C.2.—Auctioneers, BINGE and SON, Bourne End, Bucks.

SURREY
450 feet up; 10 minutes station; 20 miles South.
ARTISTIC RESIDENCE, fitted main electric light, gas and water; lounge hall, two reception, seven bed and dressing, bath, &c.; garage; tennis lawn. 1¼ ACRE. £2,600 OR OFFER.
Inspected and recommended.—WHITEMAN, 56, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 0138.

SUSSEX GEM.

NEAR PULBOROUGH.
A Charming XVth CENTURY RESIDENCE, with wealth of old oak and South aspect.
Hall, three reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath.
Two garages. Own petrol gas plant. Telephone. Central heating.
Delightful old-world grounds, extending to
TWO ACRES,
including tennis lawn, orchard, and paddock.
PRICE ONLY £5,500 FREEHOLD.
Apply the Agents, WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1. (9664)

AN UNEXPECTED OPPORTUNITY
ON THE FRINGE OF THE FOURTH DOWNS, NEAR SEVENOAKS.
Sandy Soil. Every Conceivable Convenience.
BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE, containing three bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; large garage; gardens 300ft. deep. PRICE £1,275, or £475 cash and mortgage.—Agents, GODWIN, BASLEY and Co., 28, Cheapside, E.C.2, and Sidcup.

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS.
RICHES & GRAY, 21, SEA-ROAD. Tele. 34.

BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated Property Register, Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties, with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others and including map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces.—Post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—For SALE, very attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in the Talbot Woods; near golf links; pretty garden; two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, and offices. PRICE £3,100.—Apply EBBRECK BROS., House Agents, The Square, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—Premier position on front with use private gardens.—Perfectly appointed RESIDENCE; three receptions, 13 bed rooms, four bath rooms, billiard room, every convenience. For Sale many thousands less than cost. Inspected.—Owner's Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BRIXHAM, DEVON.—Attractive detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed, bath room; main water, drains; separate garage; every convenience; near sea; £1,650.—Howe, Brambles, Brixham.

CAMBERLEY AND DISTRICT.

ESTATE AGENTS, SADLER and BAKER.

CATERHAM, SURREY, and GERRARDS CROSS, BUCKS.—Y. J. LOVELL and SON, Building Contractors, 3, Bathurst-street, Paddington, W.2, invite REQUISITIONS for MODERN HOUSES available in the above districts; also inspection of the "TUDOR" house now being exhibited at the Ideal Home Exhibition, Olympia.

CHARMING OLD BUNGALOW, FIVE ACRES, suitable for chickens and tea garden; seven rooms, garage; E.C.; well water. For SALE £1,050, or would be Let.—Apply Napier, Watlington, Sussex.

IN DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF SIX ACRES.
CLOSE to well-known Essex town.—Charming MODERN RESIDENCE of attractive design; three reception, lounge hall, eight beds, two bath rooms, good domestic offices; electric light and telephone laid on; stabling, garage, good cottage. FREEHOLD. Price, £4,500, or with Two Acres £2,200.—Photos and particulars of C. M. STANFORD and SON, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Estate Agents, Colchester.

CORNISH RIVIERA.—Charming OLD-WORLD HOUSE; modernised; excellent repair; facing South, near sea; three reception, seven bed; garage; gardens about TWO ACRES, well stocked; upkeep small. Apply Druce, Trenoe Manor House, Mawnan, Falmouth.

DAVIS and DAVIS, SPECIALISTS in Period Houses and Old-world Cottages, restored and unrestored, 310, High Holborn, W.C.1; Holborn 4280, 4430. And at 47, East 57th-street, New York.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE, sheltered position, warm and dry; three reception, two bath, seven bed rooms; secluded walled garden; electricity, gas; constant hot water. FREEHOLD for SALE or would let furnished.—Madam L., Churchgate, Cookham, Berks.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KILLICK & DAVIES. Phone 229.

EASTBOURNE.—32, Arundel-road.—Freehold detached well-arranged RESIDENCE for SALE, near town; five bed, three reception, bath; electric light; garden.

EASTBOURNE AGENT.
EDGAR HORN.
'Phone, 1895.

EASILY run HOUSE for SALE, on quiet road, between Englefield Green and Virginia Water; £5,000; ground-rent £19; nine acres; two cottages.—Write Box G.1048, The Times, E.C.4.

EGHAM, SURREY.—Charming Detached RESIDENCE in rural situation, yet handy for shops, station, &c., containing three reception, cloak room, good domestic offices, seven bed, box, dressing, bath room (hot and cold); GARAGE for two cars; LARGE GARDEN with TENNIS COURT; co.'s water, gas, and telephone. To be LET, Unfurnished, £130 per annum, on lease; or for Sale, £2,000.—Apply HUTCHINS and MENZIES, Egham. 'Phone 234.

ASHDOWN FOREST.
ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE; recently redecorated; oak beams and rafters, open fireplaces; lounge hall, three reception, eight or 11 bed rooms, four baths; central heating, electric light; garage, cottage; hard tennis court.
5½ ACRES.
Price reduced. Inspected and recommended.—WHITEMAN, 56, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 0138.

HANTS and BERKS BORDERS.
Near Golf, Tennis, and Polo Clubs.
EVERSLEY.—To be SOLD, a very attractive small COUNTRY RESIDENCE, standing high, with good aspect, commanding very choice open views, and comprising on first floor six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and usual appointments; ground floor; lounge hall, cloaks, three reception rooms, kitchen and usual offices. The whole in a well kept and cared for condition. Company's water and telephone; electric light from own plant. Vacant possession on completion of purchase.—Further particulars apply H. J. POULTER, Estate Agent, Fleet-road, Fleet, Hants. 'Phone 86.

MESSRS. P. J. MAY,
EAST GRINSTEAD,

Agents for
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES
SUSSEX AND ROUND ASHDOWN FOREST.

FARNHAM (close to).—Situated in a very delightful position, with South and West aspect, a modern and very attractive PROPERTY, containing two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; good garden and garage. FREEHOLD £2,000.—Write Box 8.193, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE in best part of BERKSHIRE, charming Old house of character with modern conveniences four sitting, 10 bed rooms; garage, stable; old-fashioned walled-in garden, good tennis lawn; cute as town to London. £4,500. No agents.—Write Box 3544, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FOR HOUSES in RURAL ESSEX apply to Messrs. SALCH and SALCH, the Essex Estate Agents, Midland Bank Chambers, Chelmsford, for copy of their Spring Property List just issued, which contains brief particulars of over 50 of the smaller Properties, ranging from £300 to £1,350 in price.—Write at once to Midland Bank Chambers, Chelmsford, or 'phone Chelmsford 745.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
LOW DOWN.—Splendid modernised COTSWOLD FARMHOUSE, with South aspect; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two box rooms, bath room (hot and cold), w.c.; good stabling; cottages; FOUR ACRES; more land available. Low price.—Write Box G.1210, The Times, E.C.4.

GUILDFORD & SURREY.

WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, GUILDFORD.

IDEAL FOR ARTISTS, &c.
HASLEMERE (adjoining lovely Commons, with views).—Attractive pre-War COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath, usual offices; Studio; garden 1¼ ACRE; co.'s water and electric light. Low price.—Apply REGINALD C. EVENNETT, Haslemere (Tele. 10), also at Hindhead and Farnham.

HORSLEY.—Specially designed HOUSE, five minutes station, 37 minutes Waterloo; four bed (lavatory basins), two reception, Kitchen, tiled scullery and bath; central heating, gas, electric wired; garage; laid-out garden, with crazy paving; £1,450; terms to suit buyer.—H. W. Allsop, 15, St. Phillip's-road, Surbiton.

HOVE-DRIVE.—Sunny, airy, very light HOUSE; splendidly solid; four large sitting, eight-nine bed rooms, three baths; decorated and fine order; garden; close station, buses, trams; very quiet; £4,850.—Write Box P.1351, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

MILLAR, SON & CO.

Suggestions for inspection during Easter:—

REIGATE, DORKING.
For Summer or Freehold £4,250.
PICTURESQUE TUDOR FARMHOUSE; three sitting rooms, five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room; electric light; co.'s water, gas; garage; tennis lawn and pasture SIX ACRES; handy station and golf.

SOUTH DOWNS.
Near Tadborough.
MODERN RESIDENCE, on south slope, with panoramic views; three reception, five bed rooms, two bath rooms; gas lighting and cooking; radiators; garage. HARD TENNIS COURT, gardens and grassland. £4,500. 22 ACRES.

Lovely open country between DORKING and CRAWLEY.
PRE-WAR RESIDENCE with three reception and six bed rooms, large bath room; radiators; Co.'s water; telephone; garage; pretty gardens. £3,000, with SEVEN ACRES. Just in the market.

CHILTERN HILLS. 35 MILES LONDON.
Panoramic views.
MAGNIFICENT TERRACED GARDENS of real beauty; two tennis courts, parklike surroundings. Attractive HOUSE; lodge, lounge, four reception, 12 bed, and four bath rooms; electric light; central heating; stabling, garage; second cottage; gold; 42 ACRES or more.
Above are personally recommended.
Apply 5, CARLOS-PLACE, W.1.

HERTFORD, distinctive charm and merit.—Small MODERN RESIDENCE; three reception, bath, three bed rooms; electric light, every convenience. One-third Acre terraced gardens. FREEHOLD £1,500.—ALFRED FOWLER, as below.

HERTFORD.—ANDREWS'S OLD RECTORY, 18th century charm, in secluded waterside garden; five bed, two attic rooms, bath, three reception, panelling and beams; electric light, all main services; garages, &c. FREEHOLD. Privately, or Auction Saturday, April 12th.—ALFRED FOWLER, Chartered Surveyor, Hertford, and 20, Wormwood-street, E.C.2.

COODEN BEACH.—Of special appeal to golfers, right on cliffs with gardens to beach, veritable sun-trap.—Charming MODERN RESIDENCE; four bed (sleep seven), bath, two reception; garage; tennis court, nearly ACRE garden. For SALE, or would be Let, Furnished.—Sole Agents, STEVENS and SONS, 1, Sea-road, Bexhill.

BEXHILL (close S.E. Station and sea).—Well-arranged RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath, two reception, good offices; "Ideal" boiler, electric light. FREEHOLD £1,500.—STEVENS and SONS, 1, Sea-road, Bexhill.

HOVE.—GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; quiet position, few doors of lawns and sea; six bed, bath, two reception; basement flat. To AUCTION, May 1st.—WINKWORTH, F.A.I., 22, Preston-street, Brighton.

RENT £100 PER ANNUM.
IN the CHARMING OLD-WORLD VILLAGE of IGHTHAM, five miles from Sevenoaks, one mile from Ightham Green Station.—Comfortable Detached RESIDENCE; six bed, bath, three reception rooms; garage; co.'s water; large garden and tennis lawn. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Extra grass land adjoining can be had. To be LET as above, or would be Sold.—Particulars of F. D. IBBETT and Co., Estate Agents, Sevenoaks. 'Phone 147.)

A GEORGIAN HOUSE.

Affording every comfort and convenience.
KENT and SURREY BORDERS, overlooking a delightful village; only 1 hour from London; six-seven bed, two bath, three reception; garage and stabling, cottage; 1¼ ACRE, walled garden. FREEHOLD.—Apply MOSELY, CARD and Co., Reigate. (Tele. 938.)

KEMSING, NEAR SEVENOAKS.

PICTURESQUE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE standing in delightful grounds and meadowland extending to about
12½ ACRES.
FARMHOUSE. SIX COTTAGES.
The residence possesses an attractive elevation of stone and red brick.
The accommodation is on two floors only and contains seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, and the usual offices.
Company's water. Electric light.
PRICE £7,500 FREEHOLD, for the whole, or £4,500 for the Residence and two cottages with vacant possession.
Further particulars from Messrs. WALTER WINDRUM, 63, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

LEATHERHEAD.—Fine Detached pre-War RESIDENCE; latest fitments; five beds, dressing, bath, three reception, sun porch, &c.; large garage; gardens 300ft. deep. PRICE £1,275, or £475 cash and mortgage.—Agents, GODWIN, BASLEY and Co., 28, Cheapside, E.C.2, and Sidcup.

LEATHERHEAD, near.—"GWYNNE LODGE," in TWO ACRES lovely grounds, all in perfect condition, with modern conveniences; overlooking parklands, high, sunny position; three reception, five bed, bath room, tiled and well fitted offices; garage, good outbuildings; owner going abroad. FREEHOLD; by AUCTION or Private Treaty.—ARNOLD and SON, Leatherhead.

NEAR INGATESTONE, ESSEX.
A SMALL HOUSE, in a fine position, on high ground, with wide view towards the Thames, and adjoins several carefully preserved small estates, and position cannot therefore be spoilt; within 25 miles of the City and a little over a mile from main-line station; the House, which was built to the design of a well-known architect, contains about eight rooms, including fine main sitting room about 22ft. by 18ft., and principal bed room of equal size, large entrance hall, garden and paddock, tennis court and small orchard, in all about 2¼ ACRES. FREEHOLD, with POSSESSION.—Apply to Messrs. BALCH and BALCH, Chartered Surveyors, Midland Bank Chambers, Chelmsford. 'Phone 748.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LANGHAM OAKS ESTATE is for SALE by direction of Major-General Mullens, C.B., comprising a delightful residence with all modern improvements and 500 acres, or less, land.—Particulars from P. Dudding, Esq., Holbeche House, near Dudley, Worcs.

OLD TUDOR COTTAGE, near NEWBURY, overlooking Kennet Valley; two reception, two bed rooms, offices, three bed rooms, bath room; septic tank drainage; about half an Acre. THAKE and HAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

At the gateway to Devon's Moorland Beauties.
PERFECTLY UNIQUE PRIVATE HOTEL WITH FILLING STATION attached, in unsurpassed position at important road junction, with huge tourist traffic, affording unprecedented opportunity for almost illimitable expansion of business, in particular for teas and luncheons picturesque OLD COUNTRY HOUSE, with oak beams and ELECTRIC LIGHT; garage and cottage annexe.—Full details from RIPPON, BOYLE and Co., Exeter.

PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE facing Wiltshire Downs; three reception, eight bed and bath rooms; delightful grounds, garden, two greenhouses, orchard; six loose boxes, stalls, and motor house. Meets of three prominent packs of hounds. Electric light and main water supply. Rent £100, including rates.—To view and for further particulars apply to BISHOP and FISHER, Estate Agents, Swindon.

REIGATE DISTRICT.—Conveniently arranged well-built RESIDENCE in position; hall, three reception, six bed rooms; good garden; charming situat on, 35 minutes from Town. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,750 (or close offer).—Write Owner, care of Box N.460, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
ROTTINGDEAN, BRIGHTON. TWO TUDOR HOUSES, each containing four bed rooms, two reception; modern conveniences; garages; gardens.—T., P.O., Rottingdean.

£3,500 WITH 12 ACRES.
SOUTH DOWNS and the SEA (between), in a beautiful district.—Attractive black-and-white RESIDENCE occupying a fine position and containing three reception rooms, nine bed and bath rooms; telephone; garage; charming grounds with tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden, orchard and 9 ACRES of grassland.
TRESIDDER and Co., 87, Albemarle-street, W.1.

NEAR BUCKFAST ABBEY.
SOUTH DEVON, within ten minutes of River Dart.—Well-equipped RESIDENCE, with two large reception rooms, domestic offices, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, gas, central heating; main water; telephone; stabling, attractive grounds one acre. FREEHOLD £3,500, open to offer.
NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL FARM.
SUFFOLK, near SAXMUNDHAM, easy reach Aldeburgh.—Interesting old-timbered OAK-BEAMED RESIDENCE, on sandy soil; three reception, seven bed and dressing, bath (hot and cold); electric light; good water; phone; walled garden; garage; hunter stables and cowhouse; range of model cottages; 54 ACRES (26 pasture, long river frontage). For SALE with possession.—COBBE and WINCER, Arcade-street, Ipswich.

SURREY, KINGSWOOD and WALTON HEATH DISTRICT.—Messrs. DENSHAM and LAMBERT have a large number of HOUSES to SELL, from £900 to £4,000.—Particulars forwarded on application to the Estate Office, Kingswood Station, or 23a, Savile-row, W.1.

SUSSEX.—Charming little WOODLAND HOUSE in TWO ACRES of flower-carpeted coppice, close South Downs, old-world village and buses, and two miles main station; two well-planned sitting, three bed, bath, cloak rooms, &c.; large garage and workshop; main water and gas; gravel soil. FREEHOLD £3,000.—ASHGROVE, West Walberton, near Arundel.

SUSSEX HOUSES.

ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

THE CHARM OF THE REALLY OLD.
THE Owner of a profitable SMALL FARMING PROPERTY in a delightful part of Essex is proceeding abroad for family reasons and desires to SELL the quaint old house bearing visible signs of its 12th century existence, with the excellent farmery, two good cottages, a pretty garden and orchard, over two trees, walls &c., and 198 ACRES, mainly pasture, for £3,500. There is yachting, hunting, golf, and a mild climate. Opportunity for a gentleman wishing for seclusion with accessibility.—Fullest information and photos from F. L. Debenham and Co., 7, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

SURREY.

ON THE SLOPE OF A HILL WITH VIEWS TO THE ASHDOWN FOREST.
TO be SOLD, an attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY approached through a Lime Avenue and including a picturesque old residence, with lounge, three reception rooms, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, three servants' rooms, two bath rooms and offices; electric light, company's water, modern drainage; telephone; excellent cottage; outbuildings and garage for two; charming grounds, with tennis court, Japanese garden, lawns, and woodland; kitchen garden and walled fruit gardens; two paddocks, in all 15 Acres; golf (ten minutes by car). Although nearly £4,000 has been spent on the property within the last four years, THE MUCH REDUCED PRICE OF

£6,500

Will be ACCEPTED for an IMMEDIATE SALE.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (26929.)

TORQUAY.—For SALE, ONE of the most charming RESIDENCES in Torquay, of moderate size, in exceptionally fine position, facing South and due South, splendid views of Torbay and coastline; beautifully designed grounds of nearly two acres with subtropical trees and plants, and terrace 90 yards long; the house is in excellent repair; latest improvements, including hot water radiators, electric light and bells, &c.; porch, hall, double drawing room 40ft. by 16ft., library, dining and smoking rooms, eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, four rooms for chauffeur, excellent garage two cars.—Illustrated particulars C. R. SMITH and SON, House Agents, Torquay.

TONBRIDGE (outskirts).—Charming OLD MANOR HOUSE; three reception, seven bed rooms, ample bathrooms; electric light, central heating and gardens, including two orchards 10 ACRES. £4,250.—Particulars RACK, Auctioneer, Tonbridge. Offers considered.

WINDLESHAM, SURREY.—FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, one mile from Sunningdale Station and near two golf links. Old-fashioned but entirely modernised HOUSE with lounge hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage for two cars; three cottages; grounds of SIX ACRES. FARRBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 59, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

WEALD of KENT.—Charming world RESIDENCE, own estate 86 acres; beautiful garden, FREEHOLD £6,500.—Particulars Box 642, Smiths' Agency, Ltd., 100, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

WHY NOT BUILD

a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

CONVENIENT DAILY FOR LONDON.
£3,000 or Near Offer.—Berks.—High ground; South and West aspects.—An attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, within ½ mile main line station, 40 minutes express train London; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, convenient domestic offices; large double garage; exceptionally charming grounds ¼-acre; tennis lawn, rose walks, choice fruit trees; perfect repair; electric light; Company's water; main drainage.—Especially recommended by Messrs. NICHOLAS, Station-road, Reading.

XVIIth CENTURY SURREY FARMHOUSE.
£1,750 WITH THREE ACRES, further land if desired; three sitting, four bed, and two attic bed rooms for married couple; farmery; in heart of country; full of old oak.—Messrs. CROW, Land Agents, Dorking.

£325.—Jolly BUNGALOW for holidays, PAGHAM BEACH, near Bognor. Leasehold. For SALE; lounge, three bed rooms, kitchen, glass verandah; garage; furniture extra. £70.—A. J

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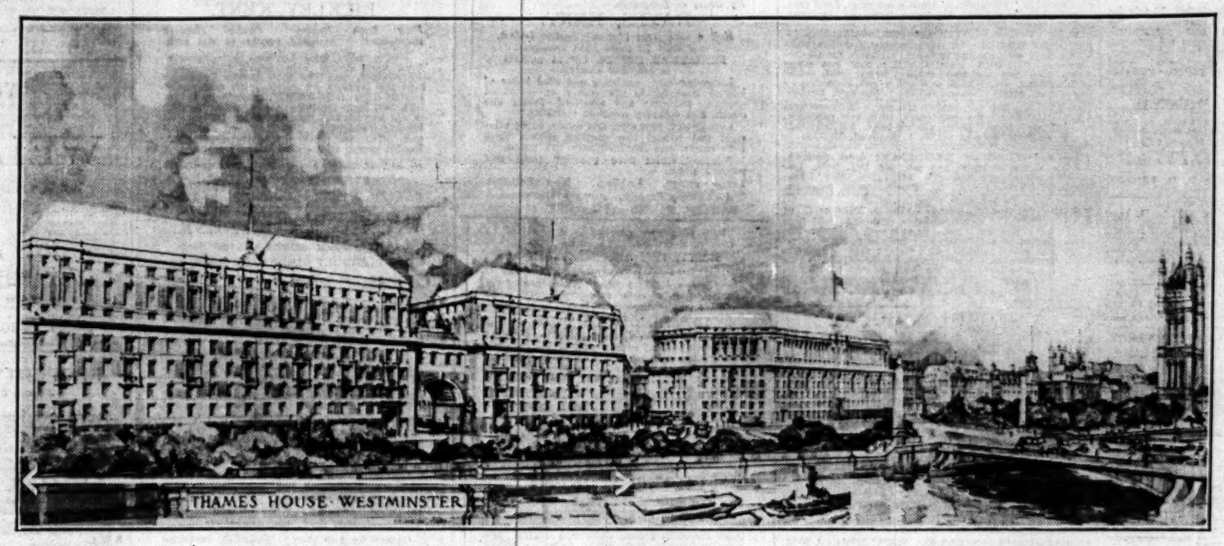
THAMES HOUSE, WESTMINSTER

ONE OF

THE FINEST OFFICE BUILDINGS IN THE EMPIRE

THE DESIGN IS PLANNED TO AFFORD EVERY UP-TO-DATE AMENITY LIKELY TO BE CALLED FOR BY ANY LESSEES, PARTICULARLY THOSE TAKING LARGE BLOCKS OF ACCOMMODATION. FLUIDITY OF PLANNING WILL BE OBTAINABLE BY THE METHOD OF STRUCTURAL DESIGN FOLLOWED IN THE SCHEME.



THE INTERNAL DECORATION OF ANY SECTION OF THE BUILDING CAN BE EITHER ELABORATE OR SIMPLE, THE LESSEE'S NEEDS WILL BE ASCERTAINED, AND THE GENERAL DESIGN WILL ALLOW OF INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS BEING MET. THE BUILDINGS ARE PLANNED TO GIVE ACCOMMODATION FOR CONFERENCE AND BOARD ROOMS.

THE BUILDING IS BEING ERECTED FROM THE DESIGN OF SIR FRANK BAINES, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

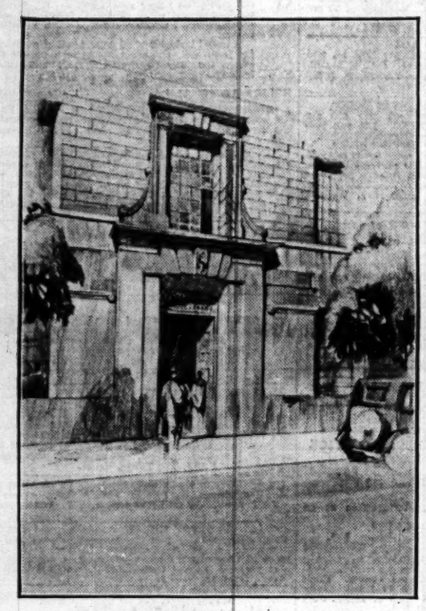
UPON AN ISLAND SITE

WITH UNINTERRUPTED FRONTAGE OF 561 FEET
TO THE WIDENED EMBANKMENT OF THE RIVER THAMES,

FLANKING THE SITE OF

THE NEW LAMBETH BRIDGE

ON THE DIRECT ROUTE FROM NORTH AND WEST TO THE SOUTH



SPLAY ENTRANCE, NORTH BLOCK.

THE BUILDINGS WILL HAVE A RADIANT-SYSTEM OF HEATING BY A LOW PRESSURE METHOD IN WHICH ALL SOURCES OF HEAT WILL BE BUILT INTO THE STRUCTURE—CEILINGS, WALLS, OR FLOORS—WITH COMPLETE INDIVIDUAL CONTROL OF TEMPERATURE IN EVERY ROOM IN THE BUILDING.

EXTERNAL WINDOWS GLAZED WITH "VITA" GLASS FOR ULTRA VIOLET RAY TRANSMISSION. PURE WATER FROM WELLS SUNK DEEP INTO THE CHALK.

ADDITIONAL ELECTRICAL HEATING FACILITIES WILL BE AVAILABLE, IF REQUIRED, TOGETHER WITH POWER PLUGS FOR ANY ELECTRIC RECORDING OR ADDRESSOGRAPH MACHINES.

PROVISION MADE FOR ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION OF NATURAL "DAYLIGHT" QUALITY AND HIGH INTENSITY, WITHOUT ANY HANGING FITTINGS. A VACUUM CLEANING INSTALLATION WILL BE PLANNED OVER THE WHOLE BUILDING, WITH EXHAUSTERS IN THE BASEMENT FOR DUST DISPOSAL.

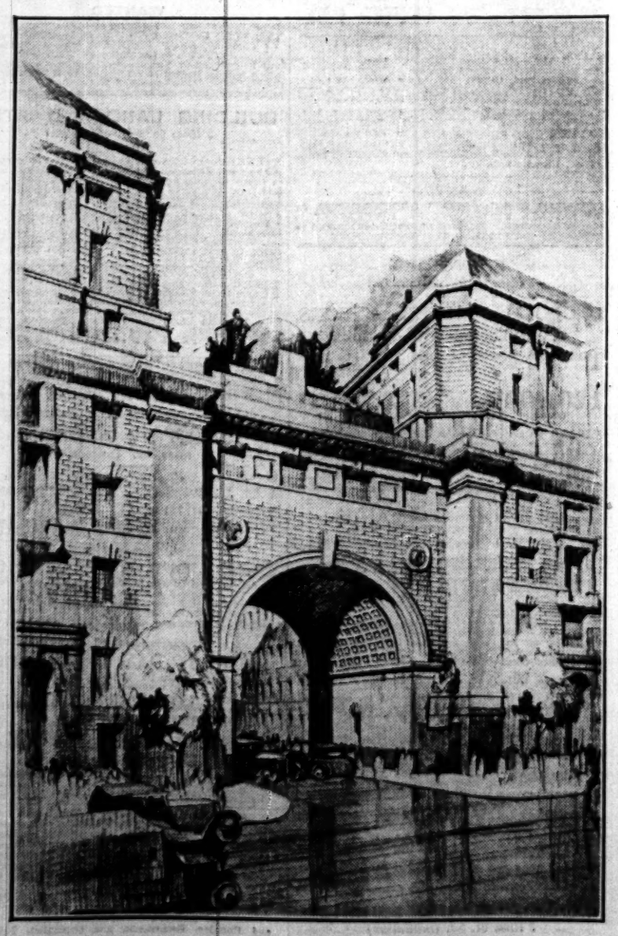
FACILITIES WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR INSTALLING A RESTAURANT WITH COMPLETE SERVICE, TOGETHER WITH SEPARATE LUNCHEON-HALLS FOR PRINCIPALS AND STAFFS.

STRONG ROOMS AND SAFE DEPOSITS CAN BE PROVIDED. SPECIAL CLOAKROOM ACCOMMODATION. HIGH SPEED LIFTS WITH AUTOMATIC CONTROL DEAD STOP AT ALL LEVELS.

A WEST FRONT ENTRANCE.

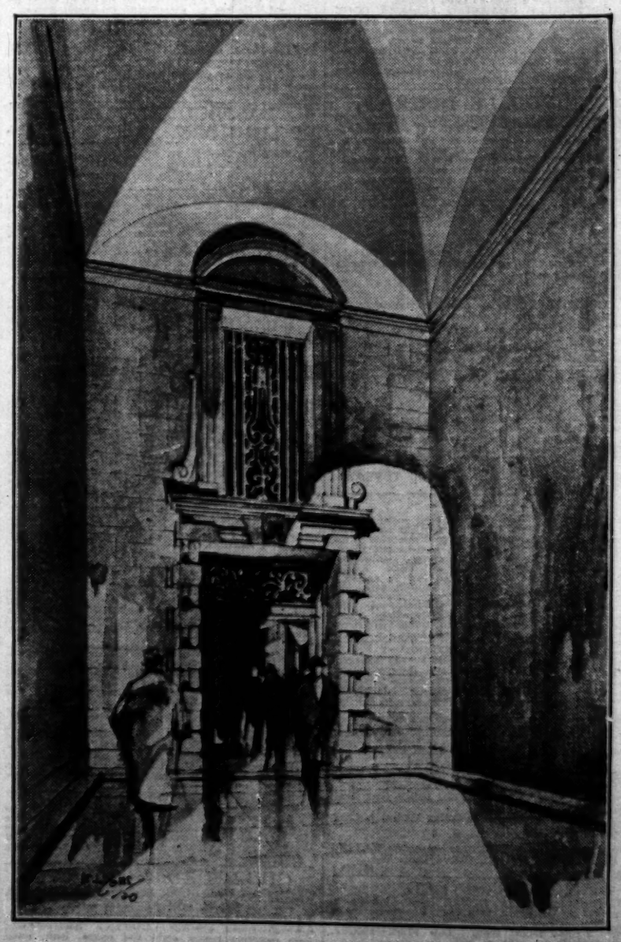
GROSS FLOOR AREA
APPROXIMATELY 730,000 FEET SUPER.

TO BE LET TO SUIT TENANTS' REQUIREMENTS.



ARCH ACROSS PAGE STREET, EAST RIVER FRONT.

HALL ON SEVENTH FLOOR.



SOUTH-EAST PORCH OF THE SOUTH BLOCK.

SOLE AGENTS: MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1

TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 3066.

PLEASE QUOTE T. A.10

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